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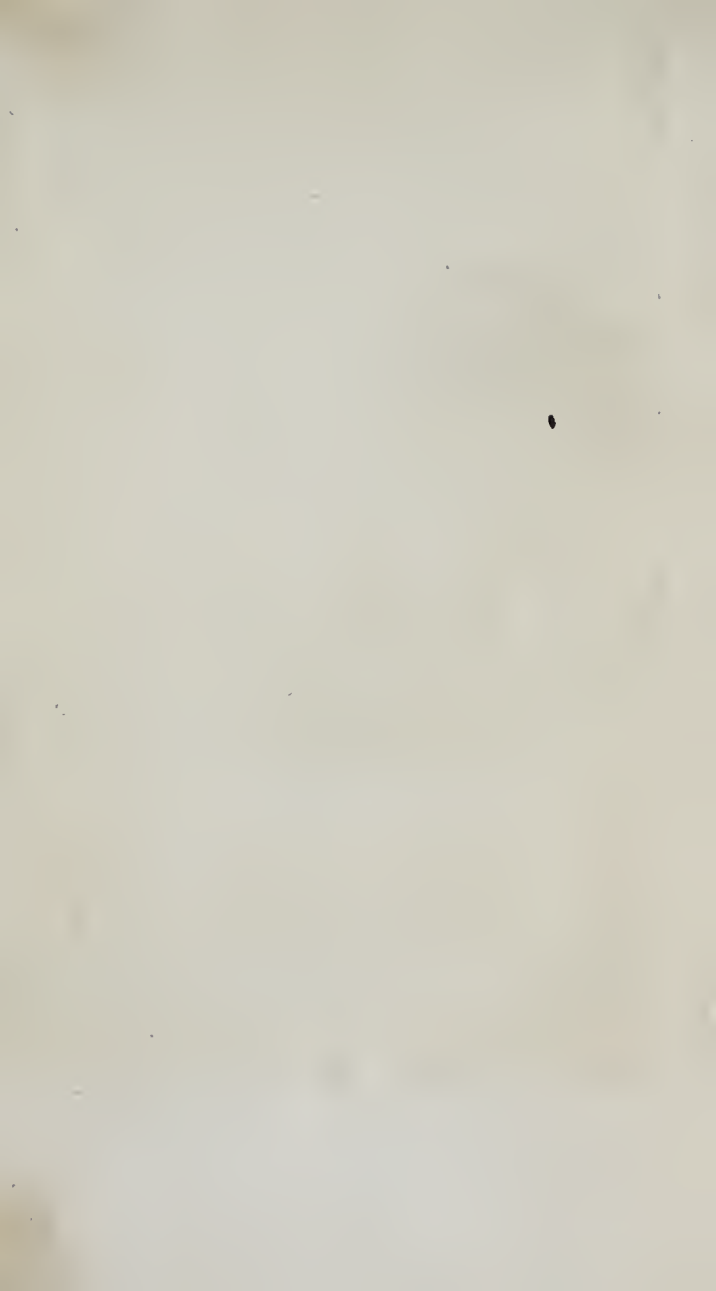
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VOLUME

1825



PENNSYLVANIA  
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# BULLETINS

OF

*STATE INTELLIGENCE, &c.*

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1825.

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Printed by R. G. Clarke Cannon-Row, Westminster.



# BULLETINS.

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FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 1,  
1825.

*Admiralty-Office, December 29, 1824.*

**V**ICE-ADMIRAL Sir Lawrence Halsted, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships in the West Indies, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Graham, of His Majesty's sloop Icarus, stating that the boats of that vessel, dispatched by Captain Graham from the Havannah, under the orders of Lieutenant Charles Croker, captured, on the 20th of August last, in a creek within Cayo Blanco, fifteen or twenty leagues to the westward of the Havannah, a large piratical schooner, called the Diablito, armed with six guns, and manned with about fifty men, who, after firing a few guns without effect, abandoned the vessel on the approach of the boats. Some of them made their escape to the shore in four large row-boats, which were afterwards taken by Lieutenant Croker; and others having jumped overboard, and got amongst some mangrove bushes, five of them were killed by a fire of musketry from one of the boats of the Icarus, and several appeared

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to be wounded ; but from the nature of the marsh they could not be secured.

On boarding the schooner, Lieutenant Croker had the satisfaction to release the Master and crew (nine persons) of an American brig, the *Henry*, of Hartford, which had been taken seven days before by the pirate. They had been treated in the most inhuman manner, and were to have been put to death on the following morning, their lives having been spared so long only for the purpose of their assisting in removing the cargo of the *Henry*. The American brig was found by Lieutenant Croker, a mile above the pirate schooner, in the creek, but in a state which rendered it impracticable to remove her to the Havana, and she was therefore burnt, with what remained in her. A sloop, having on board part of her cargo, was also discovered by the Lieutenant, and brought away ; the pirates who were in her having, however, made their escape.

This service was performed without any loss on the part of the detachment from His Majesty's sloop ; and the Vice-Admiral praises the judicious and spirited manner in which it was conducted by Lieutenant Croker, as well as the zeal and gallantry shown by the Lieutenant, and the Officers and men under his orders.

FROM THE  
LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 4,  
1825.

*Whitehall, December 27, 1824.*

THE King has been graciously pleased to constitute and appoint John Hay Forbes, Esq. to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, in the room of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. resigned.

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CIRCUITS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR  
RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

SPRING CIRCUIT, 1825.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

*J. G. Harris, Esq* Commissioner.

*Hertfordshire*, at Hertford, Monday, February 14.

*Essex*, at Chelmsford, Wednesday, February 16.

at Colchester, Thursday, February 17.

*Suffolk*, at Ipswich and Borough, Saturday, February 19.

at Bury St. Edmunds and Borough, Monday, February 21.

*Norfolk*, at Yarmouth, Wednesday, February 23.

at Norwich and County of City, Friday, February 25.

at Lynn, Monday, February 28.

*Cambridgeshire*, at Ely, Wednesday, March 2.

at Cambridge and Town, Thursday, March 3.

*Northamptonshire*, at Peterborough, Saturday,  
March 5.

*Huntingdonshire*, at Huntingdon, Monday, March 7.

*Bedfordshire*, at Bedford, Wednesday, March 9.

*Northamptonshire*, " at Northampton, Friday,  
March 11.

*Leicestershire*, at Leicester, Monday, March 14.

*Staffordshire*, at Litchfield, Wednesday, March 16.  
at Stafford, Thursday, March 17.

*Shropshire*, at Shrewsbury, Monday, March 21.

*Warwickshire*, at Coventry, Wednesday, March 23.  
at Warwick, Thursday, March 24.

*Buckinghamshire*, at Aylesbury, Monday, March 28.

#### SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

*T. B. Bowen*, Esq. Commissioner.

*Berkshire*, at Reading and Borough, Monday,  
February 14.

*Oxfordshire*, at Oxford and City, Wednesday,  
February 16.

*Worcestershire*, at Worcester and City, Saturday,  
February 19.

*Herefordshire*, at Hereford and City, Tuesday,  
February 22.

*Monmouthshire*, at Monmouth, Thursday, Febru-  
ary 24.

*Gloucestershire*, at Gloucester and City, Saturday,  
February 26.

at Bristol, Tuesday, March 1.

*Somersetshire*, at Bath, Friday, March 4.

at Ilchester, Monday, March 7.

*Devonshire*, at Exeter and City, Thursday, March 10.

*Cornwall*, at Bodmin, Monday, March 14.

*Devonshire*, at Plymouth, Wednesday, March 16.

*Dorsetshire*, at Dorchester, Saturday, March 19.

*Wiltshire*, at Salisbury, Monday, March 21.

*Hampshire*, at Winchester, Wednesday, March 23.

at Southampton, Thursday, March 24.

*Sussex*,

*Sussex*, at Horsham, Saturday, March 26.

*Kent*, at Dover, Tuesday, March 29.

at Maidstone, Thursday, March 31.

#### NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

*W. J. Law*, Esq. Commissioner.

*Rutlandshire*, at Oakham, Monday, February 14.

*Nottinghamshire*, at Nottingham and Town, Tuesday, February 15.

*Derbyshire*, at Derby and Borough, Thursday, February 17.

*Lincolnshire*, at Lincoln and City, Saturday, February 19.

*Yorkshire*, at Wakefield, Wednesday, February 23.  
at Kingston-upon-Hull, Wednesday,  
March 2.

at York and City, Friday, March 4.

at Northallerton, Monday, March 7.

*Durham*, at Durham, Wednesday, March 9.

*Northumberland*, at Newcastle and Town, Friday,  
March 11.

at Berwick, Monday, March 14.

*Cumberland*, at Carlisle, Wednesday, March 16.

*Westmorland*, at Appleby, Friday, March 18.

*Lancashire*, at Lancaster, Monday, March 21.

*Cheshire*, at Chester and City, Wednesday, March 30.

FROM THE  
*LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 8,*  
1825.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence has been pleased to appoint Archibald Robertson, Esq. Surgeon in the Royal Navy, to be one of his Surgeons Extraordinary.

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FROM THE  
*LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 11,*  
1825.

*Whitehall, January 10, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to present the Reverend John Cameron to the church and parish of Stornaway, in the presbytery and isle of Lewis and county of Ross, vacant by the death of the Reverend Mr. Fraser.

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*Whitehall, January 10, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to appoint Alexander Cockburn, Esq. to the office of one of the Clerks of His Majesty's Signet, in the room of Thomas Norton Powlett, Esq. deceased.



FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 15,*  
1825.

IN pursuance of the directions of an Act, passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled “ An Act to repeal so much of two  
 “ Acts, made in the tenth and fifteenth years  
 “ of the reign of His present Majesty, as au-  
 “ thorises the Speaker of the House of Commons  
 “ to issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown  
 “ for making out writs for the election of Mem-  
 “ bers to serve in Parliament in the manner  
 “ therein mentioned; and for substituting other  
 “ provisions for the like purposes:”

I do hereby give notice, that the death of Charles Madryll Cheere, Esq late Member serving in this present Parliament for the borough of Cambridge, hath been certified to me in writing, under the hands of two Members serving in this present Parliament; and that I shall issue my warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the said borough of Cambridge, at the end of fourteen days after the insertion of this notice in the London Gazette.

Given under my hand the 15th day of January 1825,

CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, Speaker.

*Whitehall, January 11, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint the under-mentioned Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Knights Grand Crosses of the said Most Honourable Military Order :

Admiral Sir Edward Thornbrough, *vice* Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, deceased.

Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, *vice* Admiral Viscount Keith, deceased.

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*Whitehall, January 13, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Rear-Admiral William-Charles Fahie, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Commander of the said Most Honourable Military Order.

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*York-House, January 10, 1825.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Thomas Nayler, B. A. of St. John's College, in the University of Cambridge, to be one of His Royal Highness's Domestic Chaplains.

FROM THE

**LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 18,**  
1825.

*January 15, 1825.*

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Edmund Jones Crawley, A. M. of the city of Bath, to be one of the Chaplains to His Royal Highness's Household.

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FROM THE

**LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 22,**  
1825.

*Whitehall, January 20, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom to the Right Honourable Percy Clinton Sydney, Viscount Strangford, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Penshurst, of Penshurst, in the county of Kent, instead of Baron Strangford, of Clontarf, in the county of Dublin, as notified in the London Gazette of the 9th of October last.

1825.

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FROM THE  
*LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 29,*  
1825.

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, January 28, 1825.*

ORDERS for the Court's going into mourning, on Sunday next the 30th instant, for His late Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets.

Undress—White or grey lustrings, tabbies or damasks.

The Gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

Undress—Grey frocks.

The Court to change the mourning on Sunday the 6th of February next, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons.

The Gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles.

And on Thursday the 10th of February next, the Court to go out of mourning.

*Foreign-Office, January 29, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to appoint Francis Coleman Macgregor, Esq. to be His Majesty's Consul in the Canary Islands.

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FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 1,  
1825.*

*Whitehall, January 30, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to appoint John Earl of Hopetoun to be His Majesty's Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Linlithgow, in the room of the Earl of Hopetoun, deceased.

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*Whitehall, January 30, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, Bart. to the office of Knight Marshal of the Household and of the Marshalsea of the Household of His Majesty, and of His Majesty's heirs and successors, in the room of Sir James Bland Lamb, Bart. deceased.

*Crown-Office, February 1, 1825.*

**MEMBER** returned to serve in this present  
**PARLIAMENT.**

*County of Cornwall.*

Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, in the said county, Bart. in the room of Sir William Lemon, Bart. deceased.

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FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 5,*  
1825.

*The Speech of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday, February 3, 1825.*

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

WE are commanded by His Majesty to express to you the gratification which His Majesty derives from the continuance and progressive increase of that public prosperity upon which His Majesty congratulated you at the opening of the last session of Parliament.

There never was a period in the history of this country, when all the great interests of the nation were at the same time in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused through all classes of the British people.

It

It is no small addition to the gratification of His Majesty, that Ireland is participating in the general prosperity. The outrages, for the suppression of which extraordinary powers were confided to His Majesty, have so far ceased as to warrant the suspension of the exercise of those powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed.

Industry and commercial enterprise are extending themselves in that part of the United Kingdom. It is therefore the more to be regretted that associations should exist in Ireland, which have adopted proceedings irreconcilable with the spirit of the Constitution, and calculated, by exciting alarm, and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of society, and to retard the course of national improvement.

His Majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil.

His Majesty further recommends the renewal of the inquiries instituted last session into the state of Ireland.

His Majesty has seen with regret the interruption of tranquillity in India, by the unprovoked aggression and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese Government, which rendered hostile operations against that State unavoidable.

It is, however, satisfactory to find that none of the other Native Powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces already employed against the enemy afford the most favourable prospect of a successful termination of the contest.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

His Majesty has directed us to inform you that the estimates of the year will be forthwith laid before you.

The



The state of India, and circumstances connected with other parts of His Majesty's foreign possessions, will render some augmentation in His military establishments indispensable.

His Majesty has, however, the sincere gratification of believing, that, notwithstanding the increase of expence arising out of this augmentation, such is the flourishing condition and progressive improvement of the revenue, that it will still be in your power, without affecting public credit, to give additional facilities to the national industry, and to make a further reduction in the burthens of His people.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

His Majesty commands us to inform you, that His Majesty continues to receive from His Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of peace with His Majesty, and with each other; and that it is His Majesty's constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquillity.

The negociations which have been so long carried on through His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable issue.

His Majesty has directed to be laid before you copies of arrangements which have been entered into with the kingdoms of Denmark and Hanover, for improving the commercial intercourse between those States and the United Kingdom.

A Treaty, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, has been concluded between His Majesty and the King of Sweden; a copy of which Treaty (as soon as the ratifications thereof shall have been exchanged) His Majesty has directed to be laid before you.

Some



Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the ratification of the Treaty for the same object which was negotiated last year between His Majesty and the United States of America.

These difficulties however, His Majesty trusts, will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an arrangement.

In conformity with the declarations which have been repeatedly made by His Majesty, His Majesty has taken measures for confirming by Treaties the commercial relations already subsisting between this kingdom and those countries of America which appear to have established their separation from Spain.

So soon as these Treaties shall be completed, His Majesty will direct copies of them to be laid before you.

His Majesty commands us not to conclude without congratulating you upon the continued improvement in the state of the agricultural interest, the solid foundation of our national prosperity; nor without informing you, that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to commerce, by the removal of inconvenient restrictions.

His Majesty recommends to you to persevere (as circumstances may allow) in the removal of similar restrictions; and His Majesty directs us to assure you, that you may rely upon His Majesty's cordial co-operation in fostering and extending that commerce, which, whilst it is, under the blessing of Providence, a main source of strength and power to this country, contributes in no less a degree to the happiness and civilization of mankind.

At the Court at *Carlton-House*, the 2d of  
*February 1825*,

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIFFS appointed by His Majesty in Council,  
for the Year 1825.

*Bedfordshire*, Samuel Bedford Edwards, of  
Arlsey, Esq.

*Berkshire*, Ebenezer Fuller Maitland, of  
Shinfield, Esq.

*Buckinghamshire*, James Dupré, of Wilton-Park,  
Esq.

*Camb' & Hunt'* Sir Charles Ethelstone Nightin-  
gale, of Kneesworth, Bart.

*Cheshire*, John Smith Daintry, of Sutton,  
Esq.

*Cumberland*, Matthew Atkinson, of Stain-  
Gills, Esq.

*Cornwall*, William Baron, of Tregear,  
Esq.

*Derbyshire*, Sir Charles Abney Hastings, of  
Willesley-Hall, Bart.

*Devonshire*, George Strode, of Newnham-  
Park, Esq.

*Dorsetshire*, Christopher Spurrier, of Upton,  
Esq.

*Essex*, Peter Du Cane, of Braxsted-  
Lodge, Esq.

*Gloucestershire*, Sir James Musgrave, of Barns-  
ley-Park, Bart.

*Here-*

<i>Herefordshire,</i>	Thomas Andrew Knight, of Downton-Castle, Esq.
<i>Hertfordshire,</i>	Thomas Nash Kemble, of Gub- bin-Park, Esq.
<i>Kent,</i>	William George Daniel Tyssen, of Foley-House, Esq.
<i>Leicestershire,</i>	Charles March Phillips, of Garenden, Esq.
<i>Lincolnshire,</i>	Sir John Trollope, of Caswick, Bart.
<i>Monmouthshire,</i>	James Proctor, of Chepstow, Esq.
<i>Norfolk,</i>	John Harvey, of Thorpe-Lodge, Esq.
<i>Northamptonshire,</i>	Sir Robert Henry Gunning, of Horton, Bart.
<i>Northumberland,</i>	Anthony Gregson, of Bowsden, Esq.
<i>Nottinghamshire,</i>	Gregory Gregory, of Rempstone, Esq.
<i>Oxfordshire,</i>	Sir Francis Desanges, of Aston- Rowant, Knt.
<i>Rutlandshire,</i>	John Neal, of Belton, Esq.
<i>Shropshire,</i>	John Whitehall Dod, of Clover- ley, Esq.
<i>Somersetshire,</i>	John Quantock, of Norton- sub-Hamdon, Esq.
<i>Staffordshire,</i>	Sir George Pigot, of Patshull, Bart.
<i>County of South-</i> <i>ampton,</i>	} Henry Peter Delmé, of Cams- Hall, Esq.
<i>Suffolk,</i>	
	Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, of Great Barton, Bart.

<i>Surrey,</i>	John Barnard Hankey, of Fetcham-Park, Esq.
<i>Sussex,</i>	James Henry Slater, of Newick- Park, Esq.
<i>Warwickshire,</i>	Chandos Leigh, of Stoneleigh- Abbey, Esq.
<i>Wiltshire,</i>	Ernlé Warriner, of Conock, Esq.
<i>Worcestershire,</i>	Thomas Shrawley Vernon, of Shrawley, Esq.
<i>Yorkshire,</i>	John Hutton, of Marske, Esq.

## SOUTH WALES.

<i>Car-mar-thenshire,</i>	David Jones, of Pantglas, Esq.
<i>Pemb-rokeshire,</i>	George Bowen, of Llwyn-y- gwair, Esq.
<i>Cardi-gan-shire,</i>	Edward Price Lloyd, of Werne- wydd, Esq.
<i>Glam-organshire,</i>	John Bennet, of Lalestone, Esq.
<i>Bre-con-shire,</i>	Henry Allen, of Oakfield, Esq.
<i>Rad-nor-shire,</i>	Peter Rickards Mynors, of Even- job, Esq.

## NORTH WALES.

<i>Anglesey,</i>	Thomas Meyrick, of Cefncock, Esq.
<i>Carnarvonshire,</i>	Hugh Davies Griffith, of Caer- hûn, Esq.
<i>Merionethshire,</i>	Postponed.
<i>Montgomeryshire,</i>	Phillip Morris, of Trehelig, Esq.

*Denbighshire,*

William Egerton, of Gresford-  
Lodge, Esq.

*Flintshire,*

John Lloyd Wynne, of Plasne-  
wydd, Esq.

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*Carlton-House, February 2, 1825.*

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint John Hargreaves, of Ormerod-House, Esq. Sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

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*Whitehall, February 2, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. Norman M'Leod to the church and parish of Campsie, in the presbytery of Glasgow and county of Stirling, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Lapslie.

The King has also been pleased to present the Rev. Dr. Lawrence Adamson to be First Minister of the church and parish of Cupar, in the presbytery of Cupar and county of Fife, vacant by the death of Dr. George Campbell.

FROM THE  
*LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 8,*  
1825.

*Foreign-Office, February 8, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to appoint His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, to be His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of France, on the occasion of His Most Christian Majesty's Coronation.

The King has also been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Frederick Lamb to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Catholic Majesty.

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*Crown-Office, February 8, 1825.*

MEMBER returned to serve in this present  
PARLIAMENT.

*Borough of Cambridge.*

The Right Honourable James Graham, commonly called the Marquess of Graham, in the room of Charles Madryll Cheere, Esq. deceased.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 12,*  
1825.

At the Court at *Carlton-House*, the 16th of  
*February 1825,*

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint John Daintry, of North Rode, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Chester, in the room of John Smith Daintry, of Sutton, Esq.

And His Majesty was pleased to make the following amendment upon the Roll:

*Leicestershire,* Charles March Phillips, Esq.  
made  
Charles March Phillipps, Esq.

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*Carlton-House, February 9, 1825.*

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Robert Buckley Comyn, of the Middle Temple, Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 15,  
1825.

*Crown-Office, February 15, 1825.*

MEMBER returned to serve in this present  
PARLIAMENT.

*Borough of Newton.*

Sir Robert Townsend Townsend Farquhar, of  
Bruton-street, Berkley-square, in the county  
of Middlesex, Bart. in the room of Thomas  
Claughton, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern  
Hundreds.

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FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 19,  
1825.

At the Court at *Carlton-House*, the 16th of  
*February 1825*,

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS Majesty in Council was this day pleased  
to appoint Thomas Williams, of Rushden-Hall,  
Esq.



Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Northampton, in the room of Sir Robert Henry Gunning, of Horton, Baronet.

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At the Court at *Carlton-House*, the 2d of  
*February* 1825,

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled " An  
" Act to repeal certain duties of Customs in Great  
" Britain, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof;  
" to grant certain bounties on salted provisions  
" and silk manufactures exported; and to make  
" more effectual regulations for collecting the duties  
" of Customs;" and by another Act, passed in  
the same session of Parliament, intituled " An  
" Act to repeal the several duties and drawbacks of  
" Customs chargeable and allowable in Ireland, on  
" the importation and exportation of certain  
" foreign and colonial goods, wares, and mer-  
" chandise, and to grant other duties and draw-  
" backs in lieu thereof, equal to the duties and  
" drawbacks chargeable and allowable thereon in  
" Great Britain;" His Majesty is empowered, by  
His Order in Council, to be published in the *London* and *Dublin* Gazettes, to direct, for the convenience of trade, and for the more economical collection of the revenue, that the management of all import duties should be placed wholly under the Commissioners of Customs, or wholly under the Commissioners of Excise; and whereas it is deemed expedient, that from and after the fifth of April next, the import duties upon the following  
articles,

articles, namely, coffee, cocoa, tobacco and snuff, pepper, spirits, wine, and all other foreign goods now subject upon importation, to duties collected by the Excise, except tea, should be placed wholly under the management of the Commissioners of Customs; His Majesty having taken the same into consideration is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to declare and direct that all such duties upon the articles above enumerated shall be placed, and shall be under the sole management and authority of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, according to the provisions and directions of the said Acts, from and after the fifth day of April next, during the time that the aforesaid duties shall continue to be payable: And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. *Jas. Buller.*

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*Carlton-House, February 16, 1825.*

This day His Excellency the Prince de Polignac, Ambassador from His Most Christian Majesty Charles the Tenth, had audience of His Majesty, to present Monsieur des Chesnes, Gentleman of the Chamber to His Most Christian Majesty, for the purpose of delivering the insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, which had been conferred upon His late Most Christian Majesty Louis the Eighteenth; the Count de Ludolf, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, had audience of His Majesty, to deliver his new credentials; the Count de Moltke, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Majesty the King of Denmark, had audience of His Majesty, to deliver a letter from his

So-

Sovereign ; and the Chevalier de Los Rios, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Catholic Majesty, had audience of His Majesty, to deliver his credentials ; to which several audiences they were respectively introduced by the Right Honourable George Canning, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knight, Master of the Ceremonies.

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*Whitehall, February 18, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to appoint the Reverend John Birrell to be Second Minister of the church and parish of Cupar, in the presbytery of Cupar, and shire of Fife, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Adamson, late Second Minister of the said church, to the office of First Minister thereof.

FROM THE  
LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 22,  
1825.

*Crown-Office, February 21, 1825.*

Days and Places appointed for holding the Lent  
Assizes 1825, viz.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

*Sir Charles Abbott, Lord Chief Justice.*

*Mr. Justice Gaselee.*

*Buckinghamshire, Thursday, March 3, at Aylesbury.*

*Bedfordshire, Wednesday, March 9, at Bedford.*

*Huntingdonshire, Saturday, March 12, at Huntingdon.*

*Cambridgeshire, Tuesday, March 15, at Cambridge.*

*Norfolk, Saturday, March 19, at Thetford.*

*Suffolk, Friday, March 25, at Bury Saint Edmund's.*

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

*Sir William Draper Best, Lord Chief Justice.*

*Mr. Baron Hullock.*

*Northamptonshire, Saturday, February 26, at Northampton.*

*Rutlandshire, Friday, March 4, at Oakham.*

*Lincolnshire, Saturday, March 5, at Lincoln.*

*City of Lincoln, The same day, at the City of Lincoln.*

*Nottinghamshire, Saturday, March 12, at Nottingham.*

*Town*

*Town of Nottingham*, The same day, at the Town of Nottingham.

*Derbyshire*, Thursday, March 17, at Derby.

*Leicestershire*, Tuesday, March 22, at the Castle of Leicester.

*Borough of Leicester*, The same day, at the Borough of Leicester.

*City of Coventry*, Tuesday, March 29, at the City of Coventry.

*Warwickshire*, The same day, at Warwick.

### HOME CIRCUIT.

*Sir William Alexander*, Lord Chief Baron.

*Mr. Baron Graham*.

*Hertfordshire*, Tuesday, March 1, at Hertford.

*Essex*, Monday, March 7, at Chelmsford.

*Surrey*, Monday, March 14, at Kingston-upon-Thames.

*Sussex*, Wednesday, March 23, at Horsham.

*Kent*, Tuesday, March 29, at Maidstone.

### NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

*Mr. Justice Bayley*.

*Mr. Justice Holroyd*.

*Northumberland*, Thursday, February 24, at the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

*Town of Newcastle*, The same day, at the Guildhall of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

*Westmorland*, The same day, at Appleby.

*Cumberland*, Monday, February 28, at the City of Carlisle.

*Durham*, Tuesday, March 1, at Durham.

*Lancashire*, Saturday, March 5, at Lancaster.

*Yorkshire*, Saturday, March 19, at the Castle of York.

*City of York*, The same day, at the Guildhall of the City of York.

## WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Park*.

Mr. Justice *Burrough*.

*Southampton*, Monday, February 28, at the Castle of Winchester.

*Wiltshire*, Saturday, March 5, at New Sarum.

*Dorsetshire*, Thursday, March 10, at Dorchester.

*Devonshire*, Monday, March 14, at the Castle of Exeter.

*City and County of Exeter*, The same day, at the Guildhall of the City of Exeter.

*Cornwall*, Monday, March 21, at Launceston.

*Somersetshire*, Saturday, March 26, at the Castle of Taunton.

## OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron *Garrow*.

Mr. Justice *Littledale*.

*Berkshire*, Monday, February 28, at Reading.

*Oxfordshire*, Wednesday, March 2, at Oxford.

*Worcestershire*, Saturday, March 5, at Worcester.

*City of Worcester*, The same day, at the City of Worcester.

*Staffordshire*, Thursday, March 10, at Stafford.

*Shropshire*, Wednesday, March 16, at Shrewsbury.

*Herefordshire*, Monday, March 21, at Hereford.

*Monmouthshire*, Saturday, March 26, at Monmouth.

*Gloucestershire*, Wednesday, March 30, at Gloucester.

*City of Gloucester*, The same day, at the City of Gloucester.

## CHESTER CIRCUIT.

The Honourable *Charles Warren*, Chief Justice.  
 The Honourable *Thomas Jervis*, the other Justice.  
*Montgomeryshire*, Monday, March 21, at Pool.  
*Denbighshire*, Saturday, March 26, at Ruthin.  
*Flintshire*, Friday, April 1, at Mold.  
*Cheshire*, Thursday, April 7, at the Castle of  
 Chester.

## NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

The Honourable *Jonathan Raine*, Chief Justice.  
 The Honourable *William Kenrick*, Second Justice.  
*Anglesey*, Tuesday, March 22, at Beaumaris.  
*Carnarvonshire*, Monday, March 28, at Carnarvon.  
*Merionethshire*, Saturday, April 2, at Bala.

## SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

The Honourable *Michael Nolan*, Chief Justice.  
 The Honourable *Robert Mathew Cusberd*.  
*Radnorshire*, Monday, March 28.  
*Breconshire*, Saturday, April 2.  
*Glamorganshire*, Saturday, April 9.

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*Crown-Office, February 22, 1825.*

**MEMBER** returned to serve in this present  
**PARLIAMENT.**

*Borough of Newport.*

The Honourable John Stuart, of Cambus-wallace,  
 in the county of Perth, second son of the Right  
 Honourable the Earl of Moray, in the room of  
 Sir Leonard Thomas Worsley Holmes, Bart.  
 deceased.



FROM THE  
SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 22,  
1825.

*India-Board, February 22, 1825.*

DISPATCHES have been received at the East India-House, from the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William, in Bengal, with inclosures; of which the following are extracts and copies:

*Extract from a Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Fort William, July 14, 1824.*

SUBSEQUENT to the fall of Rangoon the force under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell has been engaged in repeated affairs with the enemy, who, favoured by the nature of the country, and their own particular mode of warfare, hover around our outposts, and maintain a desultory, barbarous, and indecisive struggle, without affording any opportunity of coming to a general action.—Invariable success, however, has attended our numerous assaults of their stockades and fortified positions, and several brilliant and striking lessons have been exhibited of British science, valour, and intrepidity, during the course of these harrassing operations, as your Honourable Committee will observe on reference  
to



to the dispatches\* from Sir Archibald Campbell.—The enemy have already lost several of their best troops, whilst the casualties on our part have been comparatively trifling, though we have to regret the loss of two brave young Officers (Lieutenant Kerr, of His Majesty's 38th, and Lieutenant A. Howard, of the 13th), and the severe wounds sustained by the Officers mentioned in the margin†.

From the last accounts we learn that the enemy, after having been repeatedly dislodged from their stockades, and compelled to retire, had again collected in great force at a stockaded post near the village of Kemandyne, three miles north of Rangoon. Sir Archibald Campbell proceeded to attack this position with a force of three thousand men, heavy battering guns and mortars, on the 10th and 11th ultimo. The result of these operations‡ seem at last to have produced some decisive effect, and to have struck a terror in the enemy, who had retired to a distance from the front of the British position.

Your Honourable Committee will bear in mind, that when Sir Archibald Campbell sailed from Port Cornwallis, the place of general rendezvous, he detached two expeditions from the main body of his force, the one against the Island of Cheduba, on the Arracan coast, commanded by Brigadier M'Creagh and Captain Mitchell, of His Majesty's ship *Slaney*; the other against Negrais Isle, at the mouth of the Irawaddy, and eventually Bassein, or Persaim, under Major Wahab, of the Madras

\* See London Gazette of 25th November 1824, p. 1958, et sequ.

† Lieutenants Michell and O'Hallaran, of His Majesty's 38th regiment.

‡ For particulars see London Gazette of 25th November 1824, p. 1961.

native infantry, and the Honourable Company's cruiser Mercury.

The attack upon Cheduba\* was skilfully managed by Brigadier M'Crcagh, and succeeded in all its parts, with trifling loss on our part. The Rajah, or Governor, was made prisoner, and the Island, which is described as very fertile and productive, is now garrisoned by seven companies of the 40th native infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton, supported by a vessel of war; reinforcements are likewise on their way to Cheduba from Chittagong.

The operations against Negraist† were likewise conducted in a creditable and satisfactory style, and afforded to a detachment of the 17th Madras light infantry, under Lieutenant Stedman, an opportunity of distinguishing itself, by the gallant and successful assault of a strong stockade, garrisoned by a large force of the enemy, but the Island itself proved to be not worth holding; and a failure of provisions, combined with other considerations, induced Major Wahab to relinquish the design of proceeding up the river to attack Bassein.

We shall now turn to the state of affairs, and the progress of events on our eastern frontier.

The only proceedings of any consequence taken by the Burman Generals since the action of Ramoo, have been the capture of the stockade of Tek Naâf, garrisoned by about one hundred and fifty provincials‡ under a soobadar, with a gun, and an attempt to cut off the Honourable Company's cruiser Vestal with her gun boats in the Naâf. The former object they accomplished without any loss, owing to the treacherous and mutinous conduct of

\* See London Gazette of 25th November 1824, p. 1968.

† See London Gazette of 25th November 1824, p. 1962.

‡ An irregular corps, not officered by Europeans.

the provincials, who refused to fight, and went over to the enemy in a body, delivering up the whole of the ammunition in the hope of making good terms for themselves. In the other they were completely foiled, and received a severe and memorable chastisement from the Vestal and her gun boats, whose fire destroyed several of their war boats in the Naaf, and committed terrible havoc among the crews, and the troops who lined either shore, expecting to find the vessels an easy prey. The cruizer and gun boats immediately after made sail for Chittagong, where they arrived in safety on the 7th ultimo.

In Assam the progress of our troops has secured the important objects of depriving the enemy of nearly two thirds of that territory, of destroying a considerable portion of their force there, and, as we hope, of placing serious obstacles in the way of any attempt which the Burmese might be disposed to make to invade Bengal, by the route of the Burhampooter.

After two or three successful affairs with the enemy, in which a detachment of the 46th, under Captain Horsburgh, and the two Rissalahs of irregular horse, particularly distinguished themselves, operations had necessarily come to a stand, by the last accounts, owing to the state of the weather.

*Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Shapland, C. B. commanding at Chittagong, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated 7th June 1824.*

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the report of Lieutenant Guy, commanding the Vestal cruizer, relative to his proceedings in the Naâf, and the cause of his quitting the station.

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*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Guy, commanding the East India Company's Cruizer Vestal, to Lieutenant-Colonel Shapland, C. B. dated Chittagong River, 6th June 1824.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the Honourable Company's cruizer Vestal in Chittagong river, having on board the under-mentioned passengers, viz. the subadar of the Chittagong provincial detachment, the daroga, the mug jemardar, and thirty-one of his sepoy, with a number of Mussulmen, who placed themselves under my protection.

On Thursday the 3d June, at seven A.M. the subadar in charge of the stockade at Tik Naâf, came on board, accompanied by one sepoy, and informed me, that the troops under his command had mutinied the preceding evening, by refusing to fire on the Burmese, who had surrounded the stockade with a force, amounting to about one hundred and fifty horse, with a numerous body of foot; that he had spiked the great gun, and thrown its ammunition into the well, and would also have destroyed the magazine, containing twenty-one  
boxes

boxes of musket cartridges, had not the sepoy's threatened to kill him should he attempt it; he then fled the fort, and escaped to the ship. On hearing this, I weighed anchor, and stood down the river; I shortly after saw about one hundred war boats drawn out in a line off Mundoo creek; on our nearer approach, a canoe was despatched, with five hands in her, ordering me to surrender the vessel or they would take her by force, and kill every man on board; this message I answered with a broadside from my great guns; they kept up a smart fire for about ten minutes, then retreated into Mundoo creek; the two gun-boats, under Messrs. Laughton and Boyce, chased them upon this, and poured in several well directed showers of grape and cannister, which did great execution; they then returned, after having taken four prisoners from the above-mentioned canoe.

I then tacked, and stood towards Shahpooree island, under which several boats lay; they endeavoured to escape; but finding themselves cut off by the gun-boats, they ran their boats on shore and fled into the jungle, but not before numbers were destroyed by the volleys of grape poured into them from the gun-boats; the rest of the boats having escaped, I stood for the new stockade, fired a broadside into it whilst passing, then ran down and anchored off the south eastern point of Shahpooree island for the night. I should imagine about twelve or fourteen boats were destroyed, as I observed them floating out of Mundoo creek after the attack, completely shattered by the great guns. I also beg leave to report the great zeal and activity evinced by the Officers on board the vessel, as also the high spirited conduct of Messrs. Laughton and Boyce, each commanding a gun-boat. Finding the means of obtaining water and provisions thus cut off, and deeming my stay in the Naaf to be of no further utility, I weighed anchor

the next morning at day-light for this place, where I now have the honour to report myself, and am,  
 Sir, Yours, &c.

J. W. GUY, Lieutenant, commanding  
 Honourable Company's cruizer Vestal.

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*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Macmoline, commanding the Eastern Frontier, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp, Gowahatty, 22d May 1824.*

SIR,

YOU have been already apprised; that Lieutenant-Colonel Richards had been detached to the eastward with the flotilla and 2d battalion 23d native infantry (not having at the time tonnage for the conveyance of more troops), to take up a position at Kulluabar for the purpose of giving protection to the country, confidence to the inhabitants, and prevent (if possible) the Burmese returning to that quarter, when he found on his arrival, that a party of the enemy had very unexpectedly made their appearance in the vicinity of that place. I have now the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that by intelligence received this morning from Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, dated Kulluabar, the 18th instant, it appears the enemy had evacuated the stockade at Haulbar, and had retired to a place called Rungby Ghur, about eight hours march from the further post. Lieutenant-Colonel Richards accordingly countermanded the order that had been issued for the movement to Haulbar, and proceeded himself to Captain Horsburgh's camp, to make another arrangement for the advance to Rungby Ghur.

OR:



On Lieutenant-Colonel Richards advancing with a havildar's guard and a few Suwars, to examine and give orders for demolishing the stockade which the enemy had evacuated, he was informed, on his arrival there, by a villager, that about sixty of them had returned to it; on this he immediately directed a party from Captain Horsburgh's detachment, of one *ressalla* of cavalry and a company of infantry, under Lieutenant Richardson, of the 2d battalion 23d native infantry, up to the place, and endeavour to surprise them; and as the Lieutenant-Colonel had previously made his observations of the ground, he was enabled to direct Lieutenant Richardson, on his approach to the stockade, to lead the cavalry, in a gallop, round the edge of a jungle to the first open spot in the rear and across the road, and to send the infantry direct on the enemy's position (an unfinished stockade), with the view of forcing them upon the cavalry. This measure, I am happy to say, had the desired effect, the enemy fired a few shot on the advancing party, without doing any injury, and then retired, in great confusion, in the direction where the cavalry were posted, who instantly charged and killed twenty of them and a Phekeen (all real Burmese), without our sustaining any loss; but three horses are reported to have been wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richards speaks in high terms of Lieutenant Richardson in this affair, and my thanks are justly due to both of them, as well as to the Officers and privates engaged on the occasion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richards reports, that he had reinforced Captain Horsburgh's detachment, and instructed that Officer to advance slowly upon Rungby Ghur (where there is a stockade), whilst he himself, with the flotilla and the remainder of the force, intended to make a corresponding movement by water and get to the rear of it, and endeavour

deavour to place the enemy between two fires, and prevent their escape.

I have, &c.

G. MACMORINE, Lieutenant-Colonel.

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*Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, commanding the advanced Force in Assam, to Captain Bayldon, Major of Brigade at Gowahatty, dated on the Kullung River, near Rungby Ghur, 26th May 1824.*

I HAVE the pleasure to report, for the information of Brigadier Macmorine, that the enemy got a good drubbing from Captain Horsburgh's detachment on the evening of the 23d instant. The Brigadier is aware that I posted Captain Horsburgh, with four companies and the Rissalahs, in the stockade at Haulbar, from which the enemy were driven by Lieutenant Richardson on the 17th instant. This position the enemy had the temerity to advance upon, with the view it is supposed of attacking it, for they were within three hundred yards before they were discovered by some of the camp followers who were driven in. The inclosed is Captain Horsburgh's report to me; by his account it appears the enemy suffered a good deal, and about two hundred men were deprived of their arms. This defeat induced them to evacuate their stockade at Rungby Ghur yesterday morning, which Captain Horsburgh has destroyed.



*Copy of a Letter from Captain Horsburgh, commanding a Detachment of the 23d Native Infantry, to Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, commanding the Advance in Assam, dated Kulluabar, 24th May 1824.*

SIR,

The enemy have had the hardihood to come out of their stockade and attack our party, for which I am happy to say that some of them have paid dearly.

About three o'clock this afternoon there was an alarm given that the enemy were cutting up our grass cutters. The picket marched out, and I got the rest of the men quickly under arms, cavalry as well as infantry. When I came out to the picket I found them carrying on a brisk fire (Lieutenant Jones at its head) with the enemy, who were in the jungle to the right of the road, where they had planted a number of jingals. I sent Lieutenant Jones to the right with the cavalry, with directions to endeavour (if possible) to get into their rear and intercept their retreat to their stockade at Rungby Ghur.

I ordered the picket to proceed along the banks of the river, and went myself with two companies into the jungle on the right of the road, advancing down in as good a line as the thick jungle would admit. The enemy only fired their jingals once and fled through the jungle, leaving their jingals behind. In the mean time Lieutenant Jones, by dashing across with the horsemen to the river, succeeded in cutting off the retreat of about two hundred; some escaped by swimming, about forty were killed by the Sewars, a number were drowned, and several sabred or shot in the water. The picket which had marched along the banks of the river,

river, got up in time to kill several in the water ; several of the enemy on horseback attempted to escape by swimming their horses, but were thrown from their saddles in the middle of the river ; their horses or tattoos swimming back, fell into our hands : we captured about seven tattoos, about eighteen jingals, two very good brass drums, and a number of old muskets, &c. ; and several of the jingals were loaded and contained seven balls.

I am happy to say we have suffered no loss among the sepoy's either killed or wounded.

I am however sorry to say that a duffedar of Gilbert's horse was shot through the body and is since dead ; three horses only were wounded.

Lieutenant Jones on this occasion acted with a great deal of credit to himself, and, but for his exertions, the enemy would have got back to their stockade with a trifling loss indeed. I fear however about three hundred of the enemy regained their stockade.

I have, &c.

A. HORSBURGH, Capt. Commg.  
Detacht. 23d N. I.

THE following copy of a dispatch addressed on the 11th July 1824, by Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. commanding the British forces at Rangoon, to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, not having been received in due course from that Government, is now taken from the Calcutta Gazette of July the 29th.

SIR,

SINCE I had the honour of addressing you on 16th ultimo,\* we have had several partial affairs with the enemy, except in one solitary instance, invariably sought for on our part, and all ending in the same brilliant manner that has hitherto marked the gallant and intrepid conduct of the troops under my command. About the end of last month, it was stated to me by some prisoners of war, and corroborated by a few Rangoon people, who had escaped from the jungle, that the Burmese Chief had received positive orders from Court to make a general attack upon our line, and drive us at once out of the country. Every movement of the enemy plainly indicated that something was intended: large bodies of troops were for two successive days seen crossing the river above Kemandyne, from the Dallah to the Rangoon side, and I felt the more inclined to give credit to the report, from being well aware that had any such order been received by the Burman General, certain disgrace, or even decapitation, would be the inevitable consequence of his disobeying it. On the morning of the 1st instant every doubt on the subject was removed. Three columns of the enemy, estimated at one thousand men each, were seen crossing the front of our position moving towards

\* See London Gazette of 25th November 1824, p. 1964.  
1825.

our right: and the jungle in front of the Great Dagon Pagoda, and along the whole extent of our line to the left, was occupied by a large force; but on this side, from the nature of the ground, it was impossible to ascertain either the disposition or strength of the enemy. The columns moving on our right soon came in contact with the piquets of the 7th and 22d regiments of Madras Native infantry, which received the attack with the greatest steadiness, none of them yielding one inch of ground. The enemy then penetrated in considerable force between two of our piquets, and took post on a hill about four hundred yards from our position, occupying an old pagoda and some houses in front, from which they commenced a feeble and harmless fire from some jingals and swivels. I instantly repaired to the point of attack with a gun and a howitzer from the Bengal artillery, and three companies of Native infantry, viz. one company of the 7th and two of the 22d regiment, the whole under the command of Captain Jones, of the latter corps. After a short but well directed fire from the artillery, I ordered Captain Jones to advance with his three companies and drive the enemy from his post at the point of the bayonet, and I had the satisfaction of seeing my orders carried into effect in the most cool and gallant style; the enemy flying in every direction towards their favourite haunt, and only place of safety, the jungle. During the firing on our right parties of the enemy felt the piquets along our line to the left, but never appeared in any force, and retired on the first fire from our advanced posts. Thus ended the mighty attack that was to have driven us into the sea: defeated with the greatest ease by three weak companies of the Sepoys, and two pieces of artillery; although such an enemy might be well appalled at the appearance of the whole British line under arms.

From

From some prisoners who were taken, I am informed that twelve thousand men were marched to the attack : the left columns were ordered to engage with vigour, and as soon as they had succeeded in penetrating our line, the attack was then to have become general. Such were the orders issued, but nothing more contemptible than the conduct of the enemy on that day was ever witnessed. They paid for their folly, leaving at least one hundred men dead on the field. We had not one man either killed or wounded.

Before day-light on the following morning some hundred men of the Dallah force entered the town of Dallah, firing in the direction of our post. Captain Isaack, of the 8th Madras Native infantry, commanding, pushed forward with a few men, and was I regret to say, unfortunately shot ; the Burmese mutilating his body with the most savage brutality during the few minutes it remained in their power.

While the enemy abstained from converting their town to the purpose of annoying us, I also respected and afforded it every protection, although uninhabited by one individual ; but when they thought proper to make it a mighty scene of savage warfare, I razed it to the ground.

Numerous reinforcements daily joined the enemy's army in our front, a thing much to be desired, as tending to increase the distress and discontent already prevailing in their lines ; and having observed a disposition to re-cross part of their force to the Dallah side of the river, I determined, on the 8th instant, to make as general an attack as the very woody and inundated state of the country would possibly admit of. For that purpose I formed the force to be employed into two columns of attack ; one proceeding by land under the command of that excellent and indefatigable Officer Brigadier-General M'Bean, for

the purpose of surrounding the enemy on the land side, while I with the other proceeded by water to attack their stockaded position, along the banks of the river in front. To this post the enemy appeared to attach the greatest importance, and the stockades were so constructed as to afford mutual support, presenting difficulties apparently not to be overcome without a great sacrifice of lives. I therefore resolved to try the effect of shelling, and consulted with Captain Marryat upon the employment of such armed vessels as he might select to breach, in the event of our mortar practice not succeeding. The shells were thrown at too great distance to produce the desired effect, and the swampy state of the country would not admit of any advance. The armed vessels, viz. the Satellite, transport, (lately in His Majesty's service) the Honourable Company's cruizers Teignmouth and Thetis, commanded by Captain Hardy and Lieutenant Greer, and the Penang Government yacht the Jessie, Captain Poynton, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Frazer, of His Majesty's ship Larne, now took their stations according to a disposition made by Captain Marryat, and opened a fire which soon silenced that of fourteen pieces of artillery, swivels and musketry, from the stockades, and in one hour the preconcerted signal of—breach practicable,—was displayed at the mainmast head. The troops, as previously arranged, entered their boats on the signal being made, consisting of a detail of the 3d, 10th, and 17th Native infantry, commanded by Major Wahab, of the latter corps, ordered to lead the attack, and supported by Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, with two hundred and sixty men of His Majesty's 41st regiment, and one company from the Honourable Company's Madras European regiment. The assault was made in the best order and handsomest style: Major Wahab with the Native infantry, landed and immediately



attacked the breach, while Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin almost at the same instant pushed ashore a little higher up, and entered the work by escalade; the enemy kept up a sharp, but ill-directed fire while the troops were landing, but, as usual, fled on our making a lodgment in the place. I now ordered Colonel Godwin to re-embark with the detachment of the 41st regiment and attack the second stockade, which was immediately carried in the same style. The third stockade was evacuated by the enemy.

The cool and gallant conduct of both European and Native troops on this occasion was to me a most gratifying sight. To the Officers and men of the breaching vessels every praise is due; and I much regret that severe indisposition prevented Captain Marryat from being present to witness the result of his arrangements.

The inundated state of the country did not admit of any communication with Brigadier-General MacBean from the shipping, nor did I know the result of the operations of his column until I returned to Rangoon in the evening. Nothing could be more brilliant and successful:—he took by assault seven strong stockades in the most rapid succession, throwing the enemy into the utmost consternation: and he had also the good fortune to fall in with a large body flying from a stockade attacked by the shipping, of whom a great number were killed. The Brigadier-General assures me the ardour of his column was irresistible, and speaks highly of the able aid he received from Brigadier MacCreagh. He also reports most favourably upon the judicious and gallant style in which Majors Sale and Frish, of His Majesty's 13th and 38th Regiments, led the troops under their respective command.

Ten stockades were thus taken from the enemy in one day, and upwards of (500) eight hundred of  
his

his best troops were left dead on the ground:—thirty-eight pieces of artillery, forty swivels and three hundred muskets were also captured,—a loss of no small importance, where fire arms are so scarce. Three of the enemy's Chiefs, whose names are not yet known, were found among the dead. The chief destruction of the enemy was by the land column.

Our loss has been comparatively small—four rank and file killed; one Captain and thirty-five rank and file wounded.

To Brigadier-General MacBean my particular thanks are due upon this and on all occasions. To Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy and Major Jackson, Deputy Adjutant and Quarter-Master-Generals, and to my personal staff, I feel very much indebted for their indefatigable exertions in carrying on the duties of the service occasionally under every disadvantage; and I also beg leave to bring to the notice of the Supreme Government, the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Snow, Deputy Adjutant-General to the Madras division, whose ability, zeal and activity I have often had occasion to remark.

I cannot conclude without again adverting to the high feeling which animates every corps and every soldier under my command. Their patience in frequently undergoing the greatest fatigue, marching over a country almost wholly under water, merits every praise, and their intrepidity and valour whenever the enemy can be found, cannot be sufficiently extolled.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brigadier-General.



*General Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Troops composing the Expedition under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. serving against the Dominions of the King of Ava, from the 16th June to the 12th July 1824.*

*Head-Quarters, Rangoon, July 12, 1824.*

*21st June.*

Madras European Regt.—2 rank and file wounded.

*24th June.*

2d Bat. 10th N. I.—1 subadar killed.

*1st July.*

H. M. 13th L. I.—2 rank and file wounded.

H. M. 38th Foot.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

1st Bat. 22d N. I.—1 rank and file wounded.

*3d July.*

H. M. 41st Foot.—1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

2d Bat. 8th N. I.—1 captain killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

1st Bat. 9th N. I.—3 rank and file wounded.

*5th July.*

Engineer's Department.—1 rank and file killed.

H. M. 13th L. I.—1 captain, 1 serjeant, and 15 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file killed.

H. M. 89th Regt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Madras E. Regt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

1st Bat. Pioneers.—4 rank and file wounded.

*8th July.*

H. M. 13th L. I.—1 captain, 2 corporals, 5 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded; 2 serjeants killed.

H. M. 38th Foot.—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 13 rank and file, wounded.

H. M. 41st Foot.—5 rank and file wounded.

H. M. 89th Regt.—3 rank and file wounded.

1st Bat. 7th N. I.—1 rank and file wounded.

1st Bat. Pioneers.—2 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 captain, 1 subadar, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 4 serjeants, 3 corporals, 66 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

*Killed.*

2d Bat. 8th N. I.—Captain G. H. Isaack.

*Wounded.*

H. M. 13th L. I.—Brevet Captain Knox Barrett, severely, arm amputated; and Captain Johnson, severely and dangerously.

F. S. TIDY, Lieutenant-Colonel, D. A. G.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, from the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 6th September 1824, has been received.

HAVING received some interesting dispatches from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell and the Political Agent, since the dispatch of our last address to your Honourable Committee of the 12th ultimo\*, and the ship Greenock being still in the river, and on the eve of sailing, we have the honour to transmit copies of the dispatches above adverted to, and other papers of importance relating to the Burman war, for the immediate information of your Honourable Committee.

It is with sentiments of sincere sorrow that we announce to your Honourable Committee the demise of Major Canning, at this Presidency, on the morning of the 2d instant. This valuable Officer had been compelled to leave Rangoon from indisposition; and he was the more induced to visit Calcutta for change of air, as he conceived that his presence here at this time would be of material service, in affording us information on many points connected with the further prosecution of the war.

\* This dispatch has not been received; but it is presumed that the foregoing letter from Sir A. Campbell, of the 11th of July, was inclosed therein.

*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 22d July 1824.*

SIR,

I AM now enabled to inform you, from information received from deserters, and through other sources which can be relied on, that the loss of the enemy, in the action of the 8th, was much more severe, and its consequences much more fatal and disastrous, than I could at the time have formed an idea of. The number of killed very much exceeds that stated in my dispatch of the 11th, and great numbers have since died of their wounds in the jungle. All accounts agree, and I have no doubt of the fact, that Soomba Woorghie (3d Minister of the Empire), a Woondock, and two other Chiefs of the first class, were among the slain; and the troops, deprived of their leaders, have either dispersed or fled in confusion to the rear, there to await the arrival of the Prince of Sarrawaddy, said to be advancing with seventy thousand men.

The only body of the enemy I could hear of was a small force of nine thousand men, assembled at a place called Keyttoe, about twelve or fifteen miles from Rangoon, and measures were adopted for immediately attacking them. On the morning of the 19th instant I ordered twelve hundred men to proceed by land direct to the spot, proceeding myself with six hundred more up the Puzendown creek, running in its whole course nearly parallel to, and at no great distance from, the road upon which the land column was directed to advance.

The inundated state of the country precluded all possibility of proceeding to any great distance with  
the

the troops by land ; and having proceeded rapidly up the creek in the Diana steam-boat, I did not hear of the impassable state of the country, and consequent return of the land column to their quarters, till the following day, when I had reached the point where I intended to co-operate, or act in concert, as circumstances might require. In our progress up, some small parties of the enemy were seen flying towards the jungle, in evident dread and consternation, without firing a shot at us, or we at them ; we also passed several villages, visited for the first time by our troops, from each of which I had the pleasure of restoring to their homes some Rangoon families, found in the extreme of wretchedness and misery. We could distinctly observe there were some armed men in the villages, who, apparently, connived at their escape, and who, it may be presumed, will remain in arms only until an opportunity offers of providing for the safety of their wives and families.

It was not to be expected that a people, unacquainted with the customs and manners of the civilized nations of Europe, should, on our first approach, have placed unlimited confidence in us ; at all the villages the greater part of the inhabitants fled from their houses to the fields, where they remained as spectators, but at each we found a few men left to converse with us, and receive every assurance I could give them of safety and protection, if they remained quietly at their homes ; on our return yesterday to quarters, I had the satisfaction of seeing some of these villages thickly inhabited, the people quite at their ease, and saluting us as we passed.

Although this expedition, upon which I was out for three days, has terminated differently from what I intended, I feel confident much good will result from it. The favourable impression made shall be cultivated to the very utmost of my power, and

happy indeed shall I be to sheath the sword, as often as the object in view can be obtained by kindness and mercy.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brigadier-General.

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*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, the 5th August 1824.*

SIR,

BEING informed that the Governor of Syriam had assembled a force on the banks of the Pegue or Syriam river, and had ordered the whole conscription of the district to repair, without delay, to the place of rendezvous, for the purpose of finishing and defending a large field-work, which was to command the river, and protect the surrounding country; although aware that few had obeyed the summons, I determined upon dislodging the enemy, and for that purpose I yesterday morning proceeded up the Syriam river, with three hundred Europeans, and an equal number of native infantry, the whole under the command of Acting Brigadier Smelt. Upon approaching the landing-place leading to the town and pagoda of Syriam, I observed the old Portuguese fort (long concealed from view by trees and overgrown brushwood), cleared and scarped where the old wall had fallen down, and from fifteen to twenty feet high; upon this the enemy had raised a parapet, and suspended huge logs of wood on the outside, intended to be cut away during the assault, and to carry the assailants before them in their descent.

The troops landed under the fire of the Penang Government brig Jessic, and the Powerful, sloop,

em-

employed as a mortar-vessel, and the advanced party moved on until stopped by a deep impassable nullah, the bridge over which had been destroyed, and threatened to check our progress; but the difficulty was speedily removed, and a very tolerable bridge constructed by Captain Marryat and part of the Officers and crew of His Majesty's ship *Larne*. The enemy's fire from musketry and artillery was even unusually feeble and contemptible, and they abandoned the place with the utmost precipitation when the troops moved forward to the attack, leaving behind them eight pieces of good artillery.

I next directed Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, of the Madras European regiment, to proceed with part of the force to the Syriam pagoda, which I was informed was also occupied by about three hundred men. The Lieutenant-Colonel, on arriving at the pagoda, found the enemy inclined to dispute the possession of their almost impregnable post, but they lost confidence while the troops were ascending the long flight of steps leading up to the pagoda, and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving four pieces of artillery and a great quantity of powder.

Although in these affairs the enemy afforded little opportunity for displaying the discipline and gallantry of the troops, their usual feeling and ardour were by no means less conspicuous, and I had every reason to be satisfied with the arrangements of Brigadier Smelt, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly in conducting the different attacks.

From Captain Marryat and the Officers of His Majesty's Navy, I ever receive the most prompt and cordial co-operation.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brigadier-General.



*Return of Killed and Wounded from the 12th July  
to the 5th of August 1824.*

*Rangoon, 5th August 1824.*

8 rank and file wounded.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. D. A. G.

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*Return of Ordnance and Ammunition taken and  
destroyed at Syriam, on the 4th of August 1824,  
by Detachments of the Force on the Expedition  
commanded by Brigadier-General Sir A. Camp-  
bell, K. C. B.*

*Rangoon, 5th August 1824.*

1 brass four-pounder, 2 brass three-pounders,  
2 iron eighteen-pounders, 5 iron six-pounders,  
2 wall pieces.

A considerable quantity of gun-powder destroyed,  
and about one hundred weight of grape.

W. LAW.



FROM THE

**LONDON GAZETTE** of **FEBRUARY 26,**  
1825.

*Foreign-Office, February 26, 1825.*

THE King has been graciously pleased to appoint Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, Esq. late Secretary to His Majesty's Legation and Chargé d'Affaires in Swisserland, to be Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg.

The King has also been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable William Henry Fox-Strangways to be Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Florence.

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*War-Office, 25th February 1825.*

MEMORANDUM.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 31st Foot being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to that Regiment, the word

“ *Peninsula,*”

in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the late 2d Battalion of that Regiment in the Peninsula under Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, from the 8th April 1809 to the 12th July 1814.

His

His Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the 60th Regiment (or the Duke of York's Own Rifle Corps) being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to that Regiment, the words

“ *Albuera,*”

“ *Pyrennees,*” and

“ *Nive,*”

in consequence of the distinguished conduct of the 1st (late 5th) Battalion of the Regiment at the battle of Albuera, on 16th May 1811; in the Pyrennees, in July and August 1813; and in the passage of the Nive, in the month of December 1813.

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*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, February 25, 1825.*

The King has been graciously pleased to nominate John Nussey, Esq. of St. James'-street, Apothecary in Ordinary to His Majesty's Person, in the room of Richard Walker, Esq. deceased, and the Lord Chamberlain has appointed him accordingly.

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## CARMARTHEN SPRING CIRCUIT, 1825.

*Samuel Heywood, Serjeant at Law, and  
John Balguy, Esq. Justices.*

*Cardigan, Wednesday, March 30.*

*Haverfordwest, Tuesday, April 5.*

*Carmarthen, Monday, April 11.*

FROM THE  
**LONDON GAZETTE** of **MARCH 1,**  
1825.

*Crown-Office, March 1, 1825.*

**MEMBER** returned to serve in this present  
**PARLIAMENT.**

*County of Donegal.*

The Honourable Francis Nathaniel Conyngham,  
commonly called Earl of Mount Charles, of the  
Hall, in the said county of Donegal, in the room  
of the Right Honourable Henry Joseph Conyngham,  
commonly called Earl Mount Charles, deceased.

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FROM THE  
**LONDON GAZETTE** of **MARCH 5,**  
1825.

*Westminster, March 4, 1825.*

**THIS** day, the Lords being met, a message  
was sent to the Honourable House of Commons  
by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,  
acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by  
virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed*  
1825. I by

by His Majesty, for declaring His Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for raising the sum of twenty millions by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

An Act for granting and applying certain sums of money for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

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*Martis, 1<sup>o</sup> die Martii 1825.*

WHEREAS the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the merits of the petition of Samuel Wells, Esq. complaining of an undue election and return for the borough of Huntingdon, have this day reported to the House of Commons “ That it appeared to the said Committee  
 “ that the merits of the petition depended upon  
 “ the right of election, and that therefore the  
 “ said Committee required the Counsel for the  
 “ parties to deliver in statements, in writing, of  
 “ the right of election for which they respectively  
 “ contended: That in consequence thereof, the  
 “ Counsel for the petitioner delivered in a statement as follows; That the right of election in  
 “ the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of  
 “ Huntingdon, is in the Commonalty or Burgesses of  
 “ the

“ the said borough, being the Inhabitants House-  
 “ holders, paying scot and lot: That the Counsel  
 “ for the Sitting Member delivered in a statement  
 “ as follows; That the right of election is in the  
 “ Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough  
 “ of Huntingdon, being Members of the Corpo-  
 “ ration: That upon the statement delivered in  
 “ by the Counsel for the petitioner, the said Com-  
 “ mittee have determined, That the right of voting  
 “ as set forth in the said statement, is not the  
 “ right of voting for the borough of Huntingdon,  
 “ in the county of Huntingdon: That upon the  
 “ statement delivered in by the Counsel for the  
 “ Sitting Member, the said Committee have de-  
 “ termined, That the right of voting as set forth  
 “ in the said statement, is the right of voting for  
 “ the said borough of Huntingdon:” I do hereby  
 give this notice, in pursuance of the directions of  
 an Act, passed in the twenty-eighth year of the  
 reign of His late Majesty, intituled “ An Act for  
 “ the further regulation of the trials of contro-  
 “ verted elections, or returns of Members to serve  
 “ in Parliament.”

Given under my hand the 1st day of March 1825,  
 CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, Speaker.

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*Crown-Office, March 5, 1825.*

MEMBER returned to serve in this present  
PARLIAMENT.

*Borough of Brackley.*

James Bradshaw, Esq. a Captain in His Majesty's  
Navy, in the room of Henry Wrottesley, Esq.  
deceased.

*War-Office, 1st March 1825.*

MEMORANDUM.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 24th Foot being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment, the word

“ *Peninsula,*”

in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the late 2d Battalion in the Peninsula, under Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, from April 1809 to July 1814.

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*Whitehall, February 28, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to nominate the Reverend George Chandler, Doctor of Civil Laws, to the District Church in Stafford-street, in the parish of Saint Mary-le-Bone, in the county of Middlesex and diocese of London.

FROM THE  
**LONDON GAZETTE** of **MARCH 12,**  
**1825.**

*Westminster, March 9, 1825:*

**THIS** day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by His Majesty, for declaring His Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and for extending the time limited for those purposes respectively.

An Act to amend certain Acts relating to unlawful societies in Ireland.

An Act for more effectually repairing and otherwise improving the road from the town of Derby to the town of Uttoxeter, in the county of Stafford; and for making and maintaining a new branch of road to communicate with the said road.

*Crown-Office, March 12, 1825.*

MEMBER returned to serve in this present  
PARLIAMENT.

*Borough of Bramber.*

The Honourable Arthur Gough Calthorpe, of  
Grosvenor-square, in the county of Middlesex,  
in the room of William Wilberforce, Esq. who  
has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

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*Whitehall, March 3, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to present the Re-  
verend Doctor John Gilchrist to be First Minister  
of the church and parish of Canongate, in the  
presbytery and county of Edinburgh, vacant by the  
transportation of the Reverend Doctor John Lee,  
late First Minister thereof, to Lady Yester's Church,  
in the city of Edinburgh.



FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 15,  
1825.

*India-Board, March 12, 1825.*

A DISPATCH has been received at the East India-House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, with inclosures; of which the following are extracts :

*Extract from a Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Fort William, 12th August 1824.*

WE will not trespass on the time of your Honourable Committee with any detailed statement of the contents of Brigadier-General Campbell's dispatches\* of the 16th June and 11th July, reporting the particulars of the brilliant affairs in which our troops have been engaged, but request leave to refer you to the dispatches themselves.

Your Honourable Committee will not fail to remark, with the highest satisfaction, the gallant behaviour of the native troops, who, on several occasions, have emulated the examples of intrepidity and valour set them by the Europeans. We have signified to Brigadier-Generals Sir Archibald Campbell and MacBean our highest approbation of all their proceedings, and have requested them to convey to the several Officers, whose services have

\* See London Gazette of 25th November 1824, p. 1964, and 23d of February 1825, p. 324.

been

been particularly adverted to, our thanks and acknowledgements for their gallant exertions. In the affair of the 10th June, against the fortified camp and stockades, at Kemandine, the flight of the enemy alone prevented the complete success of Sir Archibald Campbell's judicious and well concerted measures for striking a most impressive blow, by the destruction, which must have inevitably ensued, of the whole, or the main part, of their force, had they ventured to abide the assault; but still a great point was gained by that and the previous attacks on the several fortified positions of the Burmese, it being evident, from their subsequent abandonment of all the stockades in the neighbourhood of our army, that the enemy was now convinced those strong holds were no security against the British bayonet, or the force of our artillery. The result of the operations on the 8th ultimo was peculiarly decisive and brilliant; on that day ten stockades were carried at the point of the bayonet, thirty-eight pieces of artillery, forty swords, and three hundred muskets captured, and upwards of eight hundred of the enemy's best troops, including some Chiefs, left dead upon the ground.

From the dispatches referred to, your Honourable Committee will also learn that, on the 1st of July, an attempt was made by the enemy, under positive orders from the Court of Ava, to make a general attack upon our line, and drive us at once out of the country; and that this mighty attack was repulsed by three weak companies of sepoys, and two pieces of artillery. From some prisoners who were taken on that occasion, Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell learnt that the enemy's force, on this occasion, consisted of twelve thousand men.

On our north eastern frontier few events of any consequence have occurred, since the date of our last

last address. In Assam, the Officer commanding has fallen back, and concentrated his force at Gowahatti. The detachment on the frontier of Sylhet, has taken up its quarters at Budderpore and the neighbourhood, after an unsuccessful attempt to shell the enemy out of their fortified position on the hill of Tiloayn. The particulars of this affair are contained in letters, copies of which are numbers in the packet.

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*Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, C. B. commanding the Sylhet Frontier, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, dated on the River before Tiloayn, 6th July 1824.*

I HAVE the honour to report that a battery was opened on the stockaded position of Tiloayn this morning at six o'clock.

The shells from both howitzers and six pounders were thrown with the greatest precision, but the round shot from the latter I regret to say had scarcely any effect on the strong palisades surrounding the work, the palisades in question being heavy trunks of trees. I regret also to add that the carcasses when thrown from the howitzers went wide of the mark, and consequently the firing of the huts on the sides and summit of the hill which I expected has not been accomplished: the guns are now posted on a rising ground about six hundred yards to the southwest of the stockade, but I purpose to-morrow carrying the six-pounders to a small hill directly south of the enemy's position.

*Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Innes to the Adjutant-General, dated before Tiloayn, 7th July 1824.*

IN continuation of my last dispatch, I have the honour, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to report that on the afternoon of yesterday, about five o'clock, the enemy made an attempt to turn the right of my position, by occupying a high hill in the rear of a rising ground, where a working party was employed in clearing the jungle, for the purpose of enabling me to place my guns in battery on it this morning. I directed the Rajah Gumbheer Sing, whose local knowledge is excellent, with a body of his infantry, to take the enemy in rear, and at the same time threw forward a strong detachment to support the working party: after a short skirmish the enemy were driven from their position, and I succeeded in retaining the spot I had fixed on for the guns: during the night a breast work was thrown up, and this morning at day-break the guns opened from it at the distance of four hundred yards.

Three natives of Cachar, who this morning made their escape from the enemy, state their loss from the effects of yesterday's shells to be very considerable, though they screen themselves in a measure from the severity of the fire by burrowing in the ground.

The only casualties consequent to the skirmish of yesterday were one man killed and three wounded of the Rajah Gumbheer Sing's infantry, and one recruit of the 16th or Sylhet local battalion wounded.

Although the artillery has been playing on the enemy's works with the greatest steadiness during the day, the fire has not had the desired effect, and the enemy still continue in possession of the place;

place ; many of them have been killed, and many more wounded ; but till further reinforcements join me to enable me to extend my operations, I am not sanguine in my hopes of carrying the position.

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*Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Innes to the Adjutant-General, dated on the Barak River, off Juttrapore, 9th July 1824.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that on the morning of yesterday, a little after daylight, the enemy, in great numbers, made a sudden and unexpected attack on the height immediately in rear of the battery, which had been occupied by Gumbheer Sing's followers, and succeeded in driving them from it ; I immediately sent off a party to endeavour to get on the hills on their flank, but I regret to say this attempt failed, as it was discovered, on approaching, that the enemy had occupied the whole line of hills in immense numbers, and that there was no prospect of attacking them with any chance of success ; the party was therefore recalled, and the battery being no longer tenable, it being so entirely commanded by the heights now in the occupation of the enemy, I was under the necessity of drawing off the guns. I have however to observe, that this measure was determined on before, in consequence of the howitzers having become unserviceable, and the exhausted state both of the artillery and infantry of my detachment, the former having been in the batteries from the morning of the 6th till the 8th instant. I think it my duty to bring to the notice of His Excellency the very zealous exertions of this arm of the service ; the practice was beyond praise, and the shot and shells were thrown with a precision

which could not be surpassed, but the six-pounder shot were found to have no effect on the enemy's works, although the shells must have done considerable execution.

The carcasses, from being damp, did not, as I before reported, ignite, and consequently were useless.

I feel myself much indebted to Captain Smith for his great exertions during the three days the battery was open, and to Lieutenant Huthwaite, who, though labouring under a severe fever, rendered me the most essential service.

I regret to say, that, from the commanding position of the heights, the guns were not withdrawn from the battery without some slight loss on our part, and which from the advantages possessed by the enemy might have been much greater, had they not been kept in check by the steadiness of the troops in the battery, under the command of Captain Cowslade, of the 39th regiment, whose conduct was particularly conspicuous.

I deemed it advisable to re-embark my detachment yesterday afternoon, and to fall back upon Juttrapore, where I have taken up an eligible position on both sides of the Barak river, and within two miles of the enemy's works, where I shall remain till re-inforced, and then act as circumstances may require.

Inclosed I have the honour to forward a return of the killed and wounded of the detachment under my command in the affair of yesterday.



*Return of Killed and Wounded of Troops employed  
on the Sylhet and Cachar Frontier, under the  
Command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Innes, C. B.  
in the Affair with the Burmese on the Heights  
near Tiloayn, on the 8th July 1824.*

*Off Juttrapore, 9th July 1824.*

Killed—2 sepoys.

Wounded—1 subidar, 1 havildar, 1 naick, 14 sepoys.

W. INNES, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
commanding Sylhet frontier.



FROM THE  
SUPPLEMENT

TO THE  
LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 22,  
1825.

*India-Board, March 24, 1825.*

DISPATCHES have been received at the East India-House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, with inclosures; of which the following are extracts and copies:

*Extract from a Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Fort William, 8th October 1824.*

WE have the honour to transmit copies of dispatches from Rangoon, received since the 6th ultimo, the date of our last address\* to your Honourable Committee. Private advices have been received from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, dated the 15th ultimo, which state that up to that period the threatened grand attack on our lines had not taken place, and that every thing continued quiet.

\* See London Gazette, 23d February 1825, page 326.

*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 11th August 1824.*

SIR,

I WAS informed some days since, that the province of Dalla was in a very disturbed and unsettled state, owing to orders having been received for a general levy of every man capable of bearing arms; the order had been most strenuously opposed, and even blood had been shed on the arrival of a person of rank to enforce obedience to the measures of Government.

I thought the opportunity favourable for a little interference, to favour the opposition and escape of the discontented, and ordered a detachment of four hundred men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, of the Madras European regiment, to embark in boats on the morning of the 8th instant, and proceed up the Dalla river, with directions to act in furtherance of the object alluded to, and to attack any part of the enemy's cordon he might fall in with. The Lieutenant-Colonel's report of his operations, in obedience to these orders, I have herewith the honour to transmit, by which it will appear how well he, and the troops under his command, supported (under difficulties which he has modestly omitted to state), the reputation of the British arms.

I am informed that finer, or more characteristic traits of British soldiers were never witnessed, than on this occasion: the Officers, less incumbered than their men, forming line, breast deep in mud and water, and passing scaling ladders from one to another, to be planted against the walls of the stockade,

I re-

I regret, with Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, the severe wound received by Mr. Maw, Midshipman of His Majesty's ship *Liffey*, left with me in the capacity of Naval Aide-de-Camp, by his Excellency Commodore Grant; of this young man's gallantry of conduct and merit, I cannot speak too highly, he has repeatedly distinguished himself by the most conspicuous and forward gallantry.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

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*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. dated Camp, Rangoon, August 8, 1824.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you that I proceeded with the detachment you were pleased to place under my command (as per margin\*) at eleven A. M. this morning, and after entering a large creek on the east side of Dalla, and proceeding about two miles, I observed two stockades, one on the right and one on the left bank, immediately opposite to each other, both in commanding situations, particularly that on the left bank, which I instantly decided on attacking. The boats were hove to for a short time to make the necessary preparations for the attack; and as soon as these were completed, the whole moved on under a heavy fire from the guns and musketry of the enemy in both stockades. The landing was effected under an incessant fire from the enemy, and after great labour and exertion in getting

\* Four hundred men, composed of details from His Majesty's ship *Larne*, the Bombay artillery, 1st European regiment, 18th and 34th regiments Madras native infantry, and 1st battalion pioneers.

through

through the mud, which was remarkably stiff and thigh deep, the scaling ladders were placed, and the stockade stormed and immediately carried. Some of the troops were again embarked, crossed the river, and took possession of the opposite stockade.

Our loss (a return of which I do myself the honour to inclose), although severe, is not so great as might have been expected, from the nature of the ground we had to go over, and the sharp and severe fire kept up by the enemy until the scaling-ladders were placed. The loss on the side of the enemy was but small (between twenty and thirty), in consequence of the vicinity of the jungle, into which they escaped the moment our men entered their works.

Of the conduct of the troops I cannot speak in too high praise, although it will be impossible for me to particularize the Officers who so gallantly led their men to the assault, as they are too numerous, many of them having assisted in carrying the ladders to the walls.

I felt myself highly indebted to Lieutenant Fraser, and a party of seamen and marines of His Majesty's ship *Larne*, whose unremitting exertions throughout the affair greatly contributed towards the success of the day.

It is with regret I have to report, that Mr. Maw (Royal Navy, His Majesty's ship *Liffey*), your Acting Aide-de-Camp, was severely wounded at the early part of the day, while he and Captain John Campbell, His Majesty's 38th regiment, your Aide-de-Camp, who was a volunteer on the occasion, were cheering on some of the seamen who accompanied us.

I have further to report, that the enemy, previous to their flight, threw some of their guns into a wet ditch that surrounded the fortifications. We found but two small ones, which were brought away.

All the houses in both stockades were destroyed by fire, and a part of the pallisade pulled down by the pioneers, before the return of the detachment to camp.

I have, &c.

HASTINGS KELLY, Lieut. Col.  
commanding Detachment.

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*Return of Killed and Wounded of a Detachment  
commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, 1st  
Madras European Regiment, at the Attack of the  
Stockade in the Dalla Creek, on the 8th Au-  
gust 1824.*

Killed—6 rank and file.

Wounded—3 officers, 36 rank and file.

*Names of Officers wounded.*

Captain A. Wilson, 18th Regt. Native Infantry,  
slightly.

Lieutenant J. Grubb, 1st European Regt. severely.

Mr. Maw, His Majesty's ship Liffey, Acting Aide-  
de-Camp to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald  
Campbell, severely.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col.  
Dep. Adjt. Gen.

*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 4th September 1824.*

SIR,

THE enemy in the Dalla district having of late become very troublesome by their predatory excursions, rushing from the creeks and nullahs with which the country abounds, upon unarmed boats, and even fishermen from the garrison, and having again established the head quarters of these marauding bands in the stockades taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly's detachment, on the 8th ultimo, much strengthened by additional works, I once more determined to drive them not only from the stockades, but permanently to a greater distance.

For that purpose I directed Major R. L. Evans, of the Madras army, with a detachment of infantry, accompanied by two mortars from the brigade, commanded by Captain Timbrell, and some howitzers from the Madras artillery, under Captain Kemman, to proceed up the Dalla creek on the 2d instant, and shell the enemy from their position. Such was the excellent practice of the artillery and gun boats under the immediate orders of Captain Marryat, manned by the Officers and crews of His Majesty's ship Larne, and Honourable Company's transport Moira; that the enemy were soon forced to abandon their defences with some considerable loss, and I am happy to say with only one man slightly wounded on our part.

On taking possession of the stockades Captain Marryat and Major Evans pushed up the creek, and succeeded in taking twenty-five boats and canoes from the enemy, who, seeing themselves

closed with, jumped overboard and escaped into the jungle.

Major Evans's arrangements for cutting off the retreat of the enemy were excellent, but the swampy state of the country and thickness of the jungle prevented their meeting with the success they so well merited. To him and every Officer and soldier employed my best thanks are due.

I cannot do adequate justice to the sense I entertain of the ability and readiness with which I find myself at all times supported by Captain Marryat, and the Officers and crew of the ship under his command; nor ought I to omit mentioning that the Officers and crew of the transport ship *Moir* are volunteers on every occasion when the enemy is likely to be met with.

I am, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

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*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq; Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, September 9, 1824.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the inclosed report from Captain Marryat, of His Majesty's ship *Larne*, of an attack upon a small post established a short distance up the Dalla creek.

The gallantry and good conduct of all engaged in this first rencontre with the enemy's war-boats, affords me much satisfaction; and Captain Marryat has particularly mentioned to me the steadiness with which Lieutenant Wright, and a piquet  
of



of the 18th Madras native infantry, received the enemy, both by land and water.

All accounts concur in bearing testimony to the resolute gallantry of Mr. Crawford, in defending his vessel, the *Kitty*, against very superior numbers, although wounded early in the attack; and I beg leave to bring his name to the favourable notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Genl.

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*Copy of a Letter from Captain Marryat, commanding His Majesty's Ship Larne, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. dated off Rangoon, 8th September 1824.*

SIR,

IN compliance with your request for a detail of the circumstances which occurred in the attack on the Dalla stockade, made by the Burmese on the morning of the 6th instant, I have the honour to inform you, that at midnight on the 5th, a straggling fire was heard in that direction, and shortly afterwards a rocket was thrown up, the signal previously arranged with the detachment in case of immediate assistance being required.

With the advantage of a strong flood-tide, the boats of His Majesty's ship *Larne* proceeded rapidly to the scene of contention, where a heavy fire was exchanged. As our approach could not be perceived from the smoke, we cheered to announce that support was at hand, and had the satisfaction to hear it warmly returned, both by the detachment in the stockade, and the crews in the gun-vessels.

It appeared that the attacks of the enemy had been

been simultaneous, the gun-brigs lying in the creek having been assailed by a number of war-boats, while the detachment on shore had been opposed to a force estimated at fifteen hundred to two thousand men.

Upon our arrival we found the enemy on shore had not retreated, but still kept up a galling fire ; the war-boats, which had endeavoured to board the Kitty gun-brig, had been beat off by the exertions and gallantry of Mr. Crawford commanding that vessel, and were apparently rallying at a short distance up the creek, with a determination to renew the attack, but on perceiving our boats advancing a head of the gun-brigs, they made a precipitate retreat.

Although from their superior speed there was little probability of success chase was immediately given, and five of the war-boats which had been most severely handled, and could not keep up with the main body, were successively boarded and captured ; many others appeared to be only half manned, but we could not overtake them, and the pursuit was abandoned about four miles above the stockade.

The spears remaining on the sides of the gun-brig, the ladders attached to her rigging, and the boarding netting cut through in many places, proved the severe conflict which had been sustained ; and I trust you will be pleased to recommend the very meritorious conduct of Mr. Crawford to the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

Great praise is due to Mr. J. King of the Narcissa, and Mr Frames of the Tiger, for the well directed and destructive fire which they poured into the war-boats, and I trust, as an eye witness, I may be allowed to express my admiration of the intrepid conduct of the Officer commanding the detachment on shore.

The loss of the enemy in this attack cannot be correctly ascertained, but from the number of dead in the boats captured, and the crippled state of many others, it cannot be estimated at less than two or three hundred men. I have, &c.

F. MARRYAT, Captain,  
H. M. S. Larne.

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*Extract from a Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Fort William, 12th November 1824.*

SINCE the date of our last address to your Honourable Committee we have received several important dispatches from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, copies of which we hasten to transmit for your information. From these dispatches your Honourable Committee will learn the particulars of the capture of Tavoy and Mergui, the most valuable possessions of the Burmese on the Tenasserim coast. You will also be apprised of a very brilliant and decisive attack on the 8th and 9th October, by a detachment of troops under the command of Major Evans, on the enemy's stockades near the village of Martabain, in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, where the Prince of Sarawaddy had pushed forward a part of his force, under the immediate command of the two principal Ministers of State, named Kee Woongee and Lykia Woongee.

In a dispatch of the 16th of October, Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell observes, that if he can trust the information he receives, the united strength of the Burman empire is now collecting in his front. Part of the army under the Maha Bundoola, (who commanded in Arracan), is believed

to have been present in the stockades attacked and carried by Major Evans's detachment; but their presence, Sir Archibald Campbell remarks, does not appear to have given any additional confidence to the troops who have hitherto been opposed to us. The court of Ava, he adds, has already made great exertions in supplying their army with such materials as the country and capital contain, all, or great part of which, has been successively captured by the British force under his command. What further efforts in that respect they may be able to make he cannot judge; but, if any inference can be drawn from the wooden guns, double and single headed wooden-shot, lately found in their stockades, and the rude lumps of rugged iron used as shot, their arsenal department, it must be concluded, is reduced to a very low ebb.

We also annex copies of dispatches containing the latest intelligence from the North Eastern and South Eastern frontier. From the former quarter we learn that the Burmese in Cachar have evacuated the posts of Tiloayn and Doodpatlee in that country, and retreated to Munnipore. The party in Assam is said to have been prevented by the Hill tribes from returning to Ava by the Eastern route, and is supposed to have proceeded through the hills in the direction of Cachar, with the view of making its escape into Munnipore also. In Arracan the Burmese are said to be strengthening their several posts, in expectation of an attack from our troops assembling in Chittagong. A successful landing was effected on the island of Ramree, as reported in the letters of Captain Barnes and Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton, and we have no doubt that, whenever it may be convenient to detach a force to take possession of it, the place will fall without difficulty into our hands.

*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 1st October 1824.*

SIR,

HERE nothing important has occurred since I last did myself the honour of addressing you.

The only movement I have lately made was upon Paulang, where I had been informed the enemy had established a post, and was busily employed in constructing combustible rafts and boats for the destruction of our shipping.

In consequence of this information, I, on the 21st ultimo, directed Brigadier-General Fraser, with a strong detachment, to proceed to Paulang, for the purpose of putting a stop to any preparations for our annoyance, and dislodging the enemy from his post.

The detachment fell in with several stockades and breast-works, which the enemy instantly evacuated on the spirited approach of the seamen and troops, without, in any one instance, shewing a disposition to come to close quarters, as will appear by the Brigadier-General's report to me of the operations of his expedition, which I herewith beg to inclose.

No fire rafts were seen.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

*Copy of a Report from Brigadier-General Fraser to  
Brigadier-General Sir A Campbell, K. C. B.  
dated Camp, Rangoon, 27th September 1824.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that, in conformity to your orders of the 19th instant, the party detailed in the margin\*, embarked on the morning of the 21st, and anchored off Kemmendine the same evening. It proceeded on the 22d, and about two miles from Pagoda Point fell in with five stockades, three on the right hand side and two on the left.

The Satellite, towed by the steam-vessel, led, and on approaching these stockades, a heavy fire was opened from both sides from musketry and cannon, which was returned by the ships and by the troops on the decks and tops of the Satellite.

Arrangements were immediately made to disembark a proportion of the troops on their approach to the stockades; the enemy, after a slight resistance, quitted their position and fled to the jungle, leaving several men killed on the right stockade, as reported by Major Sale, of His Majesty's 13th light infantry, who led this party.

One large gun was found burst, and four others were brought off, with several gingals and other arms.

On the 23d, the flotilla continued to advance, without meeting with any obstacle, a distance estimated between twelve and fifteen miles.

On the 24th, we continued our route up the river about five miles, and, in the afternoon, fell in with

\* 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, and 65 rank and file from each of the European regiments in the force, under a field-officer—1st division. 1 captain, 4 subidars, and 220 rank and file from native corps—2d division.



three stockades, which were bombarded for a short time previous to the landing of the troops, who found the different stockades evacuated.

On the 25th, several boats, filled with troops, went in pursuit of some war-boats stated to be near, but did not succeed in overtaking them.

During this time the pioneers were employed in destroying the different stockades, which being completed, the flotilla commenced its return to Rangoon, at the recommendation of the Naval Commander.

The destruction of the different stockades taken on the 22d, was completed during our passage down the river.

I am happy to add, that no casualty occurred amongst the troops during these operations, but I understand two or three sailors were wounded.

The ordnance was taken possession of by the Naval Commander, with the exception of one gun burst and another sunk in the river\*.

The country on both sides of the river was generally woody, and the few open spots, which evidently had been cleared for the purpose of cultivation, are now overgrown with high grass and covered with a considerable depth of water. Few villages were seen, and the population appeared inconsiderable. Some herds of buffaloes were discovered, but no other cattle.

My best thanks are due to Captain Chadds, of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, for the cordial co-operation and assistance I received from him during the whole of the operations; and I cannot omit to notice the zeal and alacrity with which Lieutenant Keele and Mr. Lett, Master's Mate, of His

\* No regular return of the ordnance was taken, in consequence of the hurried nature of the operations and the necessity of taking advantage of the tide to reach the anchoring ground, but the number of all calibres is estimated by the Naval Commander at fifteen pieces.



Majesty's ship *Arachne*, Lieutenant Bazeley and Mr. Windson, of His Majesty's ship *Sophie*, performed the different duties assigned to them by Captain Chadds.

Major Sale, and all the Officers and men (both Europeans and natives), evinced the utmost zeal and spirit in the performance of every duty required from them, and endured their fatigues with the utmost cheerfulness.

The native troops I beg particularly to notice, who, for the space of four days, had few opportunities of dressing any food.

I have much pleasure in stating, that I received every assistance I could possibly wish from the different Staff Officers who accompanied me, viz.

Captain Ketson, Brigadier-Major, Captain Steel, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant Lake, Superintendent Engineer, who performed their respective duties in a manner highly creditable to themselves.

I have, &c.

H. FRASER, Brig. Gen.

*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 11th October 1824.*

SIR,

BEING informed that a part of the enemy's force, I formerly stated as having concentrated in the vicinity of Pegue, had advanced in this direction, and taken up a position, fourteen miles from hence, in the neighbourhood of Annauben and the pagoda of Keykloo, I ordered out a reconnoitring party on the morning of the 5th instant, consisting of eight hundred rank and file, from the Madras brigade of native light infantry, under its Commander,

mander, Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant Smith, C. B. accompanied by two camel howitzers, and a competent number of pioneers, with the scaling ladders, &c. with orders to advance upon the enemy's position, and to attack him as often as he might consider his force and means adequate to do so with effect.

I afterwards reinforced the above detail with three hundred rank and file from the 28th and 30th regiments of Madras native infantry, and two more camel howitzers; and with this combined force, Colonel Smith arrived at the enemy's stockaded position, at Annauben and Keyklöö, on the evening of the 7th instant.

For a detail of the operations of this force, during the period of its absence from quarters, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying report.

That their close was very different in result from the promising commencement made at Todgaghee, is to me a most painful task to notice; but it forms a pleasant part of my duty to observe, that Lieutenant-Colonel Smith's orders for the attack of Annauben, were judicious, and the coolness and bravery of conduct of himself, and every British Officer present, in endeavouring to support discipline during the attack, and afterwards to re-establish order and regularity among the troops, were highly conspicuous.

Unpleasant as the circumstances detailed in Lieutenant-Colonel Smith's report must be, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council may rest assured, that the enemy shall not long be left to exult in his present triumph.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

*Copy of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Smith,  
C. B. to the Deputy Adjutant-General, dated  
Rangoon, 10th October 1824.*

SIR,

CONFORMABLY to the instructions conveyed to me by the Deputy Quartermaster-General, I marched, on the morning of the 5th instant, with a detachment of the Madras native light brigade, consisting of eight hundred rank and file, two four and a half inch howitzers, and forty pioneers, by the route pointed out by the guides, the first part of which was low and marshy, and in many places one or two feet under water, but, on clearing an extensive swamp, over which is thrown a wooden bridge, requiring some repairs, the road became good, and lay through a large stockade in ruins; at ten o'clock, I arrived at Todgaghee, and finding the troops much exhausted, from the intense heat, I halted a few hours to refresh; during our halt the rains fell plentifully.

At two o'clock, the detachment moved on, and in twenty minutes the head of the column was obstructed by a deep nulla, affected by the tides, but by the assistance of a temporary bridge, which I had caused to be put together prior to my leaving the lines, I passed over the advanced guard, which had no sooner crossed, than it received a line of fire from the enemy.

The leading company of the 3d light infantry, under Lieutenant Sherman, was quickly pushed on, and proceeded fifty or sixty yards, under cover of trees and brush wood, till he reached an open spot, where a party of the enemy had taken post to annoy us in crossing the nulla; these he quickly dispersed, and, in pursuing the fugitives, a stockade was discovered directly facing the main road,  
a plain

a plain bounding it on the right, its left face being enveloped in jungle. After reconnoitring the position, I directed Lieutenant Sherman to make a rapid movement to a certain point, and there wait until the howitzers and other divisions could be brought up. Captain Williamson, commanding the leading division, soon joined, with two scaling ladders brought up by Lieutenant Campbell; this promising young Officer, I lament to say, received a serious wound shortly after, and fell, together with some men of the 3d light infantry. Firing and shouting was at this time distinctly heard in the jungle on our left, and Captain Williamson was directed to detach a party to out-flank and keep in check any body of the enemy that might appear in that quarter, as well as to ascertain whether any other works had been thrown up, to flank the one in front of us.

In the mean time the howitzers came up, were placed in position, and opened a fire upon the stockade, while Lieutenant Dallas, of the 3d, who commanded the detached party, gave them a flanking fire and turned the concealed stockade, which I had conceived from the cross fire existed in that direction. Captain Williamson upon this signal moved forward in double quick time to escalate the enemy's works, which was executed in a smart and gallant style by that Officer, seconded by Lieutenant Sherman and the other Officers and men of the 3d light infantry. Lieutenant Dallas also advanced and entered at the same time, from his position; Major Wahab, with the 34th, coming up at the same time made a spirited charge round by the right face of the works, but the enemy I regret to say succeeded in effecting his escape with a trifling loss.

The rear guard in coming up was attacked by the enemy, when Lieutenant and Quartermaster Challon's horse was shot dead; partial firing was  
also

also continued upon our troops from the front and left flank for some time after.

A prisoner was taken armed with an English musket. From this man I obtained information, which led me to suppose that the enemy was in considerable force in the neighbourhood with guns and a party of horse, very strongly stockaded. These were spoken of as a different description of soldiery to those we had hitherto encountered. I was induced in consequence to request that I might be furnished with a strong reinforcement.

On the reinforcement of three hundred native rank and file of the 28th and 30th regiments, with two more four and half inch howitzers joining the detachments, I issued an order, of which No. 1 is a copy\*. I have thought it necessary to forward this document to satisfy the Commander of the Forces, that every means was used in my power to establish systematic order and regularity, and a proper understanding between all the parties connected in the operations against the enemy.

At two o'clock, the detachment marched; Major Wahab leading the 1st division, from which was detached an advanced guard, of a subaltern party, under Lieutenant M'Callan.

Prior to moving, I directed Major Wahab, in the event of a shot being fired from the enemy, to return it, and push on without retarding the progress of the force; the same instructions regarded breast works and other obstacles of that nature.

In a short time a few shots were fired from a distance, and on the advanced party emerging into the plain a small body of horse and foot were seen about six hundred yards in front; Lieutenant M'Callan continued his course steadily, and on nearing the enemy the horse shewed a disposition to threaten our flank; our advance formed line,

\* Not received.



and, supported by Major Wahab, actually drove at them, and the horse, on seeing this movement, pulled up and retreated precipitately; immediately after this a breast-work was discovered, from which several shots were fired; Major Wahab pushed on without a moment's delay, and carried it in great style with a trifling loss on our side.

A succession of breast-works on our route were stormed, and carried in the same rapid and gallant way by the bravery evinced by Major Waliab and the officers of that corps; in short, the spirit that animated both officers and men was such as to ensure success in any undertaking; but I regret to say that the taking of these breast-works retarded our progress, and the detachment consequently did not arrive in the vicinity of Keykloo till five o'clock. It was about this time the guides affected to be ignorant of the direct route to the stockade, although they pointed in the direction it was erected: as the road we were in appeared to be good and leading direct upon a pagoda, which was represented to lie on the left of the stockade, we pursued it.

Shortly after, Captain Williamson, with the second division, was directed to diverge from the column of march to the right, and push through the jungle and attack the enemy's works in that quarter, while Major Wahab should assail it on the left, intending that the third, or Major Ogilvie's division, should be available for any other service it might have been required for.

The necessary reconnoissance having been made, which the enemy allowed us to complete unmolested, and the extreme silence that had hitherto prevailed, induced me to believe that the post had been abandoned, but notwithstanding, as the lateness of the evening would not allow of any further examination of the enemy's position, arrangements were made for assailing the place, and Major Wahab was directed to move forward in double quick, with

ladders to escalate; this gallant Officer gave the cheering signal, and the first division, with a spirit and animation I never saw surpassed, and with shouts of huzza and deen, deen, deen, rushed forward to the attack; this was only answered by a round of cannon from the pagoda, which, until now, I was led by the guides to believe was undefended. The enemy in the stockade still observed a sullen silence, not a shot was fired until the division of the 34th and ladders had got well in front of their works. It was then that volleys of grape-shot and musketry were discharged upon the party at the distance of fifty or sixty yards, with an effect and regularity hitherto unequalled in this country; several of the pioneers with the ladders were at this instant knocked down, together with the leading Officers; and the men, consequently, from the awful and destructive fire that fell among them, and the loss of their commanding and leading Officers, were seized with panic, and lay down to secure themselves from its further effects.

The lateness of the evening rendered this first check irreparable, or, otherwise, I might have brought up the third or supporting division to renew the attack; but to satisfy myself more thoroughly at this momentous crisis of our actual situation, I proceeded to the head of the attacking column, and there I learnt from Lieutenant Shiel, of the 3d light infantry, who, in the ardour of zeal, had moved forward with some of his men, that Major Wahab had retired, his wounds not admitting of his remaining any longer in advance. I quickly surveyed the enemy's works, and saw it had a parapet, from which blazed one continued sheet of fire. Under these circumstances, I had no alternative, I thought, left me. I must either bring up the third division and renew the attack, to the imminent hazard, nay, certainty of losing all, or saving what remained by speedily retrograding. Of two evils



evils I instantly chose the least, and directed Lieutenant Shiel to file away to the rear without noise or confusion. As soon after as possible I sounded the retreat, and the several parties, and such of the wounded men who could walk, assembled on the ground from which the reconnoissance was taken in the first instance; the firing from the enemy being still kept up from the positions.

On the discharge of the first cannon shot from the pagoda, I directed Captain Bell, with one hundred men of the 25th regiment, to move round by the left, and make an effort to seize it and overcome any other obstacles he might meet on the way.

This promising Officer, seconded by Lieutenant Craigie, executed their instructions as far as their means would admit of it, with a spirit and bravery that does them honour. The pagoda, contrary to report and expectation, was found to be strongly stockaded and not assailable without ladders, and Lieutenant Briggs, who had zealously volunteered his services to conduct the party, in returning to secure some ladders, was attacked by thirty or forty Burmese, who rushed upon him with drawn knives, and from whom he only escaped by jumping down a deep ravine.

Order, regularity, and discipline, which had been strictly observed until about this period, vanished, and the whole of the corps crowded indiscriminately into one general mass, disheartened and dispirited; the men became apathetic and ungovernable, and appeared altogether lost to a sense of the perils and dangers that threatened them from all around. The inevitable and fatal consequences produced feelings indescribable. With the cool, steady, and determined aid, however, of some able Officers, I succeeded, some time after, in bringing the men to reason, who were thereby reduced, slowly and

silently, to move down to the plain, which I had pointed out as the place of rendezvous.

On reaching the bottom of the hill, I fortunately fell in with Captain Williamson's division, which had just then emerged from the jungle on the right ; from his report, I found the guides had again deceived us, for by their account the jungle in that direction was extremely limited, and, on clearing it, I had reason to suppose Captain Williamson would have come upon a plain, from which also the guides declared a part of the stockade was to be seen. This was not the case, and Captain Williamson, after innumerable difficulties, could not penetrate beyond a certain distance, and, on hearing the retreat sounded, thought it advisable to desist from any further attempt, and returned accordingly.

Our meeting at this spot was truly desirable ; for I immediately directed him to form up two hundred men to the right and left of the road fronting the enemy to cover the retreating columns. This arrangement I was happy to find he had in a great measure anticipated. My next object was directed to forming the men as they came out on the plains. This duty was entrusted to Major Ogilvie, whose utmost exertions were used to restore regularity and confidence amongst the troops.

The wounded, artillery, and such of the baggage as was recovered, were shortly after sent on, preceded by a party, and the line under Major Ogilvie followed slowly, and when it had retired to a sufficient distance, I formed such parts of Captain Williamson's covering division as I judged necessary, into a rear-guard, with directions for its following the line, and in the event of a sally being made from the stockade, to halt, shewing as large a front to the enemy as circumstances and the nature of the ground would admit of. This duty was ably executed by that cool and steady Officer, aided by the

the zealous exertions of Captain Williams, of the 28th regiment.

The detachment, I am happy to say, arrived at Todgaghee, at eleven o'clock P. M. without meeting any annoyance in the route, the wounded were immediately collected, and through the indefatigable exertions of the Medical Officers of the 3d, 34th, and 28th regiments, and the zealous aid of Captain Milne, of the pioneers, in procuring the means of carriage for such men as could not be provided with doolies, I was enabled to move again at two o'clock in the morning, an hour previous to which we had been disturbed by a few shots from an advanced party of the enemy.

Captain Murray and Lieutenant Alldritt, of the Madras artillery, were from the first zealous and indefatigable in their exertions, in bringing their howitzers to the positions fixed upon, and the steadiness and alacrity evinced by them and their men under a galling fire, was such as has on all occasions distinguished that corps.

I have deemed it advisable to make this unusually long report, in order to put the Commander of the Forces in possession of the most minute events that occurred in the prosecution of this service; and in concluding, I beg leave to add, that the gallantry and good conduct of Major Wahab was particularly conspicuous on all occasions, as likewise that of the Officers of his corps and division: to Captain Williamson, and the Officers of the 3d light infantry, I am equally indebted for their cool and steady demeanour under all the trying circumstances the detachment encountered. I cannot appreciate too highly the services of Major Ogilvie and Captain Milne, whose judgment, bravery and steadiness I had frequent opportunities of witnessing. In short, to all the Officers and men composing the detachment, praise is due, but to Captain Kyd, Brigade-Major, Lieutenant Briggs, of the Quarter-Master-

Master-General's department, and to Lieutenant Trant, of His Majesty's 38th, the latter of whom volunteered to convey orders, I am particularly indebted, for the able assistance they afforded me, and for the cool steady courage they manifested in all times of danger and difficulty.

I have the honour to forward a list of killed and wounded, and have deeply to lament the severity of the loss sustained, particularly in the death of Captain Allan, who, after having received one wound, persisted in leading on his men, when a second shot terminated his gallant career.

I have, &c.

H. T. SMITH, Lieut.-Col commanding  
Light Brigade Madras Division.

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*General Return of Killed and Wounded of a Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, C. B. in the Actions of the 5th and 7th October 1824.*

*Camp, Rangoon, October 9, 1824.*

*Killed.*

Europeans—1 captain, 1 lieutenant.

Natives—2 havildars, 17 rank and file.

*Wounded*

Europeans—1 major, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 private.

Natives—1 subidar, 3 havildars, 67 rank and file.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

*Killed.*

34th Regt. Lt. Infy.—Captain Allan, Lieutenant Bond.

*Wounded.*

*Wounded.*

34th Lt. Infy.—Major Wahab, Lieutenants Chalou and Lindesay

1st Batt. Pioneers Captain Moncrieffe, Lieutenant and Adjutant Campbell

3d Lt. Infy.—Lieutenant J. Sherman.

H. T. SMITH, Lieut. Col. commanding  
Light Brigade, Madras Division.

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*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to G Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 12th October 1824.*

SIR,

I SOME time since received information that the Prince of Sarrawuddy had pushed forward a part of his force to Martabain, upon the Syng river, which joins the Rangoon river, above Kem-mendine, and is noted in the maps as passable from Rangoon to the Irrawuddy during the rains. As far back as the month of July last, I was aware that the enemy had erected very strong stockades in the neighbourhood of Martabain, but since the defeat they experienced on the 8th of that month, until very lately, being merely occupied as a post of observation, I deemed them unworthy of notice; but having now become the head-quarters of the Kee Woongee and Lykia Woongee (First and Second Ministers of State), already at the head of a considerable force, and receiving daily reinforcements, and large supplies of military stores for the future operations of their army in this quarter, I considered it high time to interrupt their farther proceedings; and as a land column was  
moving

moving upon Keykloo, on the 5th instant, in the hope that mutual advantage might be derived from a simultaneous movement, I, on the same morning, directed Major Evans, of His Majesty's 38th regiment, to embark with three hundred rank and file of his own regiment, and one hundred native infantry from the 18th Madras regiment, with orders to attack the enemy wherever he might find him posted on the river, and could do so with every prospect of success.

The naval part of the expedition was prepared and led by that zealous and excellent Officer Captain Chadds, of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, the senior naval Officer on the station. How well my orders have been executed by these gallant Officers, and the brave men under their command, the accompanying detail of operations will shew. That their well earned reputation and undaunted conduct should have insured them an easy victory over a numerous enemy, strongly posted, and acting under the immediate eye of the two first men in the State, is to me most gratifying and satisfactory.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

*Copy of a Report from Major Evans to Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B. dated Rangoon Heights, 11th October 1824.*

SIR,

IN obedience to orders I had the honour of receiving from you, to feel the strength and disposition of the enemy upon the Syng river, and to attack him as often as opportunities might offer of displaying the discipline and valour of the troops under my command; on the morning of the 5th instant I embarked with three hundred men



men of His Majesty's 38th regiment, one hundred rank and file of the 18th Madras native infantry, and a detachment of Bengal artillery, under Captain Timbrell, on board a squadron of gun-boats, flotilla, &c. &c. &c. under the immediate command of Captain Chadds, of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, and the first day's tide carried us as high as Pagoda Point, above Kemmendine, at the junction of the Syng and Paulang rivers. Having been joined by the armed transport *Satellite*, at two P. M. next day, the squadron sailed with a flowing tide. Bodies of the enemy were seen moving up the right bank of the river, and numerous war-boats hovered in our front, and kept up a continued, but distant fire from cannon, with which they were all provided. After the flotilla anchored, the light boats in advance, under Lieutenant Kellet, of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, pursued the enemy's war-boats, and having closed with one, carrying a gun, and full complement of men, boarded and took her in the handsomest style, the Burmese jumping overboard to save themselves. On the 7th, after proceeding above four miles, I observed two stockades, which were taken possession of without loss, and we reached with this tide within a short distance of the large works, and fortified village of Martabain, having in the course of the day destroyed seven of the newly constructed war-boats. On reconnoitring the village of Martabain, I found it was defended by three long breast-works, with a very extensive stockade, constructed of large teak-beams, and fourteen large war-boats, each mounting a gun, were anchored so as to defend the approach to it.

Having consulted Captain Chadds, we advanced to the assault, the steam-boat with the *Satellite* and bomb-ketch in tow, and the troops in their boats ready to land when ordered. In passing the breast-works we received a smart running fire



from gingals and musketry, which was returned with showers of grape from the Satellite ; and observing the enemy evidently in confusion, I directed the troops and scaling ladders to be immediately landed, and in a few minutes every work about the place was in our possession. During this night some fire rafts, of a most formidable appearance, were floated down the river, but very fortunately passed without touching any of the vessels.

At six o'clock next morning we again moved with the tide, and in passing a narrow neck of land, at the junction of two rivers, were received with a brisk discharge of musketry from a long line of breast-works, and a cannonade from a very large stockade on our right ; the fire of the latter was soon silenced by the well pointed guns of the Satellite.

The troops and pioneers were ordered then to land, and this formidable stockade was carried by assault without a struggle. It is without exception the strongest work of the kind I have ever seen. The length of the front and rear face is two hundred yards, and that of the side faces one hundred and fifty. It is built of solid timber fifteen feet high, with a platform inside all round five feet broad and eight feet from the ground ; upon this platform were a number of wooden guns, and piles of single and double headed wooden shot, and many gingals ; and below we found seven pieces of iron and brass ordnance. In front the stockade is strengthened by breast-works and regular demi lines, and would contain with ease about two thousand men. In the centre of this strong hold we found the magnificent bungalow of the Kee Woongee who I presume fled early in the day, although we found the house was perforated by balls in many places, and the rooms much stained with blood. I cannot doubt but the  
 enemy's

enemy's loss must have been severe, but we only found seventeen dead bodies, which they had not time to carry off. The advanced boats having pushed up the river some miles without seeing any other works, I considered the objects you had in view fully accomplished, and we accordingly began to move back to Rangoon. Had not the most marked respect for the British arms been shewn during our whole progress up the river, I should have regretted that the enemy afforded me no opportunity of bringing my troops into regular contact with them, but the reduction of the most formidable stockades I have ever seen fully garrisoned by men, as far as I could see all armed with muskets, and animated by the presence of the two Ministers of State, Kee Woongee and Lykia Woon-gee, sufficiently denotes the terror we inspired, and leaves me the satisfaction to report, that not one man was lost to the service during the operations above detailed. I cannot adequately acknowledge my obligations to Captain Chadds for his zealous, judicious, and cordial co-operation, and the spirited conduct of Lieutenant Kellet, in command of the advanced boats, attracted the notice of every one; to Captain Timbrell, Bengal artillery, who volunteered his services, and Captain Waterman, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-General, who accompanied me, my best thanks are due; and I need scarcely add that every Officer and man evinced on all occasions that cheerful readiness and determined valour you have so often witnessed.

I cannot close my report without mentioning the very meritorious services of Brevet Captain Wheeler and the detachment of pioneers that accompanied me, their prompt and ready zeal in situations of difficulty and danger was not less conspicuous than their indefatigable exertions in performing other parts of their laborious duty, and the very gallant style in which they repeatedly

dashed forward with scaling ladders, was as honourable to themselves as it was a gratifying mark of faith and confidence in the troops employed.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit a return of captured ordnance, in addition to which much powder, an immense quantity of petroleum oil and warlike stores were destroyed at the different stockades.

I have, &c.

THOS. EVANS, Major H. M. 38th  
Regt. commanding.

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*General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing  
of a Detachment under the Command of Major  
Thomas Evans, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment,  
in the Attack on the Enemy's Stockades near the  
Village of Martabain, on the 8th and 9th instant.*

Rangoon, October 11, 1824.

3 rank and file wounded.

THOS. EVANS, Major H. M. 38th  
Regt. commanding.

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*Return of Ordnance and Stores taken and destroyed  
by a Detachment under the Command of Major  
Evans, H. M. 38th Regiment, between the 5th  
and 10th October 1824.*

10 pieces of ordnance.

22 iron gingals.

53 signal rockets.

500 lbs. of gun-powder.

A few iron shot, 400 gallons of earth oil, and 7  
wooden guns and carriages.

T. TIMBRELL, Captain,  
commanding Det. Arty.

Copy

*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to G. Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 15th October 1824.*

SIR,

ON the return to quarters of the column under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant Smith, C. B. under the circumstances stated in my dispatch of the 11th instant, I lost no time in sending out another force, of the strength mentioned in the margin\*, under the command of Brigadier M'Creagh, C. B. in the hope that the enemy might be so far elated with his success, as to await his arrival in their position at Keykloo. In that, however, I have been disappointed, as will appear by the accompanying report to me from the Brigadier.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brigadier-General.

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*Copy of a Report from Brigadier M'Creagh to Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B. dated Head-Quarters, First Division, 14th October 1824.*

SIR,

IN obedience to the instructions I received from you, on the 9th of this month, to dislodge the enemy from his position at Keykloo, I have the honour to report, that I marched from this at five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, with three

\* 420 rank and file from His Majesty's regiments, 350 native infantry from the 28th and 30th Madras regiments; 770 rank and file.—1 eight and half inch mortar, 1 five and half inch howitzer, 1 six-pounder field-piece.

pieces

pieces of artillery, and the detachments, European and native, which you had placed under my orders, and arrived at the T dlaghee stockades at seven in the morning of the 10th, where I halted to rest and refresh the troops. I marched again at two in the afternoon of that day, leaving the detachment of the 3d Madras native infantry (one hundred and fifty men), to occupy the stockades, as a post of communication, and reached a tolerably favourable piece of ground, within about a mile of the enemy's position, at sun-set, where we passed the night.

However revolting to humanity, and to the customs of civilized nations, it is my duty to report to you, that during this latter march a considerable portion of the road presented to us the horrid spectacle of the bodies of the sepoys and pioneers, who had been lost in the unsuccessful attack of the 7th instant, fastened to the trunks of trees on the road side, mangled and mutilated in every manner that savage cruelty could devise, and the feelings of the troops under my command were obviously raised to a very high pitch of indignation at the sight: twenty-three bodies were counted.

At break of day on the 11th, I put the column in march, with the intention of immediately attacking.

A pagoda, situated upon an eminence, and slightly fortified, appeared to be the key to their position, as it commanded and overlooked both their stockades within very effective musket range, and would, in fact, render them untenable. The stockades were of a very poor description; the defences low, and faced with crooked and irregular timber, so as to be very easily scaled at any point, even without ladders. Appearances, however, led me, while reconnoitring, to believe the works altogether unoccupied, and on bringing forward a company from our advance, to carry the pagoda,

we

we had the mortification to find that the enemy had entirely evacuated the position.

In the course of the morning I learned from a few Burmese stragglers, caught in the neighbourhood, that the Mayhoon, with his people (about three thousand, including all descriptions), had retreated the preceding afternoon to a large village called Koghalee, where he had a reserve of one thousand more people, and a much stronger stockade. This intelligence raised a hope that his better position, combined with exultation in his late successful defence, might, perhaps, induce him to await my attack there. I consequently decided that it would be right, under such circumstances, to go beyond the instructions you had given me; and leaving the detachment of the 30th Madras native infantry (one hundred and eighty men) as a post of communication, I marched with the remainder of my force (the artillery and about six hundred), at two in the morning of the 12th. We found the road, as usual, embarrassed with felled trees, and in some places strong breast-works thrown across it, but our movements were, perhaps, too unexpected and rapid for the enemy to take advantage of these defences, and their outposts successively fled before us without firing a shot. At length circumstances began to indicate pretty clearly that they were in complete and disorderly route, and directing our advanced guard to hasten forward at once to the stockade, I found it entirely evacuated, the barracks within it burning, and the enemy were seen flying in all directions through the neighbouring jungle.

We instantly moved on to the village, which was extremely large, and calculated to contain many thousands of inhabitants, but altogether deserted and burning rapidly, having been set on fire by them in a great number of places.

Vexatious as was this second disappointment, it  
is



is in some degree satisfactory to report to you, that the information we received from some aged and infirm Burmese in it perfectly agreed in proving, that their force is in a state of utter dispersion and panic, the Mayhoon himself having fled across the country almost unattended.

Here also we found five more of the sepoy and pioneers, victims to the deliberate cruelty of this barbarian, in the same manner as those before described.

The stockade was built of straight spars, and rather lofty, but somewhat unfinished, and, like those at Keykloo, no barriers at the entrances. We were fortunate enough to procure two or three buffaloes, which served to refresh the troops; and at three in the afternoon, after injuring the stockade, and burning the barracks around it, I returned towards Keykloo, where we arrived about seven, resumed our march at three in the morning of the 13th, after burning all the huts in and around the works, and arrived at Todgaghee early in the day; moved from thence at half-past one this morning, and reached our lines here between seven and eight o'clock; and I am happy to add, that no individual of any description is missing.

Fruitless as were our attempts to overtake and bring them to action, it would still be an injustice to omit reporting to you, that the active and hearty exertions manifested in every department of the force was exemplary, while the spirit and steady obedience of the Officers and men gave ample token, that could we have closed with the enemy no one would have inquired his numbers. The manner in which the Bengal artillery was forced over the most unfavourable ground, and various difficult obstacles, reflects high credit on Lieutenant Lawrenson and his detachment; and the effective exertions of the Madras pioneers, under Captain Milne, attracted the notice of every one.

To



To Major Sale, of His Majesty's 13th light infantry, who acted as my second in command, my best thanks are due; and I received on this, as on other occasions, very valuable assistance from Captain Aitkin, of that corps, who has for some months acted as my Aide-de-Camp.

I have, &c.

M. M'CREAGH, Brigadier, commanding  
1st Division.

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*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to G. Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 23d October 1824.*

SIR,

HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit you Lieutenant-Colonel Miles's, C. B., report to me of the subjection to the British arms, of the enemy's sea-port towns of Tavoy and Mergui; and as the Mayhoons (Governors) and a few more of the head men of each of those provinces are prisoners of war, I trust the poor inhabitants will be left in the enjoyment of tranquillity, under our protection.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brigadier-General.

*Copy of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, C. B. to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, dated Tavoy, September 27, 1824.*

SIR,

I DO myself the honour of reporting to you, that the force placed under my orders for the reduction of the enemy's possessions on the coast of Tenasserim, sailed from Rangoon river on the 26th ultimo, and arrived at the mouth of that leading to Tavoy on the evening of the 1st instant, with the exceptions named in the margin\*, which vessels quitted the squadron the day after we sailed. Having advanced with the large ships as far as the depth of the water would allow, I found it necessary to distribute the troops embarked on the Honourable Company's cruiser Teignmouth, and transports Argyle, Indian Oak, and Marianne, among the smaller vessels and boats of the fleet; myself and Staff proceeding in the Honourable Company's Penang cruiser Jessey, which, drawing the least water, was appointed to lead. These arrangements having been effected on the 4th instant, we advanced, but from the difficulty of the navigation of the river, full of shoals, and in many parts only to be passed at high water, together with the obstacles by which the enemy attempted to impede our progress, by sinking their largest boats in shallow places, and stockading it across one of the narrow channels, it was not till the 8th, about noon, that we anchored within three miles of the fort. I had, prior to this, dispatched a summons for it's unconditional surrender, and no reply having at that time been received, I proceeded with Captain Hardy and my Staff to make a reconnoissance within a short distance from the

\* Three gun-vessels.

works. This object had just been accomplished when it was perceived that three war boats full of men were pulling along shore, apparently for the purpose of cutting us off. In this they however failed, and on our regaining the Jessey I directed two guns to be fired, and they instantly retired with great precipitation. The tide serving in the evening, the whole fleet arrived within gun-shot of the place about ten o'clock at night, when two or three shots were fired from the fort at our headmost ship, the Honourable Company's cruizer Prince of Wales, but without effect. At an early hour in the morning of the 9th two Burmese came on board, and brought me a communication from the second in command, stating his readiness to seize or destroy the Mayhoon or Governor of the Province, or to obey such orders as I might dictate. Immediately on receipt of this, an answer was returned, to say, I was on the eve of advancing, and that he was to be taken and confined until my arrival, which was in about two hours after. All was as directed, and at one o'clock P. M. we were in possession of the fort, Pettah, and all the defences of the place, without opposition. The population is very great, and from the strength and extent of the works (all built of brick and very high) our loss must have been very great had any defence been attempted. The annexed copy of my orders\* issued on the 10th instant, the sketch\* of the fort and pettah, together with the return of ordnance, ammunition, and military stores will, I trust, give you some idea of the importance of our acquisition. The capture of the Mayhoon, his brother and family, with his principal adherents, completely weakens the enemy, and places us in a commanding situation to cripple any exertions in this quarter.

\* Not transmitted.

When every thing has been so happily accomplished, I have but to add my sincere and heartfelt thanks to Captain Hardy, of the Honourable Company's marine, who commanded the naval branch of the expedition, for his cordial co-operation, and the unceasing labour and fatigue he experienced in sounding the river, and directing the movements of the ships, whose Officers and crews exerted themselves to the utmost.

The patient endurance of a heavy and incessant rain, for five days, by the troops, who were on board the boats, deserves my warmest commendations, and the cheerfulness and alacrity of every grade was peculiarly grateful to me. I cannot finally conclude without bringing to your notice the able assistance afforded me by my Brigade Major, Captain P. Young, of His Majesty's 89th regiment, and the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain Spicer, of the 12th regiment Madras native infantry, in carrying my wishes and orders into effect, and whose incessant labour and fatigue, after landing and in making the necessary arrangements for the future objects of the expedition, called forth my warmest acknowledgements ; and I beg most earnestly to recommend those Officers to your protection.

I have, &c.

E. MILES, Lt. Col. commanding.

*Return of Ordnance, &c. taken in Tavoy, September 15, 1824.*

Ordnance, of sorts, iron	-	46
Swivels, iron and brass	-	121
		—
Total		167
		—

4041 iron round shot of different sizes, 26,200 leaden balls, 1765 muskets, 4 pistols, 32 swords, 149 spears, 20 cross-bows, 2 iron blunderbusses, 3800 lbs. of powder, 41 standards, 2 gold chittores.

P. YOUNG, Captain and  
Major of Brigade.

*Copy of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, C. B. to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, dated Mergui, October 9, 1824.*

SIR,

MY dispatch of the 27th ultimo, will have placed you in possession of the movement of the force under my command up to that period. Having left the detail named in the margin\*, for the temporary protection of Tavoy, the remainder proceeded for the accomplishment of the ulterior object of the expedition on this coast, and I have now the honour to announce to you the fall of this place, on the 6th instant, the day we arrived before it; my first care was to send a summons to the town for its unconditional surrender, but instead of a reply, at half past eleven o'clock their guns opened a heavy fire upon the Honourable Company's cruizers who had previously taken their position

\* Shio, Honourable Company's cruizer Mercury; troops, rank and file, 370; one row gun-boat.

in front of the enemy's batteries, mounting thirty-three pieces of heavy ordnance. The practice on our part was so good that in about one hour the whole was silenced.

During this period as many troops had been assembled in the boats of the fleet as they could contain, and I directed a landing to be effected to the right of the town.

This movement was immediately followed up by the advance of a party of His Majesty's 89th regiment to the gate of the stockade, under a heavy and well-directed fire from the enemy, and it was at this spot the greatest loss was sustained. The ground for some distance between the river and the stockade was deep mud and water, and from the moment the disembarkation commenced the rain poured down in torrents. Under these disadvantages the troops maintained their ground with the greatest steadiness, and as soon as it was possible to bring up the ladders, an escalade was ordered, and carried promptly and most gallantly into effect by His Majesty's 89th regiment : from this instant the enemy gave way ; their loss is said to be about five hundred men.

The Rajah remained till we were actually in the town, and then withdrew with about three hundred of his followers on the opposite side.

More than common attention had been paid in arranging the defences of the place, and the natural strength of the ground gave the greatest advantage to them. Their batteries were placed on the brows of different hills, commanding the shipping completely. From the best information I have been able to collect, the enemy had three thousand five hundred men in arms ; on our first gaining possession they all fled, but in the course of that night and the following morning great numbers came in, and are now following their several avocations.

About



About one hundred men belonging to Tenasserim I have detained in confinement, and as that place has lost all its former consequence, and is at present nothing beyond a fishing village, this body forms half its force.

A return of killed, wounded, and missing, as also of the ordnance, ammunition and stores captured, are herewith transmitted

The whole of this affair has proved so decisive, and the gallant and exemplary conduct of every individual so prominent, that I feel at a loss how to bring individual instances of merit forward. I have, however, much pleasure in recording the names of Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant M'Dowall, of the 7th regiment Madras native infantry, Major Basden, commanding His Majesty's 89th regiment, Captain Russel, commanding detachment Bombay artillery, serving on board the Honourable Company's cruizer Thetis, and Lieutenant Cotton, of the engineers, to the whole of whom I feel most obliged. The attention of Mr. Staff-Surgeon Smart was unremitted in his department.

To my own Staff, Captain Young, of His Majesty's 89th regiment, Brigade Major, and Captain Spicer, of the 12th regiment Madras Native infantry, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, I am much indebted for their assistance and the promptitude with which they performed and executed every wish of mine, not on this occasion alone, but in all situations in which they have been employed under my command, and I beg leave to recommend them in the strongest manner to your favourable notice and protection.

There being many points which it is necessary to communicate to you, I have felt the necessity of sending my Brigade Major, Captain Young, with this dispatch, who, possessing my full confidence, will devolve to you personally, every transaction  
that



that has occurred, and the view I have taken of the state of these conquests.

I have, &c.

G. MILES, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
commanding the Force.

*Return of Ordnance, &c. captured at Mergui, 6th  
October 1824.*

Ordnance, of sorts, iron	-	37
Swivels, iron and brass	-	106
		—
Total		143
		—

1048 iron and brass shot of different sizes, 300  
leaden or tin balls, 668 muskets, 6 blunderbusses,  
48 swords, 110 spears, 1200 lbs. of powder,  
33 standards.

P. YOUNG, Major of Brigade.

*General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing  
in the Force under the Command of Lieutenant-  
Colonel Miles, C. B. in the Assault of Mergui, on  
the 6th October 1824.*

H. M. 89th Regt.—6 privates killed; 2 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 15 rank and file, wounded; 1 bleaste missing.

*Names of Officers wounded.*

Lieutenant William Kennedy, severely.

Lieutenant Pat. M'Kie, slightly.

P. YOUNG, Captain and  
Major of Brigade.

*Ex-*

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Barnes, commanding the East India Company's Frigate Hastings, to G. Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Cheduba Roads, 21st September 1824.*

I HAVE great pleasure in transmitting to you, for the information of the Right Honourable Lord Amherst, Governor-General in Council, an account of a most daring, well conducted, and successful attack made by two cutters, belonging to the Honourable Company's frigate Hastings, under my command, on four boats, belonging to the enemy, on the coast of Ramree; and trust that my entering somewhat into detail will be excused, as I am anxious to do justice to the Officers and men who so gallantly achieved the dispersion of the enemy, whose numbers were so disproportioned to their little force.

On the morning of the 10th instant, at day-light, the look out at the masthead announced three large boats to be in sight, close under the shore of Ramree, and about five or six miles distant from the frigate, rowing to the southward. I immediately directed the two ten oared cutters to be manned and armed, and sent six marines in each, placing both boats under command of Lieutenant Harrison, second of the frigate, Mr. Graves, Master's-Mate, being in charge of one boat, with orders to bring them along side, if possible; some time after the cutters had left the ship, I observed a fourth boat, and could plainly perceive they were all full of men; our launch unfortunately being absent watering, I manned and armed the two boats belonging to the pilot brigs Meriton and Planet, with European seamen and marines, and dispatched them to the assistance of the cutters, but, owing to the start they had of them, and these being very heavy

1825. Q pul-

pulling boats, they were not able to assist in the capture, which I cannot better describe to his Lordship than by transmitting the very modest, but manly, letter of Lieutenant Harrison, describing the affair. Annexed I have the honour to send a list of the arms captured, and understand a considerable quantity was lost in the boat that was bilged, and which was the largest of the four, and had their sirdar on board it, who, it is believed, escaped.

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*List of Arms captured.*

15 muskets, 1 bayonet, 130 spears, 95 swords,  
1 swivel gun.

A large quantity of gun-powder, the major part  
damaged by water.

Some musket ammunition that had been taken from  
our troops, at Ramoo.

A quantity of musket balls and flints.

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*Copy of a Report from Lieutenant Harrison to Captain Barnes, dated on board the Frigate Hastings, Cheduba Roads, 10th September 1824.*

SIR,

IN pursuance of your orders of this morning, I proceeded with the two cutters under my command, in pursuit of four boats belonging to the enemy, as seen from the Hastings pulling along the Ramree coast, to the southward; after a smart pull of about six miles, I had closed with the chase so near as to enable the cutter, under the command of Mr Graves, to interrupt the two sternmost boats of the enemy, while myself succeeded in turning the two boats in advance; they then seemed in-

inclined to receive us warmly, by giving loud cheers, which were immediately returned by our seamen and marines with their accustomed spirit; a fire of musketry now commenced on both sides, and the enemy, perceiving our intention of laying them on board, immediately beached their boats; we pursued so closely as to enable us to do considerable mischief; three boats were captured and towed into deep water, six of the enemy made prisoners, and the fourth boat, I regret to say, was bilged and rendered useless; so precipitate was their retreat, that they left every thing behind, and amongst various articles a great number of arms, of all descriptions, have been captured.

I feel much pleasure in bringing to your notice the zeal and exertions of Mr. Graves, to whom the highest praise is due, as well as the satisfactory conduct of every body employed, particularly the seamen, whose great exertions in pulling deserve my best thanks, and although the second division of boats were not up at the commencement, I have every reason to suppose they aided in enabling me to effect my purpose without the loss of a man: as the enemy could not be estimated at less than four hundred effective men, their loss in killed and wounded I have no means of ascertaining correctly, but I should imagine it to exceed sixty.

I have, &c.

G. B. HARRISON, Lieutenant.

*Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton, commanding at Cheduba, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, dated 23d October 1824.*

CAPTAIN Barnes, of the Honourable Company's frigate Hastings, having intimated to me his intention of making another reconnoissance on the enemy's coast with the frigate and gun-boats under his command, and having made a requisition for two hundred men of my regiment, I ordered the flank companies to be completed to that number, with the usual proportion of European commissioned and native commissioned and non-commissioned Officers, under the command of Captain Vincent for the service, furnishing at the same time two European artillerymen for each of the gun-boats of the third division flotilla under Captain Finucane.

The whole embarked on the 15th instant on board the frigate and buoy-vessel Planet, and with the Honourable Company's surveying-ship Investigator, proceeded the same afternoon to the point of attack.

I have the honour to transmit, for His Excellency's information, a copy of Captain Vincent's report.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Vincent to Lieutenant and Adjutant Margrave, dated Cheduba, 18th October 1824.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report the return of the detachment embarked under my command for service on the island of Ramree, and to state, for Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton's information, that having, in conformity to his instructions, placed myself and troops at the disposal of Captain Barnes, commanding the Honourable Company's ships of war and gun-boats on this station, we were, on the morning of the 16th instant, joined by one hundred seamen and marines, and soon after landed in front of a breast-work, which had been occupied by the Burmese during the morning, but evacuated immediately on our advancing to attack it. I then pushed on to the stockade, described by Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton as being in an unfinished state, but found it completely destroyed, a few sticks only remaining to mark its actual situation ; learning, however, from the guide that there was a fortified village a short distance in front, I proceeded on till we came to a stockade, which we found totally abandoned, although capable of defence against any but a British force, without guns. As I had the advantage of your valuable services on this, as well as every other occasion, during the day, I must request that you will do me the favour to afford Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton any information he may be desirous of obtaining as to the strength of this post, its peculiarity of construction, and description of buildings within it, the report itself being too unimportant to intrude any thing further on the Lieutenant-Colonel's attention, than merely to

to state the nature of the service on which the detachment was employed.

Conceiving it probable that the Burmese had returned to a stockade which I understood was no great distance from us, I did not consider it advisable to delay longer than was necessary for the destruction of the buildings in and about that we were in possession of; and after a march of nearly a mile had the satisfaction to find the guide's information correct, but although inferior to the other only in size, we were allowed to enter this second stockade, as usual, without resistance, the Burmese having fled in all directions on the appearance of the advanced guard.

As the abandonment of this last stockade evinced but little inclination, on the part of the enemy, to afford us an opportunity of doing more in that direction, I thought it advisable, after firing the whole of the buildings (from many of which I had the satisfaction to see large quantities of powder explode), to return to the beach and bivouac, near the breast work we had possessed ourselves of on landing. I ought to have mentioned before, that we were joined in the morning by a party of the Calcutta militia, doing duty on board the gunboats; these men were stationed as a piquet in rear of the line, the piquets of the regular native infantry being thrown out in directions whence a night attack was more to be apprehended; it appears, however, that between three and four in the morning, a few of the enemy had the temerity to advance on the sentries, and actually fired amongst them, wounding three privates, and one of them so badly as to render amputation of the right arm necessary; I am happy to add that the piquet behaved with the greatest steadiness on this occasion.

Having made a march of about four miles to the northward, where it was reported some large boats were in a creek, and finding only one, which was im-



immediately destroyed, the detachment returned to the beach, and re-embarked on board the boats held in readiness for that purpose.

Although this report has nothing to detail of a brilliant nature, it must nevertheless be gratifying to Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton, that the conduct of every individual belonging to the detachment was such as to ensure, on any future occasion of greater difficulty, every possible advantage which bravery and devotion to its interests can bestow; and though it may be considered presumption in me to speak of the merits of any other branch of the service than that to which I immediately belong, I cannot, in the present instance, avoid bringing to the notice of the Lieutenant-Colonel, the highly meritorious conduct of the Officers, seamen, and marines of the Honourable Company's frigate *Hastings* and surveying-ship *Investigator*, who acted in conjunction with the troops, not only as regarded their readiness to meet every obstacle which the nature of the service led us to expect, but likewise in their steady and prompt obedience to the rigid rules of discipline, which the peculiar nature of the enterprise rendered so essentially necessary to be observed.

I have, &c.

W. VINCENT, Captain 25th N. I.  
late in command of a detachment.

*Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, C. B., Commanding the Sylhet Frontier, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, dated on the River near Budderpoor, the 25th October 1824.*

I HAVE the honour, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in Chief, to report, that intimation having been received from some of the Hurkarees of the intelligence department, that the Burmese army in Cachar, were retiring towards Munnipoor, I directed a reconnoissance this morning to be made: accordingly a party under the command of Captain Hawes, accompanied by Lieutenant Fisher, of the Quarter-Master-General's department, proceeded up the Barrak river at day-break, attended by the flotilla to Jattrâpoor, where a disembarkation was effected, and the party marched across to Tiloyan, which place was found evacuated, and the works partly destroyed; from the intelligence collected from the natives of Cachar, who had been captives with the Burmese, it appears that the main body of the army, which occupied a large cantonment at Doodpatlec, left, in progress to Munnipoor, early yesterday morning, and the rear guard vacated Tiloayn early last night; the same body is said to be now at Banskaidy, on the route to Munnipoor, and distant from my present position four days march in the dry season, but at present I regret to say, the country remains so much under water that it would be impossible to march regular troops across, consequently the enemy are now beyond pursuit.

*Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, C. B., Commanding the Sylhet Frontier, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, dated on the River near Panchguon, the 30th October 1824.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I proceeded up the Barak river, on the morning of the 26th, towards the posts lately occupied by the Burmese force at Tiloayn and Doodpatlee. The first named place is occupied by a detachment of the 52d regiment under Captain Lister, and I have instructed that Officer to have the outward defences destroyed, the palisades on the summit renewed, and the hill itself rendered tenable by a small body of men; the stockades on the heights to the South of Tiloayn have been directed to be destroyed also.

The Burmese position at Doodpatlee, consisted of seven Stockades of a most formidable nature; from their extent and the number of huts, I should not imagine the strength of the enemy to have been less than ten thousand men. The whole of the stockades, with the exception of a principal one erected round a Pucka-house, I have directed to be destroyed; in it I have posted Rajah Ghumbeer Sing with his levy, he having returned with a great proportion of his men, not being able to come up with any part of the enemy's rear guard.

Cachar may now be esteemed entirely vacated by the enemy, for as far to the Eastward as Banskaidy, they are said to have passed, six days ago, in full retreat for Munnipoor.

FROM THE  
*LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 26,*  
1825.

*Foreign-Office, March 22, 1825.*

THE King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Charles Richard Vaughan, Esq. late His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated Cantons of Switzerland, to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

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At the Court at *Carlton-House*, the 23d of  
*March 1825,*

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day His Grace Hugh Duke of Northumberland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and the Right Honourable Charles Vaughan, were, by command of His Majesty, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at *Carlton-House*, the 23d of  
*March 1825*,

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middle-Hill, Bart. to be Sheriff of the county of Worcester, in the room of Thomas Shrawley Vernon, of Shrawley, Esq. deceased; and Francis Roberts, of Gerd-diblûog, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Merioneth.

And His Majesty was pleased to make the following amendment upon the Roll :

<i>Cardigan,</i>	Edward Price Lloyd, made Edward Pryse Lloyd.
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At the Court at *Carlton-House*, the 23d of  
*March 1825*,

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the time limited by His Majesty's Order in Council, of the fourteenth of August last, for prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder or salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, to any port or place on the Coast of Africa (except to any ports or places within the Streights of Gibraltar), has expired; and whereas it is judged expedient that the said prohibition should be continued for some time longer, His

Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, doth therefore hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no person or persons whatsoever (except the Master-General of the Ordnance for His Majesty's Service), do, at any time during the space of six months (to commence from the date of this Order), presume to transport any gun-powder or salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, to any port or place on the Coast of Africa (except to any ports or places within the Streights of Gibraltar) or ship or lade any gun-powder or salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, on board any ship or vessel, in order to transporting the same into any such ports or places on the Coast of Africa (except as above excepted), without leave or permission in that behalf, first obtained from His Majesty or His Privy Council, upon pain of incurring and suffering the respective forfeitures and penalties inflicted by an Act, passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Second, intituled " An Act  
 " to empower His Majesty to prohibit the exportation of gun-powder, or any sort of arms or  
 " ammunition, and also to empower His Majesty  
 " to restrain the carrying coastwise of salt-petre,  
 " gun-powder, or any sort of arms or ammunition ;" and also by an Act, passed in the thirty-third year of His late Majesty's reign, cap. 2, intituled " An Act to enable His Majesty to  
 " restrain the exportation of naval stores, and  
 " more effectually to prevent the exportation of  
 " salt-petre, arms, and ammunition, when prohibited by Proclamation or Order in Council :

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Master-General and the  
 rest



rest of the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, and His Majesty's Secretary at War, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. C. Greville.

*Westminster, March 23, 1825.*

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by His Majesty, for declaring His Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read*; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for the further repeal of certain duties of assessed taxes, and for granting relief in the cases therein mentioned.

An Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An Act for the regulating of His Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.

An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act, passed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty, for enabling spiritual persons to exchange their parsonage houses or glebe lands, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for building a bridge, and making a  
cause-



causeway and turnpike-road, from or near Griggs-quay, in the parish of Uuy Lelant, over Hayle river and sands, in the parish of Saint Erth, to Carnsew-quay, through Hayle-foundery, in the said parish of Saint Erth, and Pen Poll, in the parish of Phillack, all in the county of Cornwall.

An Act for lighting, cleansing, watching, and improving the township of Ardwick, in the county of Lancaster, and for regulating the police thereof.

An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, regulating, and improving the town of Stroud, in the county of Gloucester.

An Act for repairing and maintaining the road from Penwortham-bridge to the boundary between the townships of Wrightington and Shevington, and the road from Lydiate-lane-end, to a bridge, called Little Hanging-bridge, all in the county of Lancaster.

An Act for more effectually repairing the roads from the turnpike--road upon Gatherley-moor, in the county of York, to Staindrop, in the county of Durham, and from the said turnpike-road, near Smallways, across the river Tees, to Winston, in the said county of Durham.

An Act for repairing the road leading from Bridgnorth to Shiffnall, otherwise Idsall, in the county of Salop.

An Act for enlarging the term and powers of several Acts passed for repairing the high-road from boroughbridge, in the county of York, to Catterick, in the same county, and from thence to Piers-bridge, on the river Tees.

An Act for repairing the road from Hinckley, in the county of Leicester, to Nuneaton, in the county of Warwick, and from thence to Bishop's-gate, in the city of Coventry.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from the turnpike-road, called Wellington-bridge-road, near the town of Leeds, in the west riding

riding of the county of York, to the turnpike-road leading from Wakefield to Bradford, in the said riding, near a certain place, called Tong-lane-end, in the lordship or liberty of Tong, in the parish of Birstal, in the riding aforesaid, with several branch roads therefrom.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from Midhurst, in the county of Sussex, to the London and Portsmouth turnpike-road between the fifty-second and fifty-third mile-stones near Sheetbridge, in the county of Southampton.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from Kirkby Stephen, in the county of Westmorland, into the Sedbergh and Kirkby Kendal turnpike-road, and out of and from the same turnpike-road to Hawes, in the north riding of the county of York, and a new branch from Hawes aforesaid to the village of Gayle, in the township of Hawes.

An Act for repairing the road from Stockton to Barnard-Castle, in the county of Durham.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from the city of Winchester to the town of Petersfield, in the county of Southampton.

And one private Act.

*Westminster, March 24, 1825.*

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by His Majesty, for declaring His Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission*

*mission read*; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for continuing to His Majesty, for one year, certain duties on personal estates, offices, and pensions in England, and also for granting certain duties on sugar imported, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

An Act for more effectually repairing the road from Bramcote Odd-house, in the county of Nottingham, to the Cross-post upon Smalley-common, in the county of Derby, and from Ilkeston to Heanor, in the said county of Derby, and from Trowell, in the said county of Nottingham, to the town of Nottingham.

An Act for repairing and maintaining the road from Whiteburn, upon the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Greenla, passing through Thornydyke and Westruther to Choicelee, upon the turnpike road from Greenlaw to Dunse, all in the county of Berwick.

*Carlton-House, March 23, 1825.*

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on George William Ricketts, Esq. of the Temple, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Madras.

*War-Office, 25th March 1825.*

MEMORANDUM.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 53d Regiment of Foot bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment, the words,

“ *Nieuport,*”  
“ *Tournay,*” and  
“ *St. Lucia,*”

in commemoration of the distinguished services of the Regiment at Nieuport, on 25th October 1793; at Tournay, on 22d May 1794; and at St. Lucia, in the months of April and May 1796.

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*St. James's.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence has appointed the Reverend Charles Mackie, A. M. Rector of Quarley, Hants, one of his Domestic Chaplains.

FROM THE  
LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 2,  
1825.

*Whitehall, April 2, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Brice Fearon, of the 31st Regiment of Foot, to be a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

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*War-Office, 1st April 1825.*

MEMORANDUM.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 8th or King's Royal Irish Regiment of Light Dragoons retaining on its standards the badge of the "*Harp and Crown*," with the motto "*Pristinæ Virtutis Memores*."

His Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the Regiment bearing on its standards and appointments the distinctions under mentioned, viz. the word "*Leswarree*," in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the Corps during the battle fought near Leswarree, on the 1st November 1803; and the word "*Hindoostan*," as a lasting testimony of the exemplary conduct of the Corps during the period of its service in India, from 1802 to 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 78th Regiment of Foot retaining on its colours and appointments the Gaelic motto “ *Cuidich 'n Rhi.*”

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*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, March 31, 1825.*

The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household has appointed John Hames, of Sussex-place, Kent-road, Camberwell, Esq. one of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber.

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*Crown-Office, April 2, 1825.*

MEMBER returned to serve in this present  
PARLIAMENT.

*Borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness.*

John Hutton Cooper, Esq. in the room of the Honourable James Hamilton Stanhope, deceased.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 5,  
1825.*Westminster, March 31, 1825.*

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by His Majesty, for declaring His Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read*; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for applying the sum of ten millions five hundred thousand pounds, out of the Consolidated Fund, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

An Act to reduce the duties on wine, coffee, and hemp imported into the United Kingdom.

An Act to prolong the time of the commencement of an Act of the last session of Parliament for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of weights and measures, and to amend the said Act.

An Act to explain and amend two Acts, passed in



in the forty-third and forty-fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, for making and maintaining an inland navigation, commonly called the Caledonian Canal, by establishing further checks upon the expenditure of public money for that purpose, in certain cases.

An Act to continue, until the twenty-fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, an Act, passed in the fifty-fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty, for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.

An Act to facilitate the proceedings before the Commissioners of inquiry relating to Courts of Justice in Ireland

An Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the Calder and Hebble Navigation to make a navigable cut or canal from Salterhebble-bridge to Bailey-hall, near the town of Halifax, in the west riding of the county of York, and to amend the Act relating to the said navigation.

An Act for making and maintaining a rail-way or tram-road from or near the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, in the parish of Bolton-le-Moors, to or near the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, in the parish of Leigh, all in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for better lighting, cleansing, watching, paving, and otherwise improving the township of Stourbridge, in the parish of Oldswinford, in the county of Worcester, for regulating the market, and building a market-place within and for the said township, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein.

An Act to amend and render more effectual several Acts relative to the paving, lighting, watching, and improving the town of Margate, in the parish of Saint John the Baptist, in the county of Kent; for erecting certain defences against the sea for the  
pro-

protection of the said town ; and for making further improvements in and about the said town and parish.

An Act for lighting with gas the town of Stockport, in the county palatine of Chester.

An Act for amending and maintaining the road leading from Wigan, and commencing at Clarington Brook, and passing over Amberswood-common through Hindley, to a place, called Chequer Bent, in Westhoughton, all in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from Cainscross, through Stround, over Rodborough and Minchinhampton commons, to the town of Minchinhampton, with several branches therefrom, all in the county of Gloucester.

An Act for more effectually repairing the road from Grantbam, in the county of Lincoln, to Nottingham Trent-bridge, in the county of Nottingham.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from the present turnpike-road between Maidstone and Wrotham, in the county of Kent, to Strood, in the said county.

An Act for making a turnpike-road from the Hope turnpike, in the Leominster and Hereford road, to or near Burley-gate, in the Hereford and Bromyard turnpike-road, and from thence to a place, called the Trumpet, in the Ledbury and Hereford turnpike-road, all in the county of Hereford.

An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road from Stockport, in the county palatine of Chester, to near New-houses, in the county of York, and other roads in the said counties, and in the county palatine of Lancaster, and for making and maintaining several new branches to communicate therewith.

An Act for more effectually amending, widening,  
im-

improving, and keeping in repair the road from Wooler to the Great North turnpike-road, at or near to Adderstone-lane, in the county of North-umberland.

And five private Bills.

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*Whitehall, March 28, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Charles Dashwood, Esq. a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, late Captain of His Majesty's ship the Windsor Castle, His royal licence and permission, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which that Sovereign was pleased to confer upon him, on occasion of His Most Faithful Majesty's visit on board that ship, in the Tagus in the month of May 1824; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that His Majesty's said concession and especial mark of His royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

*Whitehall, March 29, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto William Elliott, Esq. Post Captain in the Royal Navy, Captain of His Majesty's ship *Lively*, and Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, His royal licence and authority, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which that Sovereign was pleased to confer upon him, on occasion of His Most Faithful Majesty's visit on board the said ship, in the Tagus in the month of May 1824; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms :

And also to command, that His Majesty's said concession and especial mark of His royal favour be registetered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 9,*  
1825.

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, April 9, 1825.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Majesty will hold a Levee at Carlton-House, on Wednesday the 20th instant, at two o'clock.

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*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, April 9, 1825.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Majesty will hold a Levee at Carlton-House, on Wednesday the 27th instant, at two o'clock.

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*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, April 9, 1825.*

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT  
THE KING'S LEVEE AT CARLTON-  
HOUSE.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen who propose to attend the Levee, to be held on Wednesday the 20th instant, are requested to bring with them two cards with their names thereon written, one to be left with the King's Page in attendance in the Presence-Chamber, and the other to be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, who will announce the name to His Majesty. And those Gentlemen who are to be presented are hereby informed it is absolutely necessary that their names, with the name of the  
1825. T Gentle-

Gentleman who is to present them, should be sent into the Lord Chamberlain's-Office, on Tuesday the 19th instant, before twelve o'clock, in order that they may be submitted for the King's approbation, it being His Majesty's command, that no presentations at the Levee shall hereafter be made but in conformity with the above regulations.

The State Apartments will not be open for the reception of Company coming to Court until one o'clock.

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The above regulations to be observed by the Noblemen and Gentlemen who propose to attend the Levee to be held on Wednesday the 27th instant.

The names of the Gentlemen to be presented, and of the Gentleman who is to present them, to be sent to the Lord Chamberlain's-Office, on Tuesday the 26th instant, before twelve o'clock.

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*Whitehall, April 2, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Nevinson de Courcy, Esq. Post Captain in the Royal Navy, His royal licence and permission, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguesc Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which that Sovereign was pleased to confer upon him, on occasion of His Most Faithful Majesty's visit on board the British ships in the Tagus in the month of May 1824; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed to authorise, the assumption of any stile,  
ap-

appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms :

And also to command, that His Majesty's said concession and especial mark of His royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

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*Whitehall, April 2, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Samuel Edward Cook, a Commander in the Royal Navy, late First Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship the Windsor Castle, His royal licence and permission, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which that Sovereign was pleased to confer upon him, on occasion of His Most Faithful Majesty's visit on board that ship in the Tagus in the month of May 1824 ; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms :

And also to command, that His Majesty's said concession and especial mark of His royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.



FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 12,  
1825.

*Whitehall, April 11, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable James Ochoacar, Lord Forbes, to be His Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

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*Whitehall, April 11, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, appointing Lieutenant-General Sir William Clinton, G. C. B. to be Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.

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*Crown-Office, April 12, 1825.*

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present  
PARLIAMENT.

*County of Berks.*

Robert Palmer, Esq. of Holme-Park, in the said county, in the room of the Honourable Richard Neville, now Lord Braybrook, and one of the Peers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

*Borough*

*Borough of Petersfield:*

James Law Lushington, Colonel in the Honorable East India Company's Military Service, in the room of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

*City of Carlisle.*

Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. in the room of Sir James Graham, Bart. deceased.

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FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 16,*  
1825.

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, April 16, 1825:*

HIS Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Windsor Edwin Baynton Sandys, Esq. eldest son of Sir Edwyn B. Sandys, Bart.

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*Whitehall, April 12, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend Robert Cobb, Master of Arts, to the Rectory of Burmarsh, in the county of Kent and diocese of Canterbury, void by the death of the Reverend James Carpenter.

*War-Office, 15th April 1825.*

MEMORANDUM.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 30th Foot bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment, the words

“ *Badajoz*” and  
“ *Salamanca*,”

in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the late 2d Battalion of the Regiment at the siege of Badajoz, in April 1812; and at the battle of Salamanca, on 22d July 1812.

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*Crown-Office, April 16, 1825.*

MEMBER returned to serve in this present  
PARLIAMENT.

*Borough of Wigan.*

James Lindsey, of Balcarres, in the county of Fife, Lieutenant-Colonel in His Majesty's Regiment of Grenadier Guards, in the room of the Honourable James Lindsay, commonly called Lord Lindsay, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 19,  
1825.*Downing-Street, April 16, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to appoint Sir Thomas John Cochrane, Knt. Captain in the Royal Navy, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the island of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

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*Foreign-Office, April 19, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Richard Clayton, Bart. to be His Majesty's Consul at Nantes, and the ports and places in the Departments of the Lower Loire and of La Vendée.

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*Whitehall, April 12, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Edward Brace, Esq. Post Captain in the Royal Navy, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight of the royal and distinguished Order of Charles the Third of Spain, and of the royal Order of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, His royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of the royal Sardinian Military Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazare, which His Sardinian Majesty was pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of that Sovereign's ap-

approbation of his distinguished services before the enemy at the capture of Genoa and the bombardment of Algiers; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms :

And also to command, that His Majesty's said concession and especial mark of His Majesty's royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

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*Whitehall, April 18, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant William Walker, of the Royal Navy, late Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship the Windsor Castle, His royal licence and permission, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which that Sovereign was pleased to confer upon him, on occasion of His Most Faithful Majesty's visit on board that ship, in the Tagus in the month of May 1824; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms :

And also to command, that His Majesty's said concession and especial mark of His royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

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*Whitehall, April 18, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant John Somerville, of the Royal Navy, late Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship the Windsor Castle, His royal licence and permission, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which that Sovereign was pleased to confer upon him, on occasion of His Most Faithful Majesty's visit on board that ship, in the Tagus in the month of May 1824; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that His Majesty's said concession and especial mark of His royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

*Whitehall, April 18, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant Charles Robert Dashwood, of the Royal Navy, late Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship the Windsor Castle, His royal licence and permission, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which His

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Most Faithful Majesty was pleased to confer upon him, on occasion of that Sovereign's visit on board His Majesty's ship the Windsor Castle, in the Tagus in the month of May 1824; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that His Majesty's said concession and especial mark of His royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

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*Whitehall, April 18, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant Edward Pitts, of the Royal Navy, late Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship the Windsor Castle, His royal licence and permission, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which His Most Faithful Majesty was pleased to confer upon him, on occasion of that Sovereign's visit on board His Majesty's ship the Windsor Castle, in the Tagus in the month of May 1824; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that His Majesty's said

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concession and especial mark of His royal favour be registetered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

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*Whitehall, April 18, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant John de Courcy Dashwood, of the Royal Navy, His royal licence and permission, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which His Most Faithful Majesty was pleased to confer upon him, on occasion of that Sovereign's visit on board His Majesty's ship the Windsor Castle, in the Tagus in the month of May 1824; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms :

And also to command, that His Majesty's said concession and especial mark of His royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

*Whitehall, April 18, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Robert-Purkis Hillyar, Doctor in Medicine, late Surgeon of His Majesty's ship the Windsor Castle, His royal licence and permission, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which that Sovereign was pleased to confer upon him, on occasion of His Most Faithful Majesty's visit on board that ship, in the Tagus in the month of May 1824; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms :

And also to command, that His Majesty's said concession and especial mark of His royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

FROM THE  
SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 19,  
1825.

*India-Board, April 20, 1825.*

A DISPATCH has been received at the East India-House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, with inclosures; of which the following are extracts and copies :

*Extract from a Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Fort William, 7th December 1824.*

WE have received dispatches from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, announcing the very gratifying intelligence of the capture of the valuable town and port of Martaban, by a detachment of Europeans and Natives, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, of His Majesty's 41st regiment, and a party of British seamen of His Majesty's ships *Arachne* and *Sophie*. Copies of Sir Archibald Campbell's dispatches are transmitted as numbers in the packet, and will, we are assured, be perused by your Honourable Committee with sentiments of great satisfaction.

We have received reports from the North-Eastern frontier of various successes gained by our troops in Assam, over the Burmese Governor and the small rem-

remnant of his army. The enemy in that quarter are obviously in a state of the greatest alarm, and anxiously endeavouring to effect their escape through the passes into Munnipore. The Burman troops in Munnipore are said to have received orders to retire rapidly upon the capital, and reports from that quarter state that the interior of the Burman Empire is in a very agitated and disturbed condition, in consequence of the Siamese having invaded it in great force.

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*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to G. Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 7th November 1824.*

SIR,

FOR the last fortnight I remained under a very considerable degree of uneasiness at not hearing of, or from, the expedition I had sent against Martaban on the 11th ult., under the command of Lieut.-Col. Godwin, of his Majesty's 41st Regiment, apprehensive that the strong currents that prevail on this coast on the change of the monsoons, might have driven them either past the port or out to sea, and the consequent deprivation of provisions and water; but the arrival at Head-quarters last night of my Aid-de-Camp, who accompanied Lieutenant Colonel Godwin, as a volunteer, dispelled all apprehensions, and now enables me to transmit you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the detail of an achievement, no less honourable than beneficial to the British arms, reflecting the highest credit on the able, judicious, and gallant Officer that led, as well as every individual composing the force under his command. I have the honour to be, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig.-General.

Ex-

*Extract from a further Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Head-quarters, Rangoon, 7th November 1824.*

BY this opportunity I have the honour to transmit you Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin's report of the fall of Martaban, which will be read with interest, as evincing another proof of the impression our arms have made on the minds of the enemy. It will scarcely be credited that upwards of four thousand men, well armed and well prepared for the attack, from the unforeseen impediments the expedition met with in reaching its destination, and fighting behind defences of a very formidable nature, should be driven out of them by a mere handful of British troops. On this occasion you will be pleased to see the handsome manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin speaks of the 3d Madras Native Light Infantry, one of the corps which retired from the stockade at Keykloo\*.

\* See London Gazette 25th of March 1825, p. 501 et sequ.

*Copy of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. dated Martaban, November 2d 1824.*

SIR,

THE force you did me the honour to place under my command for the capture of the town of Martaban and its dependencies, cleared the Rangoon river on the morning of the 14th ultimo, but owing to the ignorance of the people acting as pilots, with calms and contrary currents, the expedition did not reach Martaban till the morning of the 29th.

It was my intention to have landed on my arrival at Martaban, but the tides which run rapidly here, rendered it almost impracticable, and the ships having it in their power to get nearer the defences in the evening, I deferred landing till the next morning at day-break. I took two opportunities this day to see the whole front of the place, with Captain Waterman, Assistant Quarter Master General, and Captain Kennan, commanding the Artillery. Its appearance was uncommonly strong and commanding, and differed from any thing we have seen about here. The place rests at the bottom of a very high hill, washed by a beautiful and extensive sheet of water; on its right a rocky mound, on which was placed a two-gun battery with a deep nullah under it. This battery communicates with the usual stockade of timber, and behind this a work of masonry, varying from 12 to 20 feet thick, with small embrasures for either cannon or musketry. The stockade runs along the margin of the water for more than three quarters of a mile, where it joins a larger pagoda, which projects into the water in the form of a bastion. The defences thence

thence continue a short distance, and end at a nullah, on the other side of which all is thick jungle. The town continues to run in an angle way from the pagoda for at least a mile, and terminates in the house of the Mayoan, close to a stockade up the hill. The whole defence is the waterline with its flanks protected.

The rear of the town and works is composed of thick jungle and large trees, and open to the summit of the hill. as we moved along the place all was silent, not a gun to be perceived, but a slight wicker-work to hide every thing behind the embrasures in the pagoda, and few men to be observed on the works. They never offered to fire on the boat, though rather close in shore. The second time we went to look at it, the same silence prevailed, so that we were induced to think the place abandoned. Shortly, however, after this remark, the ships had approached nearer the works, when a well-directed fire was opened on them from the fort on the height, and down the line a well pointed gun, from the pagoda, with grape, was at the same time, fired at my boat and wounded a seaman of the *Moir*, whose arm was amputated an hour after. I was prepared for a determined resistance by the quantities of boats filled with men crossing; as we went up the river, two chokeys opened a smart but useless fire on us—I made it a rule never to fire first,

All the night of the 29th, there was a cannonade from both sides, and the excellent practice of Captain Kennan, of the Madras artillery, commanding, assisted by Lieutenant M'Gregor, of the Bengal artillery, in the bomb vessel, must have done great execution among the defenders of the works, whose repeated cheers informed us that their numbers were great.

I had made up my mind to storm the escalade immediately under, and to the left of the rocky battery on the enemy's right; and when in, to



storm the battery itself, and then the business could be but easy, as we should take all the works in flank.

At five o'clock in the morning of the 30th, the men composing the first division, were in their boats. Ninety-eight men of His Majesty's 41st regiment, seventy-five of the 3d Native light infantry, eight of the Bengal artillery, and thirty-eight seamen of the Royal Navy—about two hundred and twenty men; and I was fully aware that these men would have the business to themselves, as I had no where to wait for the remainder of the force, and every boat was already occupied. The advance sounded a little after five, and the boats rowed off, and soon came under a very heavy fire of all arms. On approaching the shore, I perceived there had been a misunderstanding with respect to the spot at which I wished to land, and we had got on the wrong side of the nullah, as we could not carry the ladders through the mud. I ordered the boats to push off and put in at the place I appointed; at this time a heavy fire of artillery and musketry was on us, and the lascars would not face it. Lieutenant Keele, of the *Arachne*, commanding the naval force, with me, pushed on shore, and gallantly went to see if the nullah could be passed; he came back almost directly, and informed me, there was a boat in the nullah, over which the men could go, and the side of the rock to the battery appeared practicable. Trusting to the gallantry of the people with me, I determined to try it, and from the men getting on shore, there was not a halt till we had possession of it. It was stormed under a heavy fire of musketry, and the rock not high, but to appearance impracticable, and in the opinion of the enemy it was so.

The enemy did not leave the fort till we were within a few paces of them, and they even threw stones at us, when we were too much under the fort for the fire to reach us. It is due to Captain Burrows,

rows, of His Majesty's 41st regiment, and Lieutenant Keele, Royal Navy, to say they were in first. I now felt secure of the place, and after waiting till the men had recovered from the exertion, and to get them together, they marched down along the works, and cleared all before them. The 3d light infantry flanking us in the wood, I proceeded to the pagoda, near which they appeared disposed to stand, however they only suffered the more by it. On entering the pagoda I was surprised not to find it full, but on looking over the wall, they were in hundreds, rushing down, taking the water, and crossing the jungle. There were about one hundred and twenty muskets bearing on them, and their loss was very severe.

All opposition was now at an end, and on marching through the town it was, as usual, deserted, except by a great many women. The Woonghee had six elephants ready, and had escaped with, as I am told, a good deal of property. The emptiness of the houses showed every preparation had been made, if the place was captured, to prevent our getting any property. I inclose you a return of the guns taken, as also the ordnance stores, and the quantities of the latter immense, kept in a stockade about half a mile up the hill, and a regular manufactory to make the powder. I had it blown up yesterday.

Our loss has been comparatively small, seven killed and fourteen wounded. Captain Booth is not badly wounded. In this immense place, with so many facilities to escape, I cannot guess what the enemy's loss may have been, but from the prisoners, of whom we have a great many, and other sources, it must have been great, as, allowing that two-thirds of the numbers reported were within this place at the attack, there must have been between three and four thousand.

Where every one contended honourably, it would be

be difficult to select for your particular notice. I must ask your best thanks, however, for Captain Waterman, 13th light infantry, Assistant-Quarter-master-General, for the advice and assistance I have had, and still have, from him; for Lieutenant Cochrane, His Majesty's 41st regiment, Acting Brigade Major; for Captain Kennan, Madras artillery, commanding; Captain Hepelin, detachment 41st regiment; Captain Williamson, 3d native light infantry, which regiment vied in this attack with British courage; and Lieutenant M'Gregor, of the Bengal artillery, who armed his men with muskets, and were distinguished in the attack. Lieutenant Keele, of the Arachne; Lieutenant Baizely, of the Sophie, and their respective crews, behaved with their usual gallantry.

Lieutenant Keele's unremitting exertions with this little force, as also the share he has taken in the fall of the place, together with the good understanding kept up between the services, I leave for you, Sir, properly to appreciate.

Your son and Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Campbell, of His Majesty's 38th regiment, will present you this dispatch, a volunteer on the expedition, whose gallantry and other qualities make me very sorry to part with him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY GODWIN, Lieut. Col.

*Return of Killed and Wounded of a Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, in the Approach to and Attack of Martaban, on the 30th October 1824.*

*Martaban, 2d November 1824:*

Madras Artillery—1 gunner killed; 2 gunners wounded.

His Majesty's 41st Regiment—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

3d Light Infantry—1 rank and file killed; 1 havildar, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Navy—1 mariner, 1 seaman, killed; 1 mariner, 1 seaman, wounded.

Row-Boats—1 gun-boat lascar killed; 1 gun-boat lascar wounded.

*Name of the Officer wounded.*

Captain Booth, of His Majesty's 41st Regiment, slightly.

J. COCHRANE, Lieut. Actg. M. B.

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*Return of Ordnance and Stores captured at Martaban by the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, H. M. 41st Regiment, on the 30th of October 1824.*

Iron Guns, &c. mounted on the Works—4 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, 1 one and half-pounder, 2 one-pounders, 3 half-pounders, 48 wall pieces. The wall pieces destroyed.

Iron Guns, &c. found in the Arsenal—1 six-pounder, 2 one-pounders, 52 wall pieces. The wall pieces and unserviceable guns destroyed.

In the Expense Magazine—2000 round iron shot  
of

of different sizes, 500 grape shot, 10,000 musket cartridges, 6000 cartridges for wall pieces, 500 lbs. loose gun-powder:

In the Arsenal and Magazine—5000 round iron shot of different sizes, 1000 grape shot, 26,000 lbs. gun-powder, 10,000 lbs. salt-petre, 5000 lbs. sulphur, 500 muskets, 52 wall pieces, 20,000 flints, 100,000 musket balls, 9000 lbs. lead.

T. W. B KENNAN, Captain,  
Commanding Artillery at Martaban.

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*Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, Commanding in Assam, to D Scott, Esq. Agent to the Governor-General, on the North East Frontier, dated on the River, off Gowahatty, 15th November 1824.*

I COMMENCED operations about the 20th ultimo, by detaching Majors Cooper and Waters, the former to Kulliabar, and the latter to Rajachokey, with the intention of repossessing ourselves of the country west of Kulliabar, which is as much as I can do, being without the means of marching a corps in the interior, which I consider absolutely necessary.

From the result of several successful enterprizes, of which I have the pleasure to send you copies, I am happy to say this object has been accomplished, but as the Baora Rajah and his followers are still on the borders, I have sent orders and instructions to Majors Cooper and Waters to attempt their destruction, and I have every hope they will fall into our hands, or be obliged to try the road to Munnipore, in which case their annihilation is certain, as the Naghas will no doubt cut them up.

*Copy of a Letter from Major Cooper to Captain Bayldon, Major of Brigade, in Assam, dated Kulliar, 31st October 1824.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, commanding the troops in Assam, that having obtained information of a party of sixty Burmahs being at Dickaree, in Chardoar, under Coggutie and Hillee Fookans, belonging to the Moogum Rajah, I detached a party of forty men there, under the command of Lieutenant Watson (Chumparun light infantry), in three police row-boats, on the evening of the 29th instant, considering my detachment to be within one day's journey of Kulliar.

I have now the satisfaction of reporting, that Lieutenant Watson's party succeeding in surprising the enemy yesterday afternoon in some huts at Dickaree, in which little affair Coggutie Fookan and six Burmahs were killed, Hillee Fookan and four Burmahs, two Doannees, and thirteen women and children, taken prisoners; also a small war-boat and nine indifferent muskets have been taken.

The surprise of the enemy, I am happy to state, has set at liberty two Christians (natives) in the employ of Mr. Bruce, of Juggy-gassal, named Henry Collins and Frederick Swain, also a native merchant, named Shaik Saharge, who were permitted, on paying a sum of money, to leave Joorhaut eight days ago.

Lieutenant Watson's party and prisoners joined me again to-day; he reports, that the men of the corps behaved in a steady and spirited style. I must, in a great measure, attribute their success to the judicious arrangements adopted by Lieutenant



nant Watson for the attack, and to the military ardour and zeal, for the good of the service, I have on all occasions observed him to possess, and which I trust will, at a proper time, meet with His Excellency the Commander in Chief's favourable consideration.

I have also to report, that the Champarun light infantry and four gun-boats reached Kulliabar this evening, and that the post is unoccupied by the enemy, who I am informed are principally collected at Namgong.

This detachment has been much longer in reaching Kulliabar than I expected, owing to the easterly winds, strong current, and the tracking grounds being covered with strong and high reeds

I have, &c.

G. COOPER, Major, commanding Champarun  
Light Infantry and Detachment.

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*Copy of a Letter from Major Waters, commanding the Dinagepore Local Battalion, to Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, commanding in Assam, dated on the River Kullung, 29th October 1824.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, that I arrived on the evening of the 27th instant, at a point of the river opposite the village of Moree Kullung, about one third of the distance between Jaggee and Raha Chokey, where I received intelligence from Lieutenant Neufuille, of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, of a party of the enemy, amounting to about two hundred and fifty men, being stationed at the village of Hautgong, a few miles inland on the north bank.

I determined on surprising them, and with that view proceeded at one o'clock A. M. yesterday  
morn-



morning, with a detachment of one hundred light infantry of the Dinagepore battalion, which I deemed sufficient, having ascertained that their post was open. After a very fatiguing march of seven hours we reached their position, and completely succeeded in effecting our purpose, the enemy having no intimation whatever of our approach; owing however to the thickness of the jungle, and the numerous outlets from the village, their loss has been comparatively small; we did not remain to ascertain the exact amount, but those found killed were chiefly Usseel Burmese. Had a small party of cavalry been with the detachment not a man could have escaped, as the enemy effected it with great difficulty, and only by abandoning their women and baggage. After continuing the pursuit some distance over very heavy ground and through grass jungle, and finding I could not gain upon them, I returned to the village of Hautgong and subsequently to my boats.

I have every reason to be highly satisfied with the steadiness and cheerful exertion of the men in this fatiguing march of thirty-five miles, exposed to almost incessant rain, and through country mostly inundated; and feel particularly indebted to the Officers who accompanied the detachment (all being on foot), Lieutenant Neuville, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant Jones, of the 46th regiment, temporarily doing duty with my corps, and Mr. Assistant-Surgeon C. Stewart, for the active assistance afforded me by them in every respect; and I beg further to add, that the correct information I received from the Intelligence Department, paved the way to ultimate success.

I have, &c.

E. F. WATERS, Major, commanding  
Dinagepore local battalion.

*Copy of a Letter from Major Waters to Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, dated Rahachokey, on the River Kullung, 3d November 1824.*

SIR,

IT is with extreme satisfaction that I have the honour to report to you the successful result attending an attack on this post, on the morning of yesterday.

On approaching Rahachokey, I had every reason to believe, from the information received from Lieutenant Neuville, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, that my attack on Hautgong had directed the attention of the enemy to the line of the great river, and that they were quite unaware of my advance up the Kullung, or that our attack had been made from that quarter.

I therefore again resumed the expectation of being able to effect another surprize, which was confirmed by repeated intelligence in progress.

On the night of the 1st instant, I arrived at the situation, which was conceived the best distance from the enemy's post, from whence, to push on the detachment destined for the surprize, and having embarked one hundred men on the gun and light boats, I reached the landing place about two miles below the point of attack, which I reached, by this arrangement, at early day-break.

Having rapidly reconnoitred the situation, I divided my men in two parties, directing Lieutenants Neuville and Jones, of the 46th regiment, to conduct the one by the right into the village, and proceeding myself, with Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Stewart, with the other by the left through an unfinished stockade, which the enemy were throwing up.

The party under Lieutenant Neuville immediately

diately pushed on and fortunately came first on the enemy's chief guard, all of whom were either bayoneted or shot; and the alarm being given, the body rushed out of their houses for the purpose of escaping on the opposite side, under a heavy fire; this threw them on my party, which had made a detour by the left, where they were received with great loss. The remainder were pursued nearly two miles, and left many killed and wounded in the jungles; their loss cannot be estimated at less than one-third of their number. I am happy to say no casualty occurred on our side, with the exception of one sepoy wounded by a musket ball.

I had previously been informed that a party of sixty Burmahs, from the main body at this post, had been detached the preceding morning in the direction of Hautgong (for the purpose of ascertaining from what quarter the attack of the 28th ultimo had been made, and also to arrange themselves in the villages), and on my return from the pursuit I directed my attention towards them, as Lieutenant Neuville had received information of their expected return to their headquarters.

At mid-day their approach was announced, apparently in total ignorance of the defeat of their main body; and in consequence I proceeded with the Officers and a party of forty men, with a view of lying in ambush. The plan was, I am happy to add, attended with complete success; and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded amounts to nearly half their number, the remainder flying in the greatest confusion towards Namgong, after a feeble attempt at returning our fire.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that I have sent down those of the prisoners brought in from the jungles by the villagers, who are Usseel Bur-

mese, to await your orders. The Doannees will be useful here in clearing our ground.

It is with just satisfaction that I again bring to your notice the active and zealous assistance I derived from the Officers under my command (Lieutenants Neufaille and Jones, and Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Stewart); in the second affair Lieutenant Jones contributed personally to the loss of the enemy.

The very steady and spirited conduct of the men was also very praise-worthy.

I have, &c.

E. F. WATERS, Major, commanding  
Dinagapore Local Battalion.

P. S. I had omitted to notice, that many of the enemy's arms were found in the guard-room and other places, consisting chiefly of old muskets and a great number of swords, of which some belonged to Chiefs.

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*Copy of a Letter from Major Waters to Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, dated Namgong, 6th November 1824.*

SIR,

IN continuation of my dispatch, of the 3d instant, I have the honour to report, that early on the following morning information was given me, that the main body of the enemy, under the Boora, or Moogaum Rajah (the Burmese Governor of Assam), had quitted the stockade, in which they had taken post at Namgong, and had moved to another situation, with the intention of retreating across the hills into Munnipore, I accordingly ordered out a strong reconnoissance, in the hopes of surprising them, or at least of compelling them  
to

to retire within their stockade; and having a sufficient party for the protection of the guns and fleet, I proceeded with Lieutenants Neuville and Jones, and Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Stewart, towards Namgong.

After marching a few miles, I received intelligence that the enemy had commenced their flight towards the hills, leaving a Fookan and eighty Burmese to cover their retreat; in consequence I pushed on, but was not able to cover the distance in one march, and after continuing it for twenty-five miles, bivouacked for the night. The next morning I advanced, and occupied the stockade, which I found quite evacuated by the enemy, who had gained too much upon us to render a pursuit practicable, unless by the cavalry. From the villages I learnt that immediately on the alarm being given by the fugitives from Rahachokey, of our attack on them, and the loss sustained, together with the appearance of the wounded, the main body of this post were seized with the utmost panic and consternation; and the Boorah Rajah and Fookans determined on instant and precipitate flight; this they effected, leaving behind them all their baggage, plunder, military store, and heavy property; the greater part of the plunder was immediately seized and secreted by the villagers, and we found the stockade already much destroyed.

We have captured twenty iron guns, a number of boxes of powder, a manufactory of which had been established, and for which the materials captured are of a superior quality, three war boats (one very large), the state boat of the Boora Chief, and a number of small ones.

From the appearance of the stockade, and the intelligence gained from the villagers, I am of opinion that our account of their numbers must have been correct, and that there were at least  
thir-

thirteen hundred in all, of whom four or five hundred were Usseel Burmese. The stockade is defended principally by stakes and spikes thickly set all round, but could not have held out if attacked, being clearly exposed to the fire of the guns, and also commanded from the opposite banks of the river. The enemy appear to have been totally unprepared for our rapid advance, as all their houses and works were in progress, in a very extended scale, as if for permanent residence. They have fled towards the hills, in a south easterly direction; but I have not yet been able to ascertain whether they will attempt to cross, or whether they propose to skirt them, directing their flight towards their former positions at Mauroo and the eastward.

I am informed by Lieutenant Neufuille, Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General, that a body of Sauns and Uujphas is said to be at Jookauth, but as they are now opposed to the Burmese, the latter must find themselves on every side beset with difficulties.

I have left a subadar's party, with the gun-boats, at Rahachokey. I have taken post for the present at Namgong, pending your further instructions.

I have, &c.

E. F. WATERS, Major, commanding;  
Dinagepore L. B.



FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 23,  
1825.

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, April 22, 1825.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Majesty will hold a Levee at Carlton-House, on Wednesday the 27th instant, at two o'clock.

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*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, April 22, 1825.*

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT  
THE KING'S LEVEE AT CARLTON-  
HOUSE.

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen who propose to attend the Levee, to be held on Wednesday the 27th instant, are requested to bring with them two cards with their names thereon written, one to be left with the King's Page in attendance in the Presence-Chamber, and the other with the Lord in Waiting, who will announce the name to His Majesty. And those Gentlemen who are to be presented are hereby informed it is absolutely necessary that their names, with the name of the Gentleman who is to present them, should be sent in to the Lord Chamberlain's-Office, on Tuesday the 26th instant, before twelve o'clock, in order that they may be submitted for the King's approbation, it being His Majesty's command, that no presentations at the Levee shall hereafter be



be made but in conformity with the above regulations.

The State Apartments will not be open for the reception of Company coming to Court until one o'clock.

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By the KING.

## A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R.

WHEREAS Alexander Earl of Balcarres was duly elected and returned to be one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, to sit in the House of Peers in the present Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and is since deceased; in order to the electing another Peer of Scotland to sit in his room, We do, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, issue forth this Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holyrood-House, in Edinburgh, on Thursday the second day of June next, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and choose another Peer of Scotland, to sit and vote in the House of Peers of this present Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the room of the said Alexander Earl of Balcarres, deceased, by open election and plurality of voices of the Peers that shall then be present, and of the proxies of such as shall be absent (such proxies being Peers, and producing a mandate in writing, duly signed before witnesses, and both constituent and proxy being qualified according to law), and the Lord Clerk Register, or such two of the Principal Clerks of the Session as shall be appointed by him to officiate in his name,  
are

are hereby respectively required to attend such meeting, and to administer the oaths required by law to be taken there by the said Peers, and to take their votes; and immediately after such election made and duly examined, to certify the name of the Peer so elected, and sign and attest the same in the presence of the said Peers the electors, and return such certificate into the High Court of Chancery of Great Britain. And We strictly charge and command that this Proclamation be duly published at the Market-Cross at Edinburgh, and in all the county towns in Scotland, twenty-five days, at least, before the time hereby appointed for the meeting of the said Peers to proceed on such election.

Given at Our Court at Carlton-House, the twentieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and in the sixth year of Our reign.

GOD save the KING.

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At the Court at *Carlton-House*, the 20th of *April* 1825,

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS Majesty having been pleased to appoint Henry Viscount Maynard to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Essex, his Lordship this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

*Admiralty-Office, April 21, 1825.*

**VICE-ADMIRAL** Sir Harry Neale has transmitted to this Office a letter from Captain Hamilton, of the *Cambrian*, stating that two piratical vessels, carrying one gun and about thirty men each, were captured on the 31st of January last, in the Channel of Negropont, by the boats of His Majesty's ships *Cambrian* and *Seringapatam*, under the orders of Lieutenant Marsham, First of the *Cambrian*.

When these pirates were first discovered, they were in chase of an Ionian vessel; and there being reason to suspect (as was afterwards found to be the fact), that they had shortly before plundered another vessel under the same flag, Captain Hamilton sent Lieutenant Marsham in one of the *Cambrian*'s boats, with a Greek interpreter, to desire that they would come down to His Majesty's ships for examination; but the pirates having refused to comply with this desire, Lieutenant Marsham was joined by the other boats of the *Cambrian*, and by those of the *Seringapatam*, sent by Captain Hamilton's orders to his support.

On the approach of the boats, the pirates commenced firing upon them from their guns, and with musketry, and persevered in so doing, notwithstanding the endeavour of Lieutenant Marsham to prevail upon them to desist, who, after exhausting, even under their fire, every means of persuasion, was obliged at last to attack them, and the pirate vessels were then, in the most gallant manner, boarded and carried, after a desperate resistance on the part of their crews, of whom few only could be taken prisoners, the greater number being killed or wounded.

The Officers and men of His Majesty's ships, employed in the boats, acquitted themselves on  
this

this occasion with the utmost gallantry, and the whole of their conduct is noticed by Captain Hamilton in terms of high commendation.

The following is a return of the killed and wounded in this affair, viz. :

CAMBRIAN.

*Killed.*

Daniel A. Lipple, able seaman.  
George Martin, able seaman.  
John Bratherwood, private marine.

*Wounded.*

Joseph Griffiths, quartermaster, badly.  
Henry Scott, able seaman.  
William Richards, able seaman, badly.  
William Fletcher, able seaman, slightly.  
Robert Clarke, private marine, severely.

SERINGAPATAM.

*Killed.*

William Scott, ordinary seaman.  
William Anderson, ordinary seaman.  
David Bevan, able seaman.

*Wounded.*

Lieutenant William Worstfold.  
Mr. H. N. Atkinson, mate, badly.  
Thomas Wilson, quartermaster.  
William Stead, able seaman.  
Thomas Franks, ordinary seaman, badly.  
William Hughes, ordinary seaman, badly.  
John Canfield, landman, slightly.  
Robert Fry, private marine.

Total—6 killed ; 13 wounded.

*Carlton-House, April 20, 1825.*

This day His Excellency the Count de Lieven, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of All the Russias, had a private audience of His Majesty, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign; to which he was introduced by the Right Honourable George Canning, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

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*Carlton-House, April 20, 1825.*

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Commissary-General Gabriel Wood.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood also on Henry Jardine, Esq. King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, Scotland.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood also on Charles Dashwood, Esq. a Post Captain in the Royal Navy (late Captain of His Majesty's ship the Windsor Castle), and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood also on Thomas Le Breton, Esq. Lieutenant Bailly of the Island of Jersey.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood also on John Franks, Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bengal.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood also on Bentinck Caven-  
dish

dish Doyle, Esq. a Post Captain in the Royal Navy (late Captain of His Majesty's ship the Glasgow).

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*Colonial-Office, April 20, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Ralph Darling to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and their respective dependencies.

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*Whitehall, April 19, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to appoint the Honourable William Cust a Commissioner of the Customs, vice Henry Ellis, resigned.

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*Whitehall, April 19, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend Gaven Cullen to the church and parish of Balmaclellan, in the presbytery and stewartry of Kircudbright, vacant by the death of the Reverend James Thomson.

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*Whitehall, April 19, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. James Murray Patton to the office and place of Ordering Clerk and Keeper of the Register of Seasines, within the shire of Perth, in the room of Mr. James Paton, resigned.

FROM THE  
**LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY** of  
**APRIL 24, 1825.**

*India-Board, April 23, 1825.*

DISPATCHES have been received at the East India-House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, with inclosures; of which the following are copies:

*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 25th November 1824.*

SIR,

SINCE I had the honour of announcing the capture of Martaban\* by the troops under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, I have received intelligence of the submission of Tenasserim, and the town and small province of Yeah; these places of their own accord requested our protection; and the whole Burmese coast, from Rangoon to the eastward, is now subject to the British arms. The enemy's troops, which fled from the captured towns, and assembled at Yeah, embarked there in forty boats, and I understand have since landed in the district of Dalla. The reiterated accounts I have lately received, from all quarters, of a numerous army collecting in the neighbourhood of Prome, for the purpose of expelling us from Rangoon,

\* See London Gazette, 20th April 1825, p. 689, et sequ.



now fully convince me the effort will be made. Maha Bundoola is said to have been nominated to the chief command, and I make no doubt we shall, ere long, have the whole strength and talent of the empire to contend with in this neighbourhood. Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, with the European part of the force detached to Tavoy and Mergui, has returned to head-quarters.

Herewith I have the honour of enclosing a report from Lieutenant Greer, of the Honourable Company's marine, of a gallant little affair with the enemy's boats on the 7th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

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*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Greer, Commanding the East India Company's Cruizer Thetis, to Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B. dated 14th November 1824.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that on Sunday, the 7th instant, at eleven A. M. I left the ship in a row-boat, with a guard of six sepoy of the Bombay marine battalion, for the purpose of waiting on the senior Officer at Rangoon. Abreast of a small creek, a little below Basseen Creek, six war-boats pulled out and stood up close along till abreast of Basseen Creek, when eight more boats, of the same description, joined them; they then came out and endeavoured to cut her off by pulling across the river, ahead of the row-boat; I kept up a constant fire from the twelve-pounder and musketry, until two of the boats came along side; I immediately jumped on board of them with the sepoy, and succeeded in bayoneting every man. In one of the boats there appeared to be a chief, whom I shot in the

the act of darting a spear at me. The other twelve boats were coming close up, but seeing the fate of the other two, made off towards the shore, upon which I kept a smart fire while within range. I am sorry to state that during the action, one sepoy and one row boat man were severely wounded, the former in two places ; in each of these boats were from thirty to forty men. I cannot conclude this report, without recommending strongly to your notice the gallant conduct of the sepoys of the Bombay marine battalion in leaping into the enemy's boats, and for the destructive and well directed fire they kept up on the approach of the enemy, whereby great numbers were either killed or wounded before they came alongside. The conduct of the row boat men deserves every praise.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. W. GREER, Lieut. commanding  
H. C. cruizer *Theis*.

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*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 9th December 1824.*

SIR,

THE long threatened, and on my part no less anxiously wished for, event has at length taken place: Maha Bundoola, said to be accompanied by the Princes of Tonghoo and Sarawuddy, appeared in front of my position on the morning of the 1st instant, at the head of the whole united force of the Burman Empire, amounting, upon the most moderate calculation, to from fifty to sixty thousand men, apparently well armed, with a numerous artillery, and a body of Cassay horse. Their haughty leader had insolently declared his in-

intention of leading us in captive chains to grace the triumph of the Golden Monarch; but [it has pleased God to expose the vanity of his idle threats, and crown the heroic efforts of my gallant little army, with a most complete and signal victory.

The enemy had assembled his forces in the heavy jungle in our front during the night of the 30th ultimo, and being well aware of his near approach I had previously made every necessary arrangement for his reception, in whatever way he might think proper to leave his impervious camp. The absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, at Martaban, and of a strong detachment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mallett, which I had sent to display the British flag in the ancient capital of Pegue, had much weakened my lines, but I had been too long familiar with the resolute courage of British troops to have felt any regret that fortune had given me an opportunity of contending with Bundoolla and his formidable legions, even under circumstances of temporary disadvantage.

Early in the morning of the 1st instant the enemy commenced his operations by a smart attack upon our post at Kemmendine, commanded by Major Yates, and garrisoned by the 26th Madras native infantry, with a detachment of the Madras European regiment, supported on the river by as strong a naval force as could be spared. As the day became light it discovered numerous, and apparently formidable, masses of the advancing enemy issuing from the jungle, and moving at some distance upon both our flanks, for the purpose of surrounding us, which I allowed them to effect without interruption, leaving us only the narrow channel of the Rangoon River unoccupied in our rear.

Bundoolla had now fully exposed to me his plan of operations, and my own resolution was instantly adopted of allowing, and even encouraging him to

bring forth his means and resources from the jungle to the more open country on his left, where I knew I could at any time attack him to advantage.

The right corps of the Burmese army had crossed to the Dalla side of the Rangoon river, and in the course of the morning was observed in several divisions crossing the plain towards the site of the ruined village of Dalla, where it took post in the neighbouring jungle, sending on a division to occupy the almost inaccessible ground on the bank of the river, and from which they soon opened a distant fire upon the shipping. Another division immediately broke ground in front of Kemmendine, and for six successive days tried in vain every effort that hope of success and dread of failure could call forth to drive the brave 26th and a handful of Europeans from this post, while tremendous fire-rafts and crowds of war boats were every day employed in the equally vain endeavour to drive the shipping from their station off the place.

The enemy's right wing and centre occupied a range of hills immediately in front of the great Dagon pagoda, covered with so thick a forest as to be impenetrable to all but Burman troops, and their left extended nearly two miles further, along a lower and more open ridge to the village of Puzendoon, where their extreme left rested. They were no sooner thus placed in position than muskets and spears were laid aside for the pick-axe and shovel, and in an incredibly short space of time every part of their line out of the jungle, was strongly and judiciously intrenched.

In the afternoon of the 1st, I observed an opportunity of attacking the enemy's left to advantage, and ordered Major Sale with four hundred men from the 13th light infantry and 18th Madras native infantry, under Major Dennie, of the former, and Captain Ross, of the latter corps, to move forward to the point I had selected, and I  
never

never witnessed a more dashing charge than was made on this occasion by His Majesty's 13th, while the 18th native infantry followed their example with a spirit that did them honour, carrying all opposition before them. They burst through the intrenchments, carrying dismay and terror into the enemy's ranks great numbers of whom were slain and the party returned loaded with arms, standards, and other trophies. Having correctly ascertained every thing I required, I now, as I originally determined, abstained from giving any serious interruption to the indefatigable labour of the opposing army, patiently waiting until I saw the whole of their material fully brought forward and within my reach. About sun-set in the evening, a cloud of skirmishers were pushed forward close under the north east angle of the pagoda, who, taking advantage of the many pagodas and strong ground on our front, commenced a harassing and galling fire upon the works. I at once saw we should suffer from their fire, if not dislodged, and therefore ordered two companies of the 38th regiment, under Captain Piper (an Officer I have often had occasion to mention), to advance and drive them back. Were it permitted on such an occasion to dwell upon the enthusiastic spirit of my troops, I would feel a pleasure in recounting the burst of rapture that followed every order to advance against their audacious foe; but it is sufficient to remark that the conduct of these two companies was most conspicuous: they quickly gained their point and fully acted up to the character they have ever sustained. At day-light on the morning of the 2d, finding the enemy had very much encroached during the night, and had intrenched a height in front of the north gate of the pagoda which gave them an enfilading fire upon part of our line, I directed Captain Wilson, of the 38th regiment, with two companies of that corps, and one

nundred men of the 28th Madras native infantry, to drive them from the hill. No order was ever more rapidly or handsomely obeyed. The brave sepoys vying with their British comrades in forward gallantry, allowed the appalled Burmese no time to rally, but drove them from one breast-work to another, fighting them in the very holes they had dug, finally to prove their graves.

In the course of this day Colonel Mallett's detachment returned from Pegue, having found the old city completely deserted, and gave me the additional means of attacking the enemy the moment the time arrived.

During the 3d and 4th the enemy carried on his labours with indefatigable industry, and but for the inimitable practice of our artillery, commanded by Captain Murray, in the absence, from indisposition, of Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson, we must have been severely annoyed by the incessant fire from his trenches.

The attacks upon Kemmendine continued with unabating violence, but the unyielding spirit of Major Yates and his steady troops, although exhausted with fatigue and want of rest, baffled every attempt on shore, while Captain Ryves with His Majesty's sloop Sophie, the Honourable Company's cruizer Teignmouth, and some flotilla and row gun boats, nobly maintained the long established fame of the British navy, in defending the passage of the river against the most furious assaults of the enemy's war boats, advancing under cover of the most tremendous fire rafts, which the unwearied exertions of British sailors could alone have conquered.

Captain Ryves lost no opportunity of coming in contact with the much vaunted boats of Ava, and in one morning five out of six, each mounting a heavy piece of ordnance, were boarded and captured by our men of war's boats, commanded by

Lieut-



Lieutenant Kellett, of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, and Lieutenant Goldfinch, of the *Sophie*, whose intrepid conduct merits the highest praise.

The enemy having apparently completed his left wing with its full complement of artillery and warlike stores, I determined to attack that part of his line early on the morning of the 5th. I requested Captain Chadds, the senior naval Officer here, to move up to the Puzendoon Creek during the night with the gun flotilla, bomb-ketch, &c. and commence a cannonade on the enemy's rear at daylight. This service was most judiciously and successfully performed by that Officer, who has never yet disappointed me in my most sanguine expectations. At the same time two columns of attack were formed agreeably to orders I had issued on the preceding evening, composed of details from the different regiments of the army; the first, consisting of one thousand one hundred men, I placed under the orders of that gallant Officer Major Sale, and directed him to attack and penetrate the centre of the enemy's line; the other, consisting of six hundred men, I entrusted to Major Walker, of the 3d Madras native light infantry, with orders to attack their left, which had approached to within a few hundred yards of Rangoon. At seven o'clock both columns moved forward to the point of attack. Both were led to my perfect satisfaction, and both succeeded with a degree of ease their intrepid and undaunted conduct undoubtedly ensured; and I directed Lieutenant Archbold, with a troop of the right honourable the Governor General's body guard, which had been landed the preceding evening, to follow the column under Major Sale, and take advantage of any opportunity which might offer to charge.

The enemy were defeated and dispersed in every direction, and the body guard gallantly charging over the broken and swampy ground, completed



their terror and dismay. The Cassay horse fled, mixed with the retreating infantry; and all their artillery, stores, and reserve depôts, which had cost them so much toil and labour to get up, with a great quantity of small arms, gít chattahs, standards, and other trophies, fell into our hands. Never was victory more complete or more decided, and never was the triumph of discipline and valour over the disjointed efforts of irregular courage, and infinitely superior numbers, more conspicuous. Majors Dennie and Thornhill, of the 13th light infantry, and Major Gore, of the 89th, were distinguished by the steadiness with which they led their men; but it is with deep regret I have to state the loss we have sustained in the death of Major Walker one of India's best and bravest soldiers, who fell while leading his column into the enemy's intrenchments, when the command devolved upon Major Wahab, who gallantly conducted the column during the rest of the action; and I observed the 34th Madras native light infantry on this occasion conspicuously forward.

The Burmese left wing thus disposed of, I patiently waited its effect upon the right, posted in so thick a forest as to render any attack in that quarter in a great measure impracticable.

On the 6th I had the pleasure of observing that Bundoola had brought up the scattered remnant of his defeated left to strengthen his right and centre, and continued day and night employed in carrying on his approaches in front of the Great Pagoda. I ordered the artillery to slacken its fire, and the infantry to keep wholly out of sight, allowing him to carry on his fruitless labour with little annoyance or molestation. As I expected he took system for timidity; and on the morning of the 7th instant I had his whole force posted in my immediate front—his first line intrenched so close that the soldiers in their barracks could distinctly hear

hear the insolent threats and reproaches of the Burman braves.

The time had now arrived to undeceive them in their sanguine but ill-founded hopes. I instantly made my arrangements, and at half-past eleven o'clock every thing was in readiness to assault the trenches in four columns of attack, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, my second in command, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonels Mallett, Parlby, Brodie, and Captain Wilson, of the 38th regiment. At a quarter before twelve I ordered every gun that would bear upon the trenches to open, and their fire was kept up with an effect that never was surpassed; Major Sale at the same time, as directed, making a diversion on the enemy's left and rear. At twelve o'clock the cannonade ceased, and the columns moved forward to their respective points of attack. Every thing was done under my own immediate eye, but where all behaved so nobly, I cannot particularise; but I must in justice state, that Captain Wilson's and Lieutenant-Colonel Parlby's divisions first made an impression, from which the enemy never recovered. They were driven from all their works without a check, abandoning all their guns, with a great quantity of arms of every description, and certainly not the least amusing part of their formidable preparations was a great number of ladders, for escalading the Great Pagoda, found in rear of their position. The total defeat of Bundoola's army was now most fully accomplished; his loss in killed and wounded, from the nature of the ground, it is impossible to calculate, but I am confident I do not exceed the fairest limit when I state it at five thousand men. In every other respect the mighty host, which so lately threatened to overwhelm us, now scarcely exists; it commenced its inglorious flight during last night; humbled, dispersing, and deprived of their

their arms, they cannot, for a length of time, again meet us in the field, and the lesson they have now received will, I am confident, prove a salutary antidote to the native arrogance and vanity of the Burmese nation. Thus vanished the hopes of Ava, and those means which the Burmese Government were seven months in organizing for our annihilation have been completely destroyed by us in the course of seven days. Of three hundred pieces of ordnance that accompanied the grand army, two hundred and forty are now in our camp, and in muskets their loss is to them irreparable.

Our loss in killed and wounded, although severe, will not I am sure be considered great for the important services we have had the honour to perform.

Of my troops I cannot say enough; their valour was only equalled by the cheerful patience with which they bore long and painful privations. My Europeans fought like Britons, and proved themselves worthy of the country that gave them birth; and I trust I do the gallant sepoys justice when I say, that never did troops more strive to obtain the palm of honour, than they to rival their European comrades in every thing that marks the steady, true, and daring soldier.

My obligations to Captains Chadds and Ryves, and the Officers and seamen of His Majesty's Navy, are great and numerous; in Captain Chadds himself I have always found that ready alacrity to share our toils and dangers, that has ever characterised the profession he belongs to, and the most cordial zeal in assisting and co-operating with me on every occasion. I have also to notice the good conduct of the Honourable Company's cruizers, the gun flotilla, and row boats; nor ought I to omit mentioning the handsome conduct of Captain Binny, Acting Agent for the Bengal Transports, in volunteering both his European crew and ship  
for

for any service ; on the present occasion she was anchored off Dalla, and sustained some loss from the enemy's fire. I may also add, that every transport in the river was equally anxious to contribute every possible assistance to the public service.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles and Major Evans, commanding the 1st and 2d divisions, my most particular thanks are due, for the alacrity and promptitude with which my orders were carried into effect by their respective divisions ; and Major Frith, of His Majesty's 38th regiment, commanding in the pagoda, attracted my particular notice, by his steady method of conducting all the severe duties of that important post.

The services of the artillery from the three presidencies, commanded by Captains Timbrell and Montgomerie, under the general direction of Captain Murray in the lines, and of Captain Russell, of the Bombay artillery, in the town and its vicinity, were most conspicuously brilliant.

To Captain Cheape, commanding engineer, and every individual of the department, the greatest credit is due ; and the conduct of Captain Wheeler and the Madras pioneers is justly a theme of praise to every Officer whose command they are placed under.

The extent and long continuance of our late operations necessarily entailed a most arduous and severe duty upon my Deputy Quartermaster-General, Major Jackson, whose zeal, talent, and activity entitle him to my fullest approbation ; Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, my Deputy Adjutant-General, performed the duties of his station with that ability and cheerful readiness that has ever distinguished him, and from my Personal Staff, Captains Snodgrass and Campbell, I received every aid and assistance that devotion to the service could command.

Many points may remain unnoticed upon which the Right Honourable the Governor-General in

Council may desire to be informed, and I have therefore directed my First Aide-de-Camp, Captain Snodgrass, an Officer of long standing and experience, and who has seen much service, to be the bearer of this dispatch; he enjoys my fullest confidence, is intimately acquainted with all my views and intentions, and most capable of affording any information that may be required, and I beg most earnestly to recommend him to the kind protection of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

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*General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. from the 1st to the 7th December 1824.*

*Head-Quarters, Shoe Dagon Pagoda,  
3th December 1824.*

The Right Wing of the Governor-General's Body Guard—2 horses missing

Bengal Artillery—3 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 bheesty, wounded.

Madras Artillery—1 lascar killed; 3 rank and file, 4 golandanz, 1 lasear, wounded.

H. M. 13th Light Infantry—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file, wounded.

H. M. 38th Regiment—10 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 47 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 camp colour man, 2 cooks, wounded.

H. M. 41st Regiment—9 rank and file wounded.

H. M. 89th Regiment—1 serjeant killed; 1 captain, 6 rank and file, wounded

Madras 1st European Regiment—1 serjeant or bavidar, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 ser-

serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer or bugler, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Madras 3d Regiment Native Light Infantry—1 major killed.

Madras 9th Regiment Native Infantry—1 lascar wounded.

Madras 12th Regiment Native Infantry—1 serjeant or havildar, 6 rank and file, 1 dooley bearer, wounded.

Madras 18th Regiment Native Infantry—2 rank and file wounded.

Madras 26th Regiment Native Infantry—2 rank and file killed; 1 ensign, 1 jemadar, 1 serjeant or havildar, 42 rank and file, 3 bheesties, 3 dooley bearers, wounded.

Madras 28th Regiment Native Infantry—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 subadar, 5 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer or bugler, 16 rank and file, 1 dooley bearer, 1 bheesty, wounded.

Madras 34th Regiment Native Light Infantry—1 rank and file killed; 1 jemadar, 1 serjeant or havildar, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Madras 43d Regiment Native Infantry—1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

1st Battalion Madras Pioneers—1 serjeant or havildar, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Madras 30th Regiment Native Infantry—1 jemadar, 1 serjeant or havildar, 6 rank and file, wounded.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

*Killed.*

3d Regt. M. N. Light Infantry—Major Walker.

H. M. 13th Light Infantry—Brevet Captain and Lieutenant O'Shea.



*Wounded.*

H. M. 13th Light Infantry—Captain Clarke, severely; Ensign J. Blackwell, slightly; Ensign R. W. Croker, severely.

H. M. 38th Regt.—Lieutenant J. S. Torrens, severely, not dangerously; Lieutenant A. H. M'Leoth, severely.

H. M. 89th Regt.—Captain R. C. Rose, severely.

H. C. Madras 1st European Regt.—Lieutenant C. Butler, slightly.

Madras 26th Regt. N. I.—Ensign Smith, severely.

Madras 28th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant J. C. Torriano, severely; Ensign O'Brien, severely.

Madras 43d Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant Scott, slightly.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. D. A. Genl.

*Return of Ordnance and Military Stores captured by the Force under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. &c. &c. in the different Attacks between 1st and 7th December 1824.*

*Camp, Rangoon, 8th December 1824.*

Brass Guns—1 eight-pounder, 1 six-pounder, 6 five-pounders.

Iron Guns—1 eight-pounder, 3 six-pounders, 1 five-pounder, 4 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, 4 two-pounders, 195 swivels.

10,000 lbs. gun-powder destroyed, 360 round shot, 900 muskets, 2000 spears, 5000 intrenching tools.

Many stands of muskets, besides spears, swords, and other implements taken and destroyed, of which no account has been received.

R. MURRAY, Captain, Artillery.

*Ad-*



*Additional Return of Ordnance captured from the Enemy by the Force under the Command of Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. &c. &c. and brought in since the 8th instant.*

*Camp, Rangoon, 10th December 1824.*

Iron Guns—1 four-pounder, 1 three-pounder, 5 swivels.

R. MURRAY, Capt. Art.

C. HOPKINSON,

Lieut. Col. comdg. Art. in the Expedition.

*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 10th December 1824.*

SIR,

UPON returning to Rangoon on the evening of the 8th instant, I found the enemy's corps of observation on the Dalla side of the river, had not been wholly withdrawn, probably from ignorance of what had taken place on the preceding day, in front of the great pagoda ; and as I was well aware they would not remain long after the news of Bundoolla's defeat had reached them, I at once determined to assault their works.

Detachments from His Majesty's 89th, the Honourable Company's 1st Madras European regiment, and the 43d Madras native infantry, were immediately ordered under arms, and, just as the moon arose, they moved across the river, under the command of Major Farrier, of the latter corps, landed and jumped, without a moment's hesitation, into the enemy's trenches ; many Burmese were slain in the short conflict that ensued, they were driven, at the point of the bayonet, into the jungle  
in

in their rear, and ten good guns, with many small arms, fell into our possession.

Major Farrier kept his ground during the night; and in making a reconnoissance early in the morning found the enemy still occupied some stockades in the jungle in considerable force. I in consequence directed Lieutenant-Colonel Parlby, with a reinforcement of His Majesty's 89th regiment, under Major Basden, and three hundred of the 12th and 30th Madras native infantry, to join Major Farrier and attack the enemy wherever he might be found. Lieutenant-Colonel Parlby's coolness and judgment fully confirmed the high opinion so justly entertained of him: he drove the enemy in great confusion from all their strong holds in the jungle, and they are now only seen in unconnected groups at a great distance on the plain.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parlby bears the most honourable testimony to the valour and intrepidity of Major Basden and His Majesty's 89th regiment, and pays the highest compliment to Major Farrier and all the other troops employed, as well as Captain Russell, of the artillery, who accompanied him.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. on the 9th December 1824.*

*Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 10th December 1824.*

H. M. 89th Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 assistant-surgeon, 3 serjeants, 22 rank and file, wounded.

Madras 1st European Regiment—1 captain, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Madras

Madras 12th Regiment N. I.—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant or havildar, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Madras 30th Regiment N. I.—2 rank and file, 1 bleesty, wounded.

Madras 43d Regiment N. I.—1 rank and file wounded.

Madras 1st Battalion Pioneers—1 rank and file wounded.

*Names of Officers wounded.*

H. M. 89th Regiment—Lieutenant A. B. Taylor, slightly; Lieutenant A. Dowdall, severely; Assistant-Surgeon J. Walsh, slightly.

1st European Regiment—Captain J. Roy, slightly.

12th N. I.—Lieutenant Glover, severely, arm amputated.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. D. A. Genl.

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*Return of Ordnance and Military Stores captured from the Enemy by the Force under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c. in the different Attacks at Dalla, between the 8th and 9th December 1824.*

Brass Guns—2 one-pounders, 1 seven-pounder, 2 eight-pounders

Iron Guns—2 three-pounders, 1 six-pounder, 11 swivels.

15 cwt. powder destroyed, 22 spears, 20 entrenching tools, 24 muskets.

L. RUSSELL, Captain,

Comg. 1st Comp. 1st Batt Bombay Artillery.

C. HOPKINSON, Lieut. Col.  
commanding Artillery in the Expedition.

*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Head-Quarters, Rangoon, December 16, 1824.*

SIR,

WHEN I had the honour to address you on the 10th instant, I did not expect I should so soon have the pleasure of communicating to you, that it has again pleased God to favour us with a great victory over the army of Bundoola, re-collected after his late defeat, and considerably reinforced on his retreat; which latter circumstance induced him and his Chiefs to determine upon one more great effort to retrieve their disgrace. For this purpose they succeeded in rallying and forming, with the reinforcements mentioned, a force amounting to between twenty and twenty-five thousand men; and returned to the village of Corkain, about three miles from the great pagoda; and immediately commenced entrenching and stockading, with a judgment in point of position, such as would do credit to the best instructed engineers of the most civilized and warlike nations.

On the evening of the 12th, a deserter from the enemy (amongst much other information) declared it to be their intention to attack our lines on the morning of the 14th, (pronounced a fortunate day by their soothsayers), determined to sacrifice themselves at the dearest rate, as they had nothing else to expect than to do so, ignominiously, by returning to the presence of their King, disgraced and defeated as they had been. This information was too circumstantially given to be disregarded, and I prepared accordingly. On the 13th, the enemy's movements left little doubt on my mind of the truth of the deserter's information.

About half-past two on the morning of the 14th,  
a for-

a formidable fire-raft was launched from a little above Kenimendine, (which however effected nothing); and at the same time their emissaries succeeded in setting fire to Rangoon in several places at once; by which about one fourth of the town has been destroyed, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the garrison, and well disposed part of the inhabitants, to get the fire under.

The 14th passed without any other attempt on the part of the enemy; during the day, however, he was seen, above Kemmendine, to transport large bodies of troops from the Dalla to the Rangoon side of the river. For many urgent reasons I determined to attack Bundoola on the following day, rather than wait his pleasure as to time and place of meeting.

The position he had taken up (though formidable) was still more favourable than any he had yet presented me with. I also derived much advantage from a knowledge of the ground the enemy were in possession of, having been over it with a part of my force upon a former occasion.

On the morning of the 15th, my columns of attack were formed, as follows: the right consisting of two hundred of His Majesty's 13th light infantry, and three hundred of the 18th and 34th Madras native infantry, under the direction of Brigadier-General Cotton, with one field piece, and a detachment from the Right Honourable the Governor-General's body guard, under the command of Lieutenant Archbold. This column I directed to make a detour round the enemy's left, and if possible to gain the rear of his position and there wait the preconcerted signal of attack from me.

I marched myself with the left column; which consisted of five hundred Europeans from the 38th, 41st, 89th, and Madras European regiment, and three hundred natives from the 9th, 12th, 28th,  
1825. C c and

and 30th regiments of Madras native infantry, five field pieces, and a detachment of the body guard, under the command of Lieutenant Dyke, intending to attack the enemy in front. On arriving before the enemy's position, it appeared truly formidable, and such as I would hardly have felt myself warranted in attacking with a less force than ten thousand men, had I not from experience known and appreciated the valour of the troops I had the honour to command. Of this column two divisions were formed, giving the command of one to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, of the 89th, and the other to Major Evans, of the 28th regiment.

My dispositions being complete, the preconcerted signal guns were fired, and I had the pleasure to hear Brigadier-General Cotton's reply, which assured me that all was ready on his side; the artillery now opened and the three columns rushed on to the assault, with the most determined and enthusiastic bravery, and in less than fifteen minutes were in full possession of this most stupendous work, making the enemy suffer most severely, and obliging him to leave his camp standing, with all the baggage, and a great proportion of their arms and ammunition; on entering we were disappointed to find that Bundoola did not command in person, having retired to a distance, leaving his orders with a Chief in the immediate command of the post, whom we found had been mortally wounded in the assault; whilst this was going on within, the Governor-General's body guard made some gallant charges amongst retreating infantry and Cassay horse, dealing death and destruction to all around. When it is known that thirteen hundred British infantry stormed and carried by assault the most formidable entrenched and stockaded works I ever saw, defended by upwards of twenty thousand men, I trust it is unnecessary for me to say more in praise of men performing such a prodigy; future ages will scarcely be-



believe it. The prisoners declare that our appearance before their works was treated by them all (from their Generals downwards) with the utmost derision and contempt, so confident were they in their immense superiority in numbers, and the fancied security of the works they had constructed.

Our gallant friends afloat were determined not to let this auspicious day pass without their share of its operations. Captain Chadds directed that intrepid and enterprizing Officer Lieutenant Kellett, of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*, to proceed in command of an expedition up the river, and avail himself of any opportunity which might offer, of attacking the enemy's war-boats; he soon came up with a fleet of thirty two, and after some little manœuvring, to encourage the enemy to a confidence that they would by their own superiority in rowing, keep their own distance, suddenly put the full power on the *Diana* steam boat, and immediately cut through the midst of their fleet, throwing their Commanders and crews into the utmost consternation, some making for the shore and others leaping overboard in the middle of the river, all abandoning their boats, and leaving Lieutenant Kellett at leisure to take possession of and bring away thirty out of the thirty-two originally discovered, and to destroy on his return several fire rafts, as well as materials and combustibles for their future construction.

Every day's experience of the zeal and cordiality with which Captain Chadds (and every individual composing the naval part of the expedition) co-operate with me in carrying on the combined service, increases my sincere obligations, and merits my warmest thanks.

Although I have already endeavoured to describe to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council the enthusiastic bravery of the corps engaged yesterday, still I cannot omit to mention the able



and judicious aid I received from my second in command, Brigadier-General Cotton. The movement by which his column was brought to the point of attack, through an intricate country, was well executed, and the attack itself afterwards was conducted with the most beneficial effects to the general success of the day. To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles and Major Evans, who led the other columns of attack, every praise is due; the exertion of Captain Montgomerie, commanding the artillery in the field, together with those of Captain Cheape and Lieutenant Underwood, of the engineers, were most conspicuous; Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Major Jackson, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, afforded me on this day, as well as on former occasions, their able and zealous aid.

In the list of wounded will be seen with regret the name of Major Sale, of His Majesty's 13th light infantry, an Officer whose gallantry has been most conspicuous on every occasion since our arrival in Rangoon. I am happy to say his wound, though severe, is not dangerous, and I trust his valuable services will not long remain unavailable.

I have the honour, &c.

ARCHD. CAMPBELL,  
Brigadier-General.

*General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of  
the Army under the Command of Brigadier-General  
Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. in the  
Attack on the Enemy on the 15th December 1824.*

*Head Quarters, Rangoon,  
16th December 1824.*

**Governor-General's Body Guard**—1 jemidar, 2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file wounded.

**Bengal Artillery**—1 lieutenant fire worker, 1 lascar wounded.

**Madras Artillery**—1 lascar wounded.

**His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry**—3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file killed; 2 majors, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 40 rank and file wounded.

**His Majesty's 38th Regiment**—1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 7 rank and file wounded.

**His Majesty's 89th Regiment**—2 rank and file killed; 18 rank and file wounded.

**1st Madras European Regiment**—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file wounded.

**9th Madras Native Infantry**—3 rank and file wounded.

**18th Ditto**—1 captain wounded.

**30th Ditto**—1 rank and file wounded.

**34th Madras Light Infantry**—1 subadar, 1 jemidar, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file wounded.

**1st Battalion Madras Pioneers**—3 lieutenants, 1 rank and file wounded.

**Total**—3 lieutenants, 1 jemidar, 2 serjeants, 12 rank and file killed; 2 majors, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 subadar, 1 jemidar, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 91 rank and file and 2 lascars wounded.

*Names*

*Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.*

*Killed.*

His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—Lieutenants William Darby, John Petry and James Jones.  
Governor-General's Body Guard—Jemidar Sheen Loll Sing.

*Wounded.*

Governor-General's Body Guard—Lieutenant Archbold, slightly.  
Bengal Artillery—Lieutenant O'Hanlan, severely, since dead.  
His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—Major R. H. Sale, severely, not dangerously; Major W. H. Dennie, slightly; Captain (B. M.) George Thornhill, severely, not dangerously; Captain James M'Pherson, severely, not dangerously; Lieutenant (B. C.) Robert Pattison, severely, not dangerously; Ensigns A. Williamson and Thomas Blackwell, slightly.  
Madras Pioneers—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. Wheeler, severely, not dangerously; Lieutenants J. Macartney and J. A. Campbell, severely, not dangerously.  
18th Madras Native Infantry—Captain D. Ross, slightly.

*Received too late for the Return of the 4th December.*

His Majesty's Navy—8 seamen wounded.  
Honourable Company's service—3 seamen wounded.

FROM THE

**LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 26,  
1825.**

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, April 25, 1825.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the King will hold a Drawing-Room at St. James's-Palace, on Thursday the 12th of May next, at two o'clock, to celebrate His Majesty's Birth-day.

N. B. The Knights of the several Orders will wear their Collars.

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*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, April 25, 1825.*

**REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT  
THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S**

THE Ladies who propose to attend the Drawing-Room, to be held on Thursday the 12th of May next, are requested to bring with them two cards with their names thereon written, one to be left with the King's Page in attendance in the Presence-Chamber, and the other to be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, who will announce the name to His Majesty. And those Ladies who are to be presented are hereby informed it is absolutely necessary that their names, with the name of the Lady who is to present them, should be sent in to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, on Wednesday the 11th of May, *before twelve o'clock*, in order that they may be submitted for the King's approbation, it being His Majesty's command, that no presentations

tations at the Drawing-Room shall hereafter be made by the Lord in Waiting, but by the Lady whose name, with that of the Lady to be presented, shall appear on the card to be delivered as before directed, corresponding with the names sent in to the Lord Chamberlain's-Office.

No Lady can be received by His Majesty at the Drawing-Room, but in conformity to the above regulations.

The State Apartments will not be open for the reception of Company coming to Court until one o'clock.

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*Whitehall, April 21, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant Henry Knolles, of the Royal Navy, late Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship the *Windsor Castle*, His royal licence and permission, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which His Most Faithful Majesty was pleased to confer upon him, on occasion of that Sovereign's visit on board the *Windsor Castle*, in the Tagus in the month of May 1824; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that His Majesty's said concession and especial mark of His royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

*White-*

*Whitehall, April 21, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Frederic William Richard Sadler, late Master of His Majesty's ship the Windsor Castle, now Master of His Majesty's ship the Ganges, His royal licence and permission, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which His Most Faithful Majesty was pleased to confer upon him, on occasion of that Sovereign's visit on board the Windsor Castle, in the Tagus in the month of May 1824; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that His Majesty's said concession and especial mark of His royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

*Whitehall, April 21, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant John Seaton, of His Majesty's ship Lively, His royal licence and permission, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which

1825. D d His

His Most Faithful Majesty was pleased to confer upon him, on occasion of that Sovereign's visit on board that ship, in the Tagus in the month of May 1824; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that His Majesty's said concession and especial mark of His royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

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*Whitehall, April 21, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant Richard Crozier, of His Majesty's ship *Lively*, His royal licence and permission, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which His Most Faithful Majesty was pleased to confer upon him, on occasion of that Sovereign's visit on board that ship, in the Tagus in the month of May 1824; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that His Majesty's said concession and especial mark of His royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

*White-*



*Whitehall, April 21, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Ebenezer Johnston, Esq. Surgeon of His Majesty's ship *Lively*, His royal licence and permission, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which His Most Faithful Majesty was pleased to confer upon him, on occasion of that Sovereign's visit on board the British ships in the *Tagus* in the month of May 1824; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that His Majesty's said concession and especial mark of His royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in the *Collège of Arms*.

*Whitehall, April 21, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto George Voller Oughton, Gent. Pursuer of His Majesty's ship *Lively*, His royal licence and permission, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which His Most Faithful Majesty was pleased to

confer upon him, on occasion of that Sovereign's visit on board that ship, in the Tagus in the month of May 1824; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that His Majesty's said concession and especial mark of His royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

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FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 30,*  
1825.

*Carlton-House, April 27, 1825.*

THIS day Richard Rush, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, had a private audience of His Majesty to deliver his letters of recall; to which he was introduced by Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knight, Master of the Ceremonies.

Carlton-

Carlton-House, April 27, 1825.

**CEREMONIAL** of the Investiture of Admiral Sir Edward Thornbrough and Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, with the Ensigns of Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

THE Knights Grand Crosses, attending in their mantles and collars, and the Officers of the Order, proceeded this day, soon after two o'clock, into the presence of the Sovereign, with the usual reverences, in the following order :

The Gentleman Usher of the Order, in his mantle, chain, and badge, bearing the scarlet rod.

Deputy Bath King of Arms, in the mantle, chain, and badge, with the sceptre of Bath, bearing the ribbands, badges, and stars of the Order, upon a crimson velvet cushion.

The Genealogist, in his mantle, chain, and badge.

#### KNIGHTS GRAND CROSSES.

The Earl of Rosslyn.

Sir Charles Morice Pole.

Lord Viscount Exmouth.

Sir William-Henry Clinton.

Sir Harry Calvert.

The Marquess of Anglesey.

Sir John Doyle. Sir William Keppel.

Lord Viscount Strangford.

Sir Richard-John Strachan.

Sir Alured Clarke.

The Dean of Westminster, Dean of the Order, in his mantle, chain, and badge.

His

His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany,  
First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the  
Order.

Then, by command of the Sovereign, Admiral Sir Edward Thornbrough was introduced into the Presence between the Earl of Rosslyn and Sir Charles-Morice Pole, the two Junior Knights Grand Crosses present, preceded by the Gentleman Usher of the Order; and, Deputy Bath King of Arms presenting the ribband and badge to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Senior Knight Grand Cross, His Royal Highness delivered the same to His Majesty, when, Sir Edward Thornbrough kneeling, the Sovereign was graciously pleased to put them over his right shoulder; the Admiral being thus invested, and, having received from the Sovereign the star of the Order, kissed His Majesty's hand and withdrew.

Then, Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey was, in like manner, introduced into the Presence and invested; and, having also received from the Sovereign the star of the Order, kissed His Majesty's hand and withdrew.

The Knights Grand Crosses were then called over, and the procession returned in the order above mentioned.

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*Carlton-House, April 27, 1825.*

The King was this day pleased to invest Rear-Admiral Sir William Charles Fahie with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

By His Majesty's command, Rear-Admiral Sir William Charles Fahie was conducted, with the usual reverences, to His Majesty, preceded by Sir George Nayler (the Officer of Arms attendant upon

upon the Knights Commanders), bearing, upon a crimson velvet cushion, the star, ribband, and badge of the second class of the Order.

The sword of state was thereupon delivered to His Majesty, the Rear-Admiral, kneeling, was knighted therewith, after which he had the honour to kiss His Majesty's hand.

Then Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York, First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Order, having received from the Officer of Arms the ribband and badge of a Knight Commander, presented them to the Sovereign, and His Majesty was graciously pleased to invest Sir William Charles Fahie with the same. The Rear-Admiral having again had the honour to kiss the Sovereign's hand, and having received from His Majesty the star of a Knight Commander, retired.

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*Carlton-House, April 20, 1825.*

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Robert Moubray, Esq. of Cockairny, county of Fife, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the said county.

*Carlton-House, April 27, 1825.*

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on James Monk, Esq. late Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in the district of Montreal, in the province of Lower Canada, and a Member of His Majesty's Executive and Legislative Councils of the said province.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood also on Stephen Gaselee, Esq. one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

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FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 7,*  
1825.

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, May 6, 1825.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Drawing-Room intended to be held at St. James's-Palace, on Thursday the 12th instant, in celebration of His Majesty's Birth-day, is postponed to Monday the 23d instant.

*Lord*

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, May 6, 1825.*

## REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S.

THE Ladies who propose to attend the Drawing-Room, to be held on Monday the 23d instant, are requested to bring with them two cards with their names thereon written, one to be left with the King's Page in attendance in the Presence-Chamber, and the other to be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, who will announce the name to His Majesty. And those Ladies who are to be presented are hereby informed it is absolutely necessary that their names, with the name of the Lady who is to present them, should be sent in to the Lord Chamberlain's-Office, *on Friday the 20th, before three o'clock, or on Saturday the 21st instant, before twelve o'clock*, in order that they may be submitted for the King's approbation, it being His Majesty's command, that no presentations at the Drawing-Room shall hereafter be made by the Lord in Waiting, but by the Lady whose name, with that of the Lady to be presented, shall appear on the card to be delivered as before directed, corresponding with the names sent in to the Lord Chamberlain's-Office.

No Lady can be received by His Majesty at the Drawing-Room, but in conformity to the above regulations.

The State Apartments will not be open for the reception of Company coming to Court until one o'clock.

N. B. Considerable inconvenience having arisen from the cards not being delivered at the Lord Chamberlain's-Office according to the above regulations,  
1825. E e



gulations, notice is hereby given, that they cannot be received after twelve o'clock on Saturday the 21st instant.

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*Westminster, May 2, 1825.*

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by His Majesty, for declaring His Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read*; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to extend the provisions of an Act of the fifty-ninth year of His late Majesty, concerning the disposition of certain real and personal property of His Majesty, his heirs, and successors.

An Act to amend the laws relating to bankrupts.

An Act to make further provision for the payment of the crews of His Majesty's ships and vessels

An Act for the amendment of the law as to the offence of sending threatening letters

An Act for fixing until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others on quartering soldiers.

An.

An Act to repeal certain parts of, and to alter and amend an Act, passed in the forty-seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, to authorise the trustees of the River Weaver Navigation to open a more convenient communication between the said river near Frodsham-bridge and the river Mersey, near Weston-point, in the township of Weston, in the county of Chester, and to amend two Acts relative to the said river.

An Act for making and maintaining a railway or tram-road from the Cromford Canal, at or near to Cromford, in the parish of Wirksworth, in the county of Derby, to the Peak Forest Canal, at or near to Whaley (otherwise Yard-ley-cum-Whaley), in the county palatine of Chester.

An Act to enable the Vauxhall-bridge Company to raise a further sum of money, and to alter and amend the Acts relating to the said bridge.

An Act for lighting, watching, paving, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the town of Oundle, in the county of Northampton.

An Act for erecting a chapel at Pelham-Crescent, in the parish of Saint Mary in the Castle, in the liberty of the town and port of Hastings, in the county of Sussex.

An Act for lighting with gas the borough and neighbourhood of Boston, in the county of Lincoln.

An Act for enabling the Glasgow gas light company to raise a further sum of money and for other purposes relating thereto.

An Act to continue and render more effectual certain Acts for laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or one sixth part of a penny sterling, on every Scots pint of ale or beer brewed for sale or vended within the town and parish of Dalkeith, for the purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to enable the Royal Exchange Assurance

Companies, and their successors, to advance money or lend stock upon the security of freehold, copyhold, or leasehold estates.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from Wakefield to join the Shepley-lane-head turnpike-road, in Denby-dale, in the parish of Penistone, with certain branches, all in the west riding of the county of York.

An Act for more effectually repairing the roads from the Gloucester Hotel, in the town of Bright-helmstone, through the towns of Cuckfield and Crawley to the County Oak on Lovell-Heath. and certain other roads therein mentioned; and also for making and maintaining a branch of road from Austy-Cross, in the parish of Cuckfield to West Grinstead, all in the county of Sussex.

An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road leading from Haleworthy, in the parish of Davidstow, in the county of Cornwall, to the east end of Wadebridge, and from the west end of Wadebridge into and through the borough of Mitchell, in the said county.

An Act for maintaining and improving the road from Deanburn, in the county of Haddington, through Greenlaw, in the county of Berwick, to Cornhill, in the county of Durham, with branches from Carfrae-mill through Lauder, from Orange-lane to Swinton-mill, and from Coldstream to Mount-pleasant, all in the county of Berwick, and for maintaining the bridge over the River Tweed at Coldstream.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Eccleshill to Bradford, in the county of York.

An Act for more effectually repairing and widening the road from Flimwell-vent, in the county of Sussex, through Highgate, in the county of Kent, and the parishes of Sandhurst, Newenden, and Northiam, to Taylor's-corner, in the parish of Rye,

Rye, in the county of Sussex, and from Highgate aforesaid to Cooper's-corner, in the county of Sussex, and also a piece of road communicating with the said road called Whitebread-lane, in the said county.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Brighouse, in the parish of Halifax, to Denholme-gate, in the parish of Bradford, in the west riding of the county of York.

An Act for more effectually repairing and improving certain roads passing through Princes-Risborough, in the county of Buckingham, and communicating with Aylesbury and Great Marlow, in the said county, and Thame, in the county of Oxford.

An Act for repairing the road from Kingston-upon-Thames to Leatherhead, in the county of Surrey.

An Act for more effectually amending, widening, and maintaining the road from Barton-bridge, in the parish of Eccles, through the township of Worsley to Moses-gate, in the township of Farnworth, and for making, repairing, and improving other roads to communicate therewith, all in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from the town of Barnsley, by way of Beaver-hole, to Cudworth-bridge, on the present highway leading to the town of Pontefract, in the west riding of the county of York.

An Act for amending, maintaining, and improving the roads from Bridgnorth to Cleobury-north, and also through Ditton-priors to the Brown-clee-hill, and from Cleobury-mortimer to several places therein mentioned, and other roads branching therefrom, in the counties of Salop and Worcester.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from the town of Gravesend to Wrotham, in the county of Kent, and from thence to Borough-green,

green, on the turnpike road leading from Wrotham-heath to Ightham, in the said county.

- An Act for making and maintaining a road from Great Ancoats-street, in the town of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, to join a diversion of the Manchester and Saltersbrook-road, in Andershaw, in the parish of Ashton-under-lyne, in the said county, and two branches of road communicating therewith.

, An Act for amending and repairing the turnpike road leading from the north end of the town of Rotherham to the east side of Tankersley-park, in the county of York.

An Act for repairing the road branching out of the Great North Road by the guide post at the south end of Spittlegate, in the parish of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, and leading from thence to the turnpike road at or near Bridge-end, in the same county.

And three private Acts.

*Whitehall, May 6, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend Charles Champnes, Bachelor of Arts, to the rectory of Saint Botolph, Billingsgate, with the rectory of Saint George, Botolph-lane, in the city and diocese of London, void by the death of the Reverend John Pridden.

FROM THE  
LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 10,  
1825.

*Whitehall, May 9, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to nominate and appoint William Woods, Esq. Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms, to be Norfolk Herald of Arms Extraordinary.

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FROM THE  
LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 14,  
1825.

*Whitehall, May 11, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Ireland, granting to the Right Honourable Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baron of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Bloomfield, of Oakhampton and Redwood, in the county of Tipperary.

*Crown-Office, May 14, 1825.*

MEMBER returned to serve in this present  
PARLIAMENT.

*Borough of Beeralston.*

The Honourable Percy Ashburnham, of His Majesty's Grenadier Guards, in the room of the Honourable Henry Percy, deceased.

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CIRCUITS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR  
RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

SUMMER CIRCUITS, 1825.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

*H. R. Reynolds, Esq. Chief Commissioner.*

*Hertfordshire*, at Hertford, Monday, June 20.

*Essex*, at Chelmsford, Tuesday, June 21.

at Colchester, Wednesday, June 22.

*Suffolk*, at Ipswich and Borough, Thursday, June 23.

at Bury St. Edmunds and Borough, Saturday, June 25.

*Norfolk*, at Yarmouth, Tuesday, June 28.

at Norwich and City, Thursday, June 30.

at Lynn, Monday, July 4.

*Cambridgeshire*, at Ely, Wednesday, July 6.

at Cambridge and Town, Thursday, July 7.

*Northamptonshire*, at Peterborough, Saturday, July 9.

*Huntingdonshire*, at Huntingdon, Monday, July 11.

*Bedfordshire*, at Bedford, Thursday, July 14.

*Northamptonshire*, at Northampton, Saturday, July 16.

*Leicestershire*, at Leicester, Monday, July 18.

*Staff-*



- Staffordshire*, at Litchfield, Wednesday, July 20.  
*Shropshire*, at Shrewsbury, Thursday, July 21.  
*Staffordshire*, at Stafford, Saturday, July 23.  
*Warwickshire*, at Coventry, Wednesday, July 27.  
                     at Warwick, Thursday, July 28.  
*Buckinghamshire*, at Aylesbury, Tuesday, August 2.

## NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

*J. G. Harris*, Esq. Commissioner.

- Rutlandshire*, at Oakham, Monday, June 13.  
*Nottinghamshire*, at Nottingham and Town, Tuesday, June 14.  
*Derbyshire*, at Derby and Borough, Thursday, June 16.  
*Lincolnshire*, at Lincoln and City, Saturday, June 18.  
*Yorkshire*, at Wakefield, Monday, June 20.  
                     at Kingston-upon-Hull, Saturday, June 25.  
                     at York and City, Monday, June 27.  
                     at Northallerton, Thursday, June 30.  
*Durham*, at Durham, Friday, July 1.  
*Northumberland*, at Newcastle-on-Tyne and Town, Monday, July 4.  
                     at Berwick-on-Tweed, Wednesday, July 6.  
*Cumberland*, at Carlisle, Thursday, July 7.  
*Westmorland*, at Kendal, Saturday, July 9.  
*Lancashire*, at Lancaster, Monday, July 11.  
                     at Liverpool, Tuesday, July 19.  
*Cheshire*, at Chester and City, Friday, July 22.

## SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

*W. J. Law*, Esq. Commissioner.

- Berkshire*, at Reading and Borough, Monday, June 13.  
*Oxfordshire*, at Oxford and City, Tuesday, June 14.  
 1825.                                      F f                                      Glou-

- Gloucestershire*, at Gloucester and City, Thursday,  
June 16.  
*Worcestershire*, at Worcester and City, Saturday,  
June 18.  
*Herefordshire*, at Hereford and City, Monday,  
June 20.  
*Monmouthshire*, at Monmouth, Wednesday, June 22.  
*Somersetshire*, at Bristol, Friday, June 24.  
                  at Bath, Monday, June 27.  
                  at Taunton, Wednesday, June 29.  
*Devonshire*, at Exeter and City, Friday, July 1.  
*Cornwall*, at Bodmin, Monday, July 4.  
*Devonshire*, at Plymouth, Wednesday, July 6.  
*Dorsetshire*, at Dorchester, Saturday, July 9.  
*Wiltshire*, at Salisbury, Monday, July 11.  
*Hampshire*, at Winchester, Wednesday, July 13.  
                  at Southampton, Thursday, July 14.  
*Sussex*, at Horsham, Saturday, July 16.  
*Kent*, at Dover, Tuesday, July 19.  
          at Maidstone, Thursday, July 21.

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FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 17,*  
1825.

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, May 17, 1825.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Drawing-Room intended to be held at St. James's-Palace, on Monday the 23d instant, in celebration of His Majesty's Birth-day, is postponed to Thursday the 9th of June next.

*Lord*

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, May 17, 1825.*

## REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S.

The Ladies who propose to attend the Drawing-Room, to be held on Thursday the 9th of June next, are requested to bring with them two cards with their names thereon written, one to be left with the King's Page in attendance in the Presence-Chamber, and the other to be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, who will announce the name to His Majesty. And those Ladies who are to be presented are hereby informed it is absolutely necessary that their names, with the name of the Lady who is to present them, should be sent in to the Lord Chamberlain's-Office, *on Tuesday the 7th, before three o'clock, or on Wednesday the 8th of June next, before twelve o'clock*, in order that they may be submitted for the King's approbation, it being His Majesty's command, that no presentations at the Drawing-Room shall hereafter be made by the Lord in Waiting, but by the Lady whose name, with that of the Lady to be presented, shall appear on the card to be delivered as before directed, corresponding with the names sent in to the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

No Lady can be received by His Majesty at the Drawing-Room, but in conformity to the above regulations

The State Apartments will not be open for the reception of Company coming to Court until one o'clock.

N. B. Considerable inconvenience having arisen from the cards not being delivered at the Lord Chamberlain's Office according to the above regulations, notice is hereby given, that they cannot be received after twelve o'clock on Wednesday the 8th of June next.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 21,  
1825.

*Whitehall, May 20, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to order a congé d'elire to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, empowering them to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the death of Doctor John Fisher, late Bishop thereof; and His Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter, the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor Thomas Burgess, Lord Bishop of St. David's, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Salisbury.

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FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 24,  
1825.

*Downing-Street, May 23, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir James Campbell, K. C. B. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the island of Grenada.

*Down-*

*Downing-Street, May 23, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, Knt. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the island of Antigua.

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*Foreign-Office, May 24, 1825.*

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Lord Viscount Strangford, K. B. (late His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Ottoman Porte), to be His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias.

The King has also been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Stratford Canning (late His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America), to be His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 28,  
1825.*Westminster, May 20, 1825.*

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by His Majesty, for declaring His Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read*; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for defining the rights of capital convicts who receive pardon, and of convicts after having been punished for clergyable felonies, for placing clerks in orders on the same footing with other persons as to felonies, and for limiting the effect of the benefit of clergy

An Act to amend an Act for the more effectual administration of the office of justice of the peace in and near the metropolis.

An Act to regulate the qualification and the manner of enrolling jurors in Scotland, and of  
choos-

choosing jurors on criminal trials there, and to unite counties for the purposes of trial in cases of high treason in Scotland.

An Act for the better regulation of the Sheriff and Stewarts and Burgh Courts of Scotland.

An Act for the more easy recovery of small debts in the Sheriff Courts in Scotland.

An Act for improving and maintaining the harbour of the burgh of barony of Stonehaven, in the county of Kincardine and the entrance thereto, and rendering more convenient and commodious the streets and avenues leading to the same.

An Act for making more effectual provision for paying off and discharging the debts and expences incurred in taking down and rebuilding the parish church of Saint James, in the town and county of Poole, and the tower of the same church.

An Act for altering and amending an Act of the fifty-ninth year of His late Majesty for building a new church in the parish of Saint Luke, Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex.

An Act for providing additional burying ground for the parish of Saint Mary, Stratford-Bow, in the county of Middlesex.

An Act to provide for the perpetual maintenance and support of the chapel of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, in the town of Gosport, within the parish of Alverstoke, in the county of Southampton.

An Act for building a bridge over the river Don, near the village of Balgownie, or Polgownie, in the parish of Old Machar, and county of Aberdeen.

An Act for building a bridge over the river Wye, at a place, called the Kerne, in the county of Hereford, and for making convenient roads, avenues, and approaches thereto.

An Act for the erection of a bridge across the river Shannon, at or near Athlunkard, and for making approaches thereto.

An



An Act for making and maintaining a rail-way or tram-road from the northern extremity of a certain estate called Abertyswg, in the parish of Bedwelty, in the county of Monmouth, to join the Sirhowy rail-way at or near Pye-corner, in the parish of Bassaleg, in the same county.

An Act for making and maintaining a rail-way or tram-road from or near a certain slate quarry called Gloddfarlön, in the parish of Llandwrog, in the county of Carnarvon, to the town and port of Carnarvon, in the same county.

An Act to amend an Act of His late Majesty for completing and maintaining the east country dock at Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey, and to enlarge the powers of the said Act.

An Act to alter and amend two Acts of the fifty-fourth and fifty-ninth years of His late Majesty for erecting and maintaining a new courthouse and other offices for the city and county of Aberdeen, and for providing an additional gaol for the said city and county, and to provide a safe and convenient place for the custody and preservation of the public records of the said city and county, and for other purposes connected therewith

An Act for supplying with water the town and borough of Chesterfield, in the county of Derby, and for lighting the said town and borough with gas.

An Act for lighting with gas the town of Ashton-under-lyne and the neighbourhood thereof, in the county palatine of Lancaster, and the township of Duckinfield, in the county palatine of Chester, and for supplying with water the said town of Ashton-under-lyne and the neighbourhood thereof

An Act for better supplying with water the town and township of Stockport, and the township of Brinnington, and several other townships adjoining thereto, in the counties palatine of Chester and Lancaster.

An Act for extending and rendering more effectual an Act of His late Majesty, for enlarging and improving the Minster-yard of the Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Saint Peter, in York.

An Act for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, watering, and improving the town and borough of Sudbury, in the county of Suffolk.

An Act for lighting, watching, cleansing, and improving the town of Leek, in the county of Stafford.

An Act for lighting, watching, paving, cleansing, and improving the streets, highways, and places within the borough, town, and parish of Newbury, and the tithing or hamlet of Speenhamland, in the parish of Speen, in the county of Berks.

An Act for watching and lighting the townships or vills of Hanley and Shelton, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford.

An Act to amend an Act of His late Majesty, for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and regulating the streets and public places within such part of the parish of Walcot, in the county of Somerset, as is not within the city of Bath.

An Act for the better regulation of buildings in the town of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster; and for authorising the making of bye-laws, rules, and regulations for vessels frequenting the docks, basins, and quays, belonging to the Corporation there.

An Act for better assessing and collecting the poor and other parochial rates in the parish of Croydon, in the county of Surrey.

An Act for lighting the town and borough of Chesterfield, in the county of Derby.

An Act for amending and enlarging an Act of His late Majesty, for better paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving the city of Norwich.

An Act to establish an additional Company for more effectually lighting with gas the town of Birmingham, and certain other parishes and places in the counties of Warwick and Stafford.

An Act for more effectually repairing, widening, altering, and improving the road from the borough of Leicester to the town of Lutterworth, in the county of Leicester.

An Act for more effectually repairing, widening, altering, and improving the road from Melton Mowbray, in the county of Leicester, to the Guide Post in Saint Margaret's-field, Leicester, and the road branching from the said road at or near a certain place in the lordship of Barkby, in the said county, called the Round-hill, to the town of Barkby.

An Act for more effectually repairing, widening, altering, and improving the road from Welford-bridge, in the county of Northampton, to Milstone-lane, in the town of Leicester.

An Act for more effectually improving the roads from Manchester, in the county palatine of Lancaster, through Oldham, to Austerlands, in the parish of Saddleworth, in the county of York, and from Oldham to Ashton-under-Lyne, and from Oldham to Rochdale, in the said county palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Trebarwith Sands, on the sea shore, to Condolden-bridge, on the road leading from Bossiney to Camelford, all in the county of Cornwall.

An Act for more effectually amending, improving, and keeping in repair the road from the town of Cockermouth to the town of Maryport, and from thence by Allonby to Wigton, and several other roads therein mentioned, all in the county of Cumberland.

An Act for amending, improving, and maintaining the road from Lockwood to Meltham, and the branch

branch of road to Meltham-mills, all in the parish of Almondbury, in the west riding of the county of York.

An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the roads from Sheet-bridge to Portsmouth, and from Petersfield to the Alton and Alvesford turnpike road, near Ropley, in the county of Southampton, and for making and maintaining a new branch of road to communicate therewith.

An Act for more effectually making and repairing the roads between Newton Abbot and Brixham, Kingsweare, and Dartmouth, Shaldon, and Torquay, and also between Torquay and Saint Mary Church and the bridge to be built over the River Teign at Shaldon, and for making and repairing several other roads communicating therewith, all in the county of Devon.

An Act for amending and maintaining the road from the Market-place in Cromford to the Guide Post on Hopton moor, and two branch roads to Newhaven-house and Wirksworth, all in the county of Derby.

An Act for amending and maintaining the turnpike road from Bawtry, through the town of Tinsley, to the road from Rotherham to Sheffield, in the west riding of the county of York.

An Act for more effectually repairing and improving several roads leading from Tavistock to New Bridge, and other roads therein mentioned, all in the county of Devon, and for making diversions to communicate therewith.

An Act for making and maintaining a road from Bradshaw Brow, near the town of Bolton-le-Moors, in the county of Lancaster, to the Bury and Blackburn turnpike road, in the township of Haslingden, in the same county, and three branches of road communicating therewith.

An Act for more effectually repairing several roads

oads leading from and through the town of Wiveliscombe, in the county of Somerset, and the roads adjoining thereto, in the counties of Somerset and Devon, and for making a new line of road to communicate therewith.

An Act for repairing certain roads from the borough of New Woodstock to Rolbright-lane, and other roads therein mentioned, in the county of Oxford.

An Act for repairing and amending the road from Mullen's-pond, in the county of Southampton, through Amesbury, to the eighteen mile stone from the city of New Sarum, near Willoughby-hedge, in the county of Wilts, and several other roads leading out of the said road.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from the city of Cork to the town of Ballyhooley, on the River Blackwater

An Act for making and maintaining a new road from Leeds to Whitehall, near Halifax, and several branch roads therefrom, all in the west riding of the county of York.

An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road from Sheffield, in the county of York, to the Marple-bridge-road, in the parish of Glossop, in the county of Derby, and the branch to Mortimer's-road, in the parish of Hathersage, in the said county of Derby,

An Act for more effectually maintaining and improving the road from Teignmouth to Dawlish, and for making and maintaining roads from Dawlish to the Exeter turnpike roads, together with a road from Southtown to Chudleigh, and certain branches communicating with the same, all in the county of Devon.

An Act for more effectually repairing, widening, and improving several roads leading to and through the towns of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis and Dorchester, in the county of Dorset.

An Act for more effectually repairing the road from Greenhill-moor to Hernstone-lane-head-road, near Stony Middleton, and other roads, therein mentioned, in the county of Derby, and in the west riding of the county of York, and for making an extension and branch of road therefrom.

An Act for repairing and maintaining the road from Huddersfield, in the west riding of the county of York, to New Hey, in the parish of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, with a branch to Toot-hill-lane, in the said riding, and for making a new road from Buck-stones to the Highway leading from Ripponden to Stainland, at or near to Bark-island School.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from Meltham, in the parish of Almondbury to the Greenfield and Shepley-lane-head turnpike-road, near Wessenden head, in the township of Austonley, in the west riding of the county of York.

And ten private Acts.

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*Carlton-House, May 26, 1825.*

This day His Excellency the Marquess de Palmella, Ambassador from the King of Portugal, had a private audience of His Majesty to deliver his credentials; and the Count de Villa Réal, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the same Court, had a private audience of His Majesty to deliver his letter of recall; to which they were introduced by the Right Honourable George Canning, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.



*War-Office, 27th May 1825.*

GARRISONS.

Lieutenant-General Lachlan Maclean to be Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, vice Patterson, deceased. Dated 5th May 1825.

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FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 31,  
1825.*

*Downing-Street, May 28, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Hilgrove Turner, K. C. and K. C. H. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

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*Master of the Horse's-Office, Royal-Mews, Pimlico,  
May 30, 1825.*

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Joseph Henry Hudson, Esq. a Page of Honour to His Majesty in Ordinary, in the room of Arthur Wellesley Terrens, Esq. promoted.



FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 11,  
1825.*India-Board, June 11, 1825.*

A DISPATCH has been received at the East India-House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, dated 31st January, with an inclosure, of which the following is a copy :

*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Rangoon, 14th January 1825.*

SIR,

SOME peasants that have come in, state Bundoolah's late army as still dispersing, and himself, with only a few thousand men, at Donabue; but using every exertion in his power, not only to stop the fugitives, but issuing orders for fresh levies, said to be little attended to.

When the Burmese grand army were here, they uncovered some of the walls of the old Portuguese fort and factory at Syriam, and, by throwing up parapets, &c. rendered it a tolerably strong post, which had since continued to be occupied by a small force of the natives of the Syriam district; and I have reason to think they had been joined by some of the men who deserted from their chiefs, when ordered to go and retake Martaban. Although this post did not offer us any annoyance whatever, yet I did not wish to leave it occupied, from the  
fa-

facility its contiguity to the river afforded of being troublesome to our boats, on the breaking up of the British army from Rangoon; I therefore, on the morning of the 11th instant, detached a small force against it, consisting of two hundred men from His Majesty's 47th regiment, with a detachment of seamen and marines from the Royal Navy and the Honourable Company's flotilla, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Elrington, with orders to scour that part of the country, as far as Syriam Pagoda, of any enemy to be met with. The Lieutenant-Colonel in the course of a few hours came before the fort, and the bridge over the nullah leading to it from the landing-place having been broken down, much labour and some delay was occasioned in repairing it, during which the enemy, from behind the works, kept up a smart and well directed fire on the head of the column, which caused some loss; but no sooner were the troops able to cross, than they rushed on, and gallantly carried the place by storm. The Lieutenant-Colonel afterwards went on to the Syriam Pagoda, also found to be occupied by a small force of the enemy, who fled after the discharge of one volley, and seeing the British troops rush on to the assault.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elrington speaks in the highest terms of the gallant and good conduct of every individual composing his little detachment, and the Lieutenant-Colonel himself merits my best thanks for the performance of this duty.

To prevent the enemy from again finding security in those posts, the chief Engineer is now employed in blowing them up.

Herewith I beg to enclose a return of killed and wounded, and also of the ordnance captured on this occasion.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

*General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of a Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Elrington in the Attack on the Factory and Stockades of Syriam, on the 11th and 12th January 1825.*

*Rangoon, 14th January 1825.*

His Majesty's 47th Regiment—1 ensign, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. Madras Pioneers—1 ensign, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Seamen of His Majesty's Ships *Arachne*, *Sophie*, and *Larne*—3 Europeans wounded.

Seamen of the Transport *David Scott*—1 European wounded.

Gun-Boats—1 serjeant, 3 lascars, wounded.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

His Majesty's 47th Regiment—Ensign J. M. Geddes, killed; Captain Backhouse, slightly wounded; Captain Forbes, severely, not dangerously.

1st Batt. Madras Pioneers—Ensign M'Leod, slightly wounded.

F. S. TIDY, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant-General

*Return of Ordnance and Stores captured at Syriam  
by a Detachment under the Command of Lieute-  
nant-Colonel Elrington, of His Majesty's 47th  
Regiment.*

*Rangoon, 14th January 1825.*

1 two-pounder, 1 four-pounder, 2 three-pounders,  
20 jingalls.

A quantity of gun-powder and musket-balls de-  
stroyed. About 50 rounds of grape and round  
shot destroyed.

C. HOPKINSON, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
commanding the Artillery.

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*Whitehall, June 9, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to appoint the Re-  
verend Robert Smith to be First Minister of the  
Church of Montrose, in the room of the Reverend  
Alexander Molleson, deceased.

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*Whitehall, June 10, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to present the Ho-  
nourable and Reverend Hugh Percy, Master of  
Arts, to the place and dignity of Dean of His Ma-  
jesty's Metropolitcal Church of Canterbury, void  
by the death of Doctor Gerrard Andrewes, late  
Dean thereof.

FROM THE

**LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 14,**  
**1825.**

INVESTITURE OF HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY  
 CHARLES THE TENTH, KING OF FRANCE AND  
 NAVARRE, WITH THE HABIT AND ENSIGNS OF  
 THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

*Paris, June 8, 1825.*

HIS Majesty, Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, having been pleased, by a Commission under His Royal Sign Manual and the Great Seal of the Order; to appoint His Excellency the Most Noble Hugh Duke of Northumberland, Earl and Baron Percy, &c. &c. &c. one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Companion of the said Most Noble Order, and His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Most Christian Majesty upon the august occasion of His Royal Coronation; His Excellency the Right Honourable Granville Viscount Granville, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, His Majesty's Resident Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of France; and Sir George Nayler, Garter Principal King of Arms, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and Commander of the Royal Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, to be His Majesty's Plenipotentiaries for Investing His Most Christian Majesty with the whole Habit and Ensigns of the said Most Noble Order, and the preparatory arrangements for the due observance of the accustomed Ceremonies having

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been made, His Most Christian Majesty was pleased to signify His Royal Pleasure to receive the Investiture yesterday, at one o'clock, at the Palace of the Tuileries.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen appointed to assist at the Solenmity assembled at the Residence of His Excellency the Duke of Northumberland; and the Baron de la Live, the Conductor of Ambassadors, accompanied by Monsieur de Vivieres, having arrived to attend the Plenipotentiaries, the Procession moved, at twelve o'clock, in the following order:

Servants of the Royal Household, in State Liveries, on horseback.

Three Royal Carriages, each drawn by eight horses richly caparisoned; conveying the persons who carried the Insignia.

The Royal State Carriage, drawn by eight horses richly caparisoned, in which were the Plenipotentiaries, accompanied by the Baron de la Live.

The State Carriage of His Excellency the first Plenipotentiary, drawn by six horses, in which were His Excellency's Trainbearers.

Two Carriages of His Excellency the first Plenipotentiary, each drawn by six horses, conveying the Suite of His Excellency.

The State Carriage of His Excellency Viscount Granville, drawn by six horses.

A Carriage of His Excellency Viscount Granville, in which were the Suite of His Excellency.

The Carriage of Garter Principal King of Arms.

On entering the Great Court of the Tuileries, the Mission was received by a Guard of Honour, and on alighting from the carriages, was conducted by the Officers of the Royal Household to the Ambassadors Hall, from which (the Insignia being  
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arranged and placed upon crimson velvet cushions)) a procession was formed as follows :

The Honorable John-Duncan Bligh, bearing the Surcoat.

The Honorable Algernon Percy (Secretary of Embassy); bearing the Sword.

Lord Prudhoe, bearing the Cap and Feathers:

Lord Strathaven, bearing the Hood and Collar..

The Marquess of Carmarthen, bearing the Mantle and Cordon.

Edward-Giles Howard, Esq. Register to the Commission, bearing the Statutes of the Order.

William Woods, Esq. Norfolk Herald Extraordinary, in his Tabard and Collar of S. S. bearing the Garter, the Ribband and George, and the Star.

Charles-George Young, Esq. York Herald, Secretary to the Mission, in his Tabard and Collar of S. S. bearing the Sovereign's Commission.

The Plenipotentiaries, viz.

Sir Geo. Naylor, Garter, in his Mantle, Chain, and Badge, bearing his Sceptre and carrying the Royal Letters of Credence; attended by Frederick Wolaston, Esq. carrying the Crown of Garter.	His Excellency the Duke of Northumberland, K. G. in the full Habit and Collar of the Order, carrying his Hat and Feathers; his Train borne by the Honourable James - Robert Drummond, and the Honourable George - Augustus - Frederick - John Murray.	His Excellency the Lord Viscount Granville, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.
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Followed by the under-mentioned Noblemen and  
Gentlemen:

Earl Gower.	Earl of Hopetoun.
Lord Hervey.	Lord Burghersh, G.C.H.
Hon. J. Townshend.	Lord Pelham.
Hon. Robt. Henry Clive.	Hon. Charles Percy.
Major-General Sir John	Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.
Malcolm, G. C. B.	Admiral Sir William Sid-
George Howard, Esq.	ney Smith, K. C. B.
Captain Buller.	The Rev. T. Singleton.
Philip Gore, Esq.	Thomas Jones, Esq.
Henry Mandeville, Esq.	Ralph Abercromby, Esq.

At the foot of the Great Staircase, the Plenipotentiaries were received by the Marquis de Dreux-Brézé, Grand Master of the Ceremonies; the Marquis de Rochemore, Master of the Ceremonies; the Baron de St. Felix and the Vicomte de Geslin, Assistant-Masters of the Ceremonies, and other Officers, and having proceeded to the State Apartments, were there received by the Duc de Riviere and a Company of the Garde du Corps; the Procession then advanced to the Gallery of Diana, where a Throne had been erected for the occasion; on each side of which was placed a Chair of State, the one on the right representing the Stall of the Sovereign of the Order, the other on the left for His Most Christian Majesty, each surmounted by an Escocheon of their Majesties Arms within the Order of the Garter, subscribed with their Royal Titles.

The Mission advanced into the Royal Presence with the usual reverences, and was received by His Most Christian Majesty, wearing the under-dress of the Order, surrounded by His Ministers and Great Officers of State.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen who bore the Insignia, having deposited the same upon a table covered with crimson velvet, placed at the right of  
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the Throne, retired behind the table, York Herald remaining in front to deliver the Ensigns to the Plenipotentiaries.

His Excellency the Duke of Northumberland advancing towards His Majesty, delivered an address, declaratory of the object of the Mission, to which His Majesty was pleased to make a most-gracious reply. His Excellency then receiving from Garter the Lettets of Credence, presented them to His Majesty, who delivered them to the Baron de Damas, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Statutes were then presented to the King, who thereupon delivered to the Plenipotentiaries an Instrument, under His Royal Sign Manual and the Great Seal of France, containing His Majesty's acceptance of the Order, under the usual reservations.

The Commission was in like manner presented to the King, who delivered the same to the Baron de Damas, by whom it was read aloud, and returned to Garter.

The Plenipotentiaries then buckled the Garter below the left knee of His Majesty, Garter reading the admonition in Latin. His Majesty was next invested with the Ribband and George appendant, Garter reading the admonition.

The King then delivered his sword, which Garter received as the ancient fee appertaining to his office; and wore during the remainder of the Ceremony. The Plenipotentiaries thereupon invested His Majesty with the Sword of the Order; and His Majesty being afterwards divested of the Ribband and George, was invested with the Surcoat. His Majesty was next invested with the Mantle, the Hood, and the Collar, severally, Garter reading the respective admonitions.

The Plenipotentiaries then placed the Cap and Feathers on His Majesty's head, and presented the Star of the Order; the King then delivered to them

them an Instrument, under His Royal Signet and Sign Manual, containing His nomination of a Proxy, in the event of an Installation in the Royal Chapel of St. George, at Windsor.

The King being thus invested, and His Majesty's Train being supported by six Officers of the Royal Household, viz. the Prince de Talleyrand, Grand Chamberlain; the Duc d'Aumont and the Duc de Blacas, First Gentlemen of the Chamber; the Comte d'Avary, First Chamberlain Master of the Wardrobe; and the Comtes de Noë and de Rastignac, Gentlemen of the King's Chamber, Garter, after the usual reverences to the Sovereign's Stall, and then to His Most Christian Majesty, proclaimed in French the Style of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and the Style of His Most Christian Majesty the King of France and Navarre, Knight of the said Most Noble Order; whereupon the Investiture being concluded, the Plenipotentiaries, with their respective Suites, making their reverences, withdrew from the Royal Presence, and were reconducted to the residence of the first Plenipotentiary in the same manner and with the same state as they had been conveyed to the Palace.

The Mission was received with every possible mark of attention; the strictest observance was paid to the prescribed forms of the Solemnity; and the whole Ceremony was conducted with a splendour suitable to the dignity of this Most Noble Order.

GEO. NAYLER, Garter Principal King  
of Arms.

Paris, June 9, 1825.

THE King having been pleased to nominate and appoint the Right Honourable Granville Viscount Granville, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of France, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, His Most Christian Majesty was this day graciously pleased, in the name and at the request of His Britannic Majesty, to confer the honour of Knighthood upon His Excellency, and to invest him with the Ensigns of the said Most Honourable Order.

The Ceremony was performed at the Palace of the Tuileries, in the presence of the Ministers and Great Officers of State, His Excellency the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Prudhoe, Major-General Sir John Malcolm, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and Sir George Nayler, the Genealogist of the Order.

*Westminster, June 10, 1825.*

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by His Majesty, for declaring His Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein*

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named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to provide for the future assimilation of the duties of excise upon sweets or made wines, upon mead and metheglin, upon vinegar, and upon cyder and perry, in Great Britain and Ireland and to continue the duty of excise on sweets or made wines, in Great Britain, until the fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

An Act for granting rates of postage for the conveyance of letters and packets between Great Britain and Ireland, by way of Liverpool.

An Act to render more effectual the several Acts for authorising advances for carrying on public works, so far as relates to Ireland.

An Act to provide for the application of monies arising in certain cases of assessments for land-tax in Great Britain.

An Act to repeal the stamp-duties, payable in Great Britain and Ireland, upon the transfer of property in ships and vessels, and upon bonds and debentures required to be given in relation to the duties, drawbacks, and bounties of customs or excise, and to grant other duties of stamps on such bonds and debentures.

An Act to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expences of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland, and to grant allowances, in certain cases, to subaltern officers, adjutants, quarter-masters, surgeons, assistant-surgeons, surgeons'-mates, and serjeant-majors of militia, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

An Act to empower the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to purchase a certain annuity in respect of duties of customs levied in the Isle of Man,

Man, and any reserved sovereign rights belonging to John Duke of Atholl.

An Act for the consolidation of the Royal Naval Asylum with the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, in the county of Kent.

An Act for extending to Scotland certain provisions of an Act for the relief of the poor, in so far as the same relate to parochial relief to Chelsea and other pensioners.

An Act to enable Justices of the Peace in England, in certain cases, to borrow money on mortgage of the rate of the county, riding, or place for which such Justices shall be then acting.

An Act to repeal an Act, made in the second year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, for the discouraging the importation of thrown silk.

An Act for extending the jurisdiction of the Commissioners acting in execution of an Act of the fifth year of His present Majesty, for paving and regulating the Regent's Park, together with the new street from thence to Pall-Mall, and for other purposes relating thereto.

An Act for enabling the Corporation of Pembroke to relinquish and convey to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy the right of letting the stalls, sittings, and other conveniences, in the market established in the town of Pembroke-dock, and the right to the rents, tolls, and fees thereof.

An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act made in the tenth year of the reign of King Charles the First for impounding of distresses in Ireland.

An Act to repeal certain Acts relating to the Governor and Company of Merchants of England trading to the Levant Seas, and the duties payable to them, and to authorise the transfer and disposal



of the possessions and property of the said Governor and Company for the public service.

An Act for granting certain powers and authorities to a company to be incorporated by charter to be called "The Van Diemen's Land Company," for the cultivation and improvement of waste lands in His Majesty's Island of Van Diemen's Land, and for other purposes relating thereof.

An Act to amend an Act of the fourth year of His present Majesty's reign for the better administration of justice in the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

An Act for the better regulation of copartnerships of certain bankers in Ireland.

An Act to enlarge the powers of an Act of His late Majesty's reign, to empower the Justices of the Peace within the hundred of Salford, in the county palatine of Lancaster, to raise a sum of money to be paid by way of salary to the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the said hundred.

An Act for enabling the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal Company, to raise a further sum of money, and for altering, amending, and enlarging the powers and provisions contained in the several Acts for making the said canal.

An Act for amending three Acts for enlarging the harbour of Glasgow, and improving the navigation of the River Clyde to the said city, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for amending and rendering more effectual two Acts of the thirty-sixth and thirty-ninth years of His late Majesty, for improving the haven of Great Grimsby, in the county of Lincoln.

An Act for making and constructing a harbour and other works, in the parish of Pembrey, in the county of Carmarthen, and for making a canal and railway from the said harbour to the Kidwelly and Llanelly Canal, in the said county.



An Act to amend and enlarge the powers and provisions of several Acts relating to the harbour and bridge of the borough and town of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, in the county of Dorset.

An Act for making and constructing certain wet docks, warehouses, and other works, in the parish of Saint Botolph Without, Aldgate, and in the parish or precinct of Saint Katherine, near the Tower of London, in the county of Middlesex.

An Act for making wet docks, warehouses, and other works, in and near to Saint Saviour's Dock, in the parishes of Saint John, Southwark, and Saint Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, in the county of Surrey, to be called " The South London Docks."

An Act for making and constructing certain wet docks, warehouses, and other works, for the accommodation and better security of ships and other vessels in the coal and other trades in the Isle of Dogs, in the parish of All Saints, Poplar, in the county of Middlesex.

An Act for making and maintaining a railway or tram-road from the Sea shore at or near Whitstable, in the county of Kent, to or near to the city of Canterbury, in the said county.

An Act for making and maintaining a railway or tram-road in the parish of Saint George, in the island of Portland, in the county of Dorset.

An Act for making and maintaining a railway or tram-road from or from near to a certain place called Duffryn Llynvi, in the parish of Llangonoyd, in the county of Glamorgan, to or near to a certain bay called Pwll Cawl, otherwise Porth Cawl, in the parish of Newton Nottage, in the same county, and for extending and improving the same bay by the erection of a pier and other suitable works for that purpose.

An Act for building two chapels in the Town of Brighthelmston, in the county of Sussex.

An Act to repeal two Acts, respectively of the thirty-second and thirty-sixth years of His late Majesty King George the Third, for the better relief and employment of the poor of the Montgomery and Pool United District, and to provide new powers and regulations in lieu thereof.

An Act for erecting an additional bridge over the River Dee, in the city of Chester, for opening and making convenient roads and approaches thereto; and for taking down and re-building the parish church of Saint Bridget, within the said city, and for repairing the present bridge over the River Dee.

An Act for the re-building of Kingston-Bridge, and for improving and making suitable approaches thereto.

An Act to amend two Acts for building a bridge over the River South-Esk, at or near the Town of Montrose, in the county of Forfar.

An Act for paving, lighting, watching, and improving the city of York, and the suburbs thereof, and the liberty of Saint Peter, within the said city, and for regulating the police of the same respectively.

An Act for lighting, cleansing, watching, and regulating the town of Rochdale, in the county-palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the town and parish of Louth, in the county of Lincoln.

An Act for establishing additional market-places in the city of Glasgow, for opening certain streets and communications therein, and otherwise improving the said city.

An Act for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the several streets, lanes, public passages, and places, in the borough of Banbury, in the county of Oxford.

An Act for regulating the markets in the town  
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of Burslem, in the county of Stafford, and for lighting, regulating the police, and watching the said town of Burslem, and the vills of Longport, Cobridge, Sueyd-green, and parts adjacent, in the parish of Burslem.

An Act for better paving and otherwise improving the borough of Derby.

An Act for paving or flagging, lighting, cleansing, watching, regulating, and improving the town of Leamington-Priors, in the county of Warwick.

An Act for paving, draining, cleansing, lighting, watching, and improving the streets and public places which are or shall be made upon certain grounds in the parishes of Saint Margaret and Saint John the Evangelist, in the city of Westminster, commonly called Tothill-fields.

An Act to amend an Act, passed in the third year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled “An Act to establish a market for the sale of butchers meat and other articles, and to repair and amend certain roads in the town or tything of Bognor, in the county of Sussex,” and for making a road along the sea coast, and for otherwise improving the said town or tything.

An Act to amend an Act for making certain streets in the city of Glasgow, and for forming a street from King-street to Stockwell-street, and from thence to Howard-street, in the said city.

An Act to incorporate a Company for lighting with gas the city of Rochester, and towns of Chatham and Strood, in the county of Kent, and parts adjacent thereto respectively.

An Act for establishing a Company for lighting with gas the town of Louth, in the county of Lincoln.

An Act to amend and enlarge the powers of an Act, passed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, for lighting, watching, and regulating the streets, lanes, and

and other public passages and places within the town of Beverley, in the county of York.

An Act for collecting Shaw's water, and applying the same to the driving-mills and machinery near the town of Greenock, in the county of Renfrew, and for supplying the said town and harbour thereof with water.

An Act for removing the markets held within the town of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, for providing a market-place in the said town, and for regulating and maintaining the said markets.

An Act for regulating the conversion of statute labour within the barony of Gorbals, in the city of Glasgow, and county of Lanark.

An Act for establishing a joint stock company for the erection of buildings and establishing machinery, for the purpose of promoting and encouraging manufactures in Ireland.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from the town of Birmingham, to or near the town of Pershore.

An Act for maintaining and improving certain roads leading to and from the town of Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester.

An Act for repealing two Acts for repairing the roads from Little Sheffield, in the county of York, to Sparrow Pit Gate, in the county of Derby, and also an Act for making a road from Banner Cross, in the West Riding of the county of York, to Fox House, in the county of Derby ; and for consolidating the trusts of certain roads mentioned in the said Acts, and for amending and making certain other roads to communicate therewith, and for other purposes relating thereto.

An Act for repairing the road leading from the town of Rochdale, in the county palatine of Lancaster, to the town of Burnley, in the said county, and for repairing and making certain other roads to communicate therewith.

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An Act for amending, repairing, and maintaining the road from Worksop, in the county of Nottingham, to the North East End of Attercliffe, in the county of York.

An Act for more effectually repairing and improving so much of the road leading from the town of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, towards the city of Gloucester, as lies within the Cheltenham district, and for opening new communications with such road.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from the town of Denbigh, in the county of Denbigh to Pentre Voelas, in the said county, and from thence to Fynnon Eidda, in the county of Carnarvon.

An Act for repairing, widening, improving, and maintaining in repair, the turnpike-roads from Leeds to Halifax, and the several branches and roads therein mentioned, in the West Riding of the county of York.

An Act for repairing the road from the city of York to the top of Oswaldkirk Bank, in the county of York.

An Act for more effectually improving the roads from Barnsley Common to Grange Moor and White Cross, and for making a diversion of the said roads from or near to Redbrook, in the township of Barugh, to Barnsley, all in the West Riding of the county of York.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, through the town of Hessle, to the East end of the town of Ferriby, all in the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull.

An Act for repairing, improving, and keeping in repair several roads leading to and from the town of Upton-upon-Severn, in the county of Worcester.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-  
1825. K k road

road from Shepley Lane Head to join the Barnsley and Grange Moor turnpike-road at or near Redbrook Plantation, in the parish of Darton, all in the West Riding of the county of York.

An Act for repairing the road from Bridgetown, in the parish of Old Stratford, in the county of Warwick, to the top of Long Compton Hill, in the same county, and a certain other road in the counties of Warwick, Worcester, and Gloucester, and for making a new branch of road from the village of Long Compton aforesaid into the turnpike-road leading from Long Compton Hill to Woodstock, in the county of Oxford.

An Act for amending and continuing several Acts for repairing roads in the county of Renfrew.

An Act for making and maintaining a public carriage road from Battle Bridge, in the parish of Saint Pancras, to Holloway, in the parish of Saint Mary, Islington, in the county of Middlesex.

An Act for more effectually repairing, widening, and improving the road from Knightsbridge to Counters Bridge, and certain other roads in the county of Middlesex, and for lighting, watching, and watering the said roads.

An Act for amending and maintaining the road from the North end of Old Malton Gate, in the town and borough of New Malton, to the town of Pickering, in the county of York.

An Act for repairing several roads leading to and from the town of Crewkerne, in the county of Somerset, and other roads in the same county.

An Act for more effectually making, maintaining, and repairing certain roads in the counties of Banff, Aberdeen, and Elgin, and for building bridges over the Rivers Spey and Dovert.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from Brompton and Earles court, in the parish of Saint Mary Abbots, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, to communicate with the  
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road called Fulham Fields Road, at North End, in the same county; and for making another turn-pike-road to communicate therewith from the high road from London to Fulham, in the said county.

An Act to amend certain Acts for making and maintaining roads, and converting the statute labour in the counties of Ross and Cromarty and part of Nairn locally situate in the county of Ross.

An Act for maintaining and improving the roads leading through the town of Shiftnall, and the road leading from Oaken Gates to Weston, in the counties of Salop and Stafford.

And seventeen private Acts.

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FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 18,*  
1825.

At the Court at *Carlton-House*, the 14th of  
*June 1825,*

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board, a representation from the Right Honourable Thomas Wallace, Master of His Majesty's Mint, dated the 29th of April last, in the words following, viz.

“ IN pursuance of your Majesty's gracious commands, that dies for your Majesty's coinage  
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should be prepared according to the model of a new effigy of your Majesty which I had the honour to submit for your Majesty's approbation; and also that new reverses should be prepared for the gold and silver coinages, I humbly beg leave to lay before your Majesty the annexed designs intended to be struck upon the several species, forming the whole series of your Majesty's gold and silver monies, namely:

1st. The five pound gold piece having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy of your Majesty, with the inscription "Georgius IV. Dei Gratia," and the date of the year; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a shield mantled, surmounted by the royal crown, with the inscription "Britanniarum Rex Fid: Def:" and upon the rim of the piece the words "Decus et Tutamen" and the year of the reign.

2d. The double sovereign, or forty shilling gold piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as described for the five pound piece, with the same inscription and words on the rim.

3d. The sovereign, or twenty shilling gold piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a shield plain, surmounted by the royal crown, with the inscription "Georgius IV. Dei Gratia," and a graining upon the rim.

4th. The half sovereign, or ten shilling gold piece, having for the obverse impression the

the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as described for the sovereign, with the same inscription, and a graining upon the rim.

5th. The crown, or five shilling silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a shield, surmounted by the royal crown and helmet with its mantlings, and the motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit," in a scroll beneath, with the inscription "Britanniarum Rex Fid: Def:" and the words on the rim, "Decus et Tutamen," and the year of the reign.

6th. The half crown, or two shillings and six pence silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as described for the crown, with the inscription, and a graining upon the rim.

7th. The shilling, or twelve pence silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the emblems of the United Kingdom, namely, the rose, thistle, and shamrock, surmounted by the royal crest, with the inscription "Britanniarum Rex Fid: Def:" and a graining upon the rim.

8th. The half shilling, or six pence silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as described for the shilling, with the same inscription, and a graining upon the rim.

Should it please your Majesty to approve of  
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the said impressions to be struck upon His Majesty's coins herein respectively described, I humbly request your Majesty will be graciously pleased to signify your Majesty's orders thereon, that the coinage may be forthwith proceeded upon."

His Majesty, having taken the said representation into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of the said designs which are hereunto annexed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. *Jas. Buller.*

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At the Court at *Carlton-House*, the 14th of  
*June 1825,*

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to authorise His Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in foreign vessels, and to exempt certain foreign vessels from pilotage," His Majesty is authorised, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, or by His Majesty's Order or Orders in Council, to be published from time to time in the London Gazette, to authorise the importation into or exportation from the United Kingdom, or from any other of His Majesty's dominions, of any goods, wares, or merchandise which may be legally imported or exported in foreign vessels, upon payment of such and the like duties only, and with the like drawbacks,

backs, bounties, and allowances as are charged or granted upon similar goods, wares, or merchandise when imported or exported in British vessels ; provided always, that before any such Order or Orders shall be issued, satisfactory proof shall have been laid before His Majesty and His Privy Council, that goods, wares, and merchandise imported into or exported from the foreign country in whose favour such remission of duties, or such drawbacks, bounties, or allowances shall be granted, are charged with the same duties, and are allowed the same drawbacks, bounties, or allowances when imported into or exported from such foreign country in British vessels, as are levied or allowed on similar goods, wares, and merchandise when imported or exported in vessels of such country : And whereas by an Act, passed in the fifth year of His present Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act to indemnify all persons concerned in advising, issuing, or acting under a certain Order in Council, for regulating the tonnage duties on certain foreign vessels ; and to amend an Act of the fourth year of His present Majesty's reign, for authorising His Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in any foreign vessels," His Majesty is authorised (in certain cases), by and with the advice of His Privy Council, or by His Majesty's Order or Orders in Council, to be published from time to time in the London Gazette, to permit and authorise the entry into any port or ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other of His Majesty's dominions, of any foreign vessels, upon payment of such and the like duties of tonnage only as are or may be charged or granted upon or in respect of British vessels : And whereas satisfactory proof has been laid before His Majesty and His Privy Council, that goods, wares, and merchandise imported into or exported from

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the ports of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, are charged with the same duties, and are allowed the same drawbacks, bounties, or allowances, when imported or exported in British vessels, as are levied or allowed on similar goods, wares, and merchandise when imported into or exported from the said ports in Mecklenburgh vessels; and that British vessels are charged with no other or higher tonnage duties on their entrance into the ports of Mecklenburgh, than are levied on Mecklenburgh vessels; His Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in him by the Acts above recited, and by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the date of this Order, Mecklenburgh vessels entering the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in ballast or laden, direct from any of the ports of Mecklenburgh, or departing from the ports of the said United Kingdom, together with the cargoes on board the same, such cargoes consisting of articles which may be legally imported or exported, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever, than are or shall be levied on British vessels entering or departing from such ports, or on similar articles when imported into or exported from such ports in British vessels; and also that such articles, when exported from the said ports in Mecklenburgh vessels, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances that are granted on similar articles when exported in British vessels:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

*Jas. Buller.*

*White-*

*Whitehall, June 18, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to order a congé d'elire to the Precentor and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. David's, empowering them to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the translation of the Right Reverend Father in God Thomas late Bishop thereof to the See of Salisbury; and His Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Precentor and Chapter, Doctor John Banks Jenkinson, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of St. David's.

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*Whitehall, June 18, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Reverend Charles Richard Sumner, Clerk, Master of Arts, the place and dignity of a Canon or Prebendary of the Metropolitcal Church of Canterbury, void by the cession of the Honourable and Reverend Hugh Percy.

The King has also been pleased to grant unto the Reverend Thomas Gaisford, M. A. Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford, the place and dignity of a Canon or Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, void by the resignation of the Reverend Charles Richard Sumner.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 25,*  
1825.

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, June 24, 1825.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Majesty will hold a Levee at Carlton-House, on Wednesday next, the 29th instant, at two o'clock.

N. B. The Knights of the several Orders will wear their Collars.

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*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, June 24, 1825.*

**REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT  
THE KING'S LEVEE AT CARLTON-  
HOUSE.**

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen who propose to attend the Levee to be held on Wednesday the 29th instant, are requested to bring with them two cards with their names thereon written, one to be left with the King's Page in attendance in the Presence-Chamber, and the other to be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, who will announce the name to His Majesty. And those Gentlemen who are to be presented are hereby informed it is absolutely necessary that their names, with the name of the Gentleman who is to present them, should be sent in to the Lord Chamberlain's-Office, on Tuesday the 28th instant, before twelve o'clock, in order that they may be submitted for the King's approbation, it being His Majesty's command, that no  
pre-



presentations shall hereafter be made at the Levee, but in conformity with the above regulations.

The State Apartments will not be open for the reception of Company coming to Court until one o'clock.

N. B. Considerable inconvenience having arisen from the cards not being delivered at the Lord Chamberlain's-Office according to the above regulations, notice is hereby given, that they cannot be received after twelve o'clock on Tuesday the 28th of June.

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*War-Office, 24th June 1825.*

MEMORANDUM.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 17th or Leicestershire Regiment of Foot bearing on its colours and appointments the figure of the "*Royal Tiger*," with the word "*Hindoostan*" superscribed, as a lasting testimony of the exemplary conduct of the Corps during the period of its service in India, from the year 1804 to 1823.

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*War-Office, 24th June 1825.*

GARRISONS.

Major-General Sir George Adam Wood to be Governor of Carlisle, vice Lieutenant-General Burne, deceased. Dated 18th June 1825.

*Whitehall, June 21, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to grant to the Reverend William Potchett, M.A. the place and dignity of a Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, void by the death of the Reverend Jos. Smith.

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*Whitehall, June 21, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend Alexander Nivison to the church and parish of Roberton, in the presbytery and county of Selkirk, void by the death of the Reverend James Hay, late Minister there.

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*St. James's, July 21, 1825.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Joseph Fuller to be one of His Royal Highness's Equerries.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 28,  
1825.*Westminster, June 22, 1825.*

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by His Majesty, for declaring His Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read*; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to enable His Majesty to grant an annual sum to His Royal Highness Ernest Augustus Duke of Cumberland, for the purpose of enabling His said Royal Highness to provide for the support and education of His Highness Prince George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus of Cumberland.

An Act to enable His Majesty to grant an annual sum to Her Royal Highness Mary Louisa Victoria Duchess of Kent, for the purpose of enabling Her said Royal Highness to provide for the support and edu-

education of Her Highness the Princess Alexandra Victoria of Kent

An Act for raising the sum of ten millions five hundred thousand pounds, by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

An Act for granting to His Majesty rates of postage on the conveyance of letters and packets to and from Columbia and Mexico.

An Act to regulate the conveyance of printed votes and proceedings in Parliament and printed newspapers, by packet boats, between Great Britain and Ireland and the British Colonies, and also in the United Kingdom.

An Act for providing equivalent rates of Excise duties, allowances, and drawbacks on beer and malt, and on spirits made in Scotland or Ireland, according to the measure of the new imperial standard gallon.

An Act for consolidating and amending the laws relative to jurors and juries.

An Act for explaining and amending an Act of the sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Anne, intituled "An Act to make further provision for electing and summoning sixteen Peers of Scotland to sit in the House of Peers in the Parliament of Great Britain, and for trying Peers for offences committed in Scotland, and for the further regulating of voters in elections of members to serve in Parliament," so far as relates to the trial of Peers for offences committed in Scotland.

An Act to alter and amend an Act, passed in the seventh year of the reign of His Majesty King James the First, intituled "An Act that all such as are to be naturalized or restored in blood shall first receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and the oath of allegiance, and the oath of supremacy."

An Act for punishing offences committed by  
trans-

transports kept to labour in the colonies, and better regulating the powers of Justices of the Peace in New South Wales.

An Act for encouraging the capture or destruction of piratical ships and vessels.

An Act to allow until the fifteen day of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five the entry of warchoused corn, grain, and wheaten flour, for home consumption, on payment of duty.

An Act to prevent articled clerks of attornies and others in Great Britain from being prejudiced by the neglect of such attornies and others in omitting to take out their annual certificates.

An Act to allow until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five the enrolment of articles of clerkship to solicitors and attornies in England, and the making and filing of affidavits relating thereto in certain cases where the same may have been omitted or neglected.

An Act for the amendment of the law respecting the settlement of the poor as far as regards renting tenements and paying parochial taxes.

An Act to amend two Acts of the fifty-eighth year of His late Majesty, for regulating the payment of regimental debts, and the distribution of the effects of officers and soldiers dying in the service, and the receipt of sums due to the soldiers, and of the fourth year of His present Majesty, for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India Company.

An Act for limiting the time within which inquisitions of lunacy, idiotcy, non compos mentis, may be traversed, and for making other regulations in the proceedings pending a traverse.

An Act to amend two Acts for removing difficulties in the conviction of offenders stealing property in mines and from corporate bodies.

An Act to alter, for one year and until the end of the then next session of Parliament, the duty on wheat,

wheat, the produce of the British possessions in North America.

An Act to provide for the extinction of feudal and seignioral rights and burthens on lands held à titre de fief, and à titre de lens, in the province of Lower Canada, and for the gradual conversion of those tenures into the tenure of free and common soccage, and for other purposes relating to the said province.

An Act to make further provisions for the regulation of cotton-mills and factories, and for the better preservation of the health of young persons employed therein.

An Act to amend an Act of the Scottish Parliament, relative to the aliment of poor prisoners.

An Act for restricting the punishment of leasing, making sedition and blasphemy in Scotland.

An Act to alter and amend an Act, passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth year of King George the Third, for the recovery of small debts in Scotland.

An Act for the amendment of the laws with respect to special juries and to trials in counties of cities and towns, and towns corporate, in Ireland.

An Act to amend an Act of the last session of Parliament, for amending former Acts relating to presentments by grand juries, for payment of the salaries of treasurers and public officers of the several counties in Ireland.

An Act to amend an Act of the fourth year of His present Majesty's reign, for the better administration of justice in the equity side of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

An Act to amend an Act of the first and second years of His present Majesty, for the establishment of asylums for the lunatic poor in Ireland.

An Act to regulate the proceedings as to sealing of writs in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

An Act for making and maintaining a navigable canal from Tarras-pill, in the parish of Duloe, in the

the county of Cornwall, to or near Moor's-water, in the parish of Liskeard, in the said county, and for making several roads to communicate therewith.

An Act for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal from the River Adur, at or near Bines-bridge, in the parish of West Grinstead, in the county of Sussex, to Baybridge, in the said parish.

An Act for altering and enlarging the powers of two Acts of His late Majesty King George the Third, for draining lands within the level of Ancholme, in the county of Lincoln, and making certain parts of the River Ancholme navigable.

An Act for improving the navigation of the River Stour and Sandwich-haven, from the city of Canterbury to the town and port of Sandwich, in the county of Kent, and for making and maintaining a new haven from the said town and port of Sandwich to the sea, and a harbour on the sea shore.

An Act to facilitate intercourse, by steam navigation, between the United Kingdom and the Continent, and islands of America and the West Indies.

An Act to amend an Act, passed in the first and second year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act for making and maintaining a rail-way or tram-road from Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick, to Moreton-in-Marsh, in the county of Gloucester, with a branch to Shipston-upon-Stour, in the county of Worcester, and for making further provisions touching the same."

An Act for making and maintaining a rail-way from the Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal, at or near Ryal, in the parish of Uphall to Whitburn, and other places, in the counties of Linlithgow and Lanark.



An Act for the more effectual security of the harbour of Littlehampton, called Arundel-port, in the county of Sussex.

An Act for lighting with gas the town of Oldham and the neighbourhood thereof, within the parish of Prestwich-cum-Oldham, in the county palatine of Lancaster, and for the better supplying the inhabitants of the said town and neighbourhood with water.

An Act for supplying the city and suburbs of Limerick, in the county of the city of Limerick, with water.

An Act for providing a greater and more regular supply of water in the river called the water of Leith, in the county of Ediuburgh.

An Act for better assessing and collecting the poor and other parochial rates within the town and parish of Henley-upon-Thames, in the county of Oxford.

An Act for the better ascertaining, charging, and collecting of the rates for the relief of the poor within that part of the parish of Saint Andrew, Holborn, which lies above the bars, in the county of Middlesex, and the parish of Saint George the Martyr, in the said county, for the better maintenance, employment, and regulation of the poor thereof, and for regulating the nightly watch thereof.

An Act for extinguishing tithes and customary payments in lieu of tithes within the parish of Saint Botolph without, Bishopsgate, in the liberties of the city of London, and for making compensation to the Rector for the time being in lieu thereof.

An Act for paving, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the town of Godalming, in the county of Surrey.

An Act for opening certain streets in the burgh  
of

of Dundee, and otherwise improving the said burgh.

An Act for paving, cleansing, draining, lighting, watching, regulating, and improving the town of Cirencester, and for disposing of certain common and waste lands and common rights, within the parishes of Cirencester and Preston, and for making drains through the said parishes and the parish of Siddington, in the county of Gloucester.

An Act for enabling the Commissioners of the Pavement of the city of Canterbury to improve and alter the line of certain streets called Palace-street, the borough of Staplegate, and Northgate-street, from the entrance into the Archbishop's Palace, in Palace-street, to Cold-harbour-lane, in Northgate-street aforesaid, within the said city of Canterbury and the county of the same city, and the county of Kent.

An Act for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and improving, the borough of Devizes, in the county of Wilts, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein.

An Act for the better regulating, paving, improving, and managing the town of Brightelmston, in the county of Sussex, and the poor thereof.

An Act to amend several Acts relating to the city of Londonderry.

An Act to encourage the working of mines in Ireland, by means of English capital, and to regulate a joint stock company for that purpose, to be called the Arigna Iron and Coal Company.

An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the powers of an Act, passed in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act to encourage the working of mines in Ireland, by means of English capital, and to regulate a joint stock company for that purpose.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from Doncaster, through Hatfield, to Baln-Croft-Barn, near Thorne, with one branch therefrom, in the west riding of the county of York.

An Act for inclosing lands in the parishes of Felbrigg, Aylmerton, Metton, Sustead, and Gresham, in the county of Norfolk.

And fourteen private Acts.

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FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE* of JULY 2,  
1825.

*Carlton-House, June 29, 1825.*

THIS day the Chevalier de Los Rios, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Catholic Majesty, had a private audience of His Majesty to deliver his credentials from the Duke of Lucca; to which he was introduced by the Right Honourable George Canning, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

Carlton-House, June 29, 1825.

**CEREMONIAL** of the Investiture of Major-General Sir James Campbell with the Ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

By His Majesty's command, Major-General Sir James Campbell was conducted, with the usual reverences, to His Majesty, preceded by Sir George Nayler (the Officer of Arms attendant upon the Knights Commanders), bearing upon a crimson velvet cushion the star, ribband, and badge of the second class of the Order.

The sword of state was thereupon delivered to His Majesty, and the Major-General, kneeling, was knighted therewith, after which he had the honour to kiss His Majesty's hand.

Then Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York, First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Order, having received from the Officer of Arms, the ribband and badge of a Knight Commander, presented them to the Sovereign, and His Majesty was graciously pleased to invest Sir James Campbell with the same. The Major-General having again had the honour to kiss the Sovereign's hand, and having received from His Majesty the star of a Knight Commander, withdrew.

Carlton-House, June 29, 1825.

**CEREMONIAL** of the Investiture of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas-Masterman Hardy, Baronet, Major Generals Sir Edward Blakeney, Sir John Maclean, Sir Richard-Downes Jackson, Sir Henry-Frederick Bouverie, and Lord Fitzroy-James-Henry Somerset, Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, with the Star of the Second Class of the Order.

By His Majesty's command, Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas-Masterman Hardy was introduced into the Presence with the usual reverences, preceded by Sir George Nayler (the Officer of Arms attendant upon the Knights Commanders), bearing upon a crimson velvet cushion the star appropriated to the Second Class of the Order.

Then His Royal Highness the Duke of York, First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Order, having received from the Officer of Arms the Star of a Knight Commander, presented it to the Sovereign, and His Majesty was graciously pleased to invest Sir Thomas-Masterman Hardy with the same.

The Rear-Admiral being thus invested had the honour to kiss the Sovereign's hand and withdrew.

Major-Generals Sir Edward Blakeney, Sir John Maclean, Sir Richard-Downes Jackson, Sir Henry-Frederick Bouverie, and Lord Fitzroy-James-Henry Somerset, were then severally introduced and invested with the star of the Second Class with the same Ceremonies.

Upon this occasion Major-Generals Sir Edward Blakeney and Lord Fitzroy-James-Henry Somerset received the honour of Knighthood, but the other Officers were not knighted, having previously received that honour.

*White-*

*Whitehall, June 30, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, K. C. B. Governor of Madras, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

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*Whitehall, June 30, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend James Bissett to the church and parish of Bourtie, in the presbytery of Garcock and county of Aberdeen, vacant by the death of the Reverend William Smith.

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*St. James's-Palace, June 29, 1825.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Gilbert Elliot to be one of His Royal Highness's Domestic Chaplains.

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*St. James's-Palace, July 1, 1825.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint Doctor Whympster to be one of His Royal Highness's Physicians.

FROM THE  
*LONDON GAZETTE* of JULY 5,  
1825.

*Colonial Department, July 4, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Bourk to be Lieutenant-Governor of the eastern district of the Cape of Good Hope.

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*Crown-Office, July 5, 1825.*

MEMBER returned to serve in this present  
PARLIAMENT.

*County of Tyrone.*

The Honourable Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, of Ahenis, in said county of Tyrone, and of Castle-coole, in the county of Fermanagh, in the room of Sir John Stewart, Bart. deceased.



FROM THE  
*LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 9,*  
 1825.

*The Speech of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Wednesday, July 6, 1825.*

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

THE business of the session being now brought to a conclusion, we are commanded by His Majesty to express the great satisfaction which he feels in releasing you from your laborious attendance in Parliament.

His Majesty returns you his warmest acknowledgements for the zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the inquiries into the state of Ireland, which he recommended to you at the opening of the session.

It is a particular gratification to His Majesty that the tranquillity and improved condition of that part of the United Kingdom, have rendered the extraordinary powers with which you had invested His Majesty, no longer necessary for the public safety.

His Majesty is happy to be able to announce to you, that he receives from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general peace.

While His Majesty regrets the continuance of the war in the East Indies with the Burmese Government, he trusts that the gallant exertions of the British and Native forces, employed in operations  
 1825. N n tions

tions in the enemy's territory, may lead to a speedy and satisfactory termination of the contest.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

We have it in command from His Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted to him, for the service of the present year, and at the same time to express the satisfaction which he derives from the reduction you have found it practicable to make in the burthens of his people.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

His Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that he is highly sensible of the advantages which must result from the measures you have adopted, in the course of this session, for extending the commerce of his subjects by the removal of unnecessary and inconvenient restrictions, and from the beneficial relaxations which you have deemed it expedient to introduce into the Colonial system of this country.

These measures, His Majesty is persuaded, will evince to his subjects in those distant possessions the solicitude with which Parliament watches over their welfare; they tend to cement and consolidate the interests of the Colonies with those of the mother country; and His Majesty confidently trusts, that they will contribute to promote that general and increasing prosperity on which His Majesty had the happiness of congratulating you on the opening of the present session, and which, by the blessing of Providence, continues to pervade every part of his kingdom.

Then

Then a commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which the Lord Chancellor said;

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

By virtue of His Majesty's commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in His Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the twenty-fifth day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the twenty-fifth day of August next.

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## BOROUGH OF HUNTINGDON..

PETITION CONCERNING THE RIGHT OF ELECTION.

*Martis, 5<sup>o</sup> die Julii 1825.*

Francis Freshwater, James Adams, John Bulmer, and Thomas Taylor, on behalf of themselves and others, inhabitant householders of the borough of Huntingdon, having this day presented their petition to the House of Commons, setting forth, “ That  
 “ on the 1st day of March, in the year of our  
 “ Lord 1825, the Select Committee appointed to  
 “ try and determine the merits of the petition of  
 “ Samuel Wells, Esq. complaining of an undue  
 “ election and return for the said borough, re-  
 “ ported to the House, that the right of election  
 “ of Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the said  
 “ borough is not in the Commonalty or Burgesses  
 “ of the said borough being the inhabitants house-  
 “ holders paying scot and lot, and that the right  
 “ of election is in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Bur-  
 “ gesses of the borough of Huntingdon being  
 “ Members of the Corporation; that your pe-  
 “ tioners

“ petitioners are advised and verily believe that the  
 “ right of election so determined by the said Select  
 “ Committee is not the ancient and true right of  
 “ election for the said borough, but is contrary to  
 “ law; and your petitioners are not, therefore,  
 “ satisfied with the said resolution, and are de-  
 “ sirous of being admitted parties to oppose such  
 “ right of election, and to have the benefit of the  
 “ Statute in that case made and provided; there-  
 “ fore, to prevent the judgment of the said Select  
 “ Committee from becoming final and conclusive,  
 “ your petitioners humbly pray that they may be  
 “ admitted as parties according to the form of the  
 “ Statute in this case made and provided, to oppose  
 “ the right of election in favour of which the said  
 “ Select Committee have so reported, and that  
 “ your petitioners may have such other relief in  
 “ the premises as the House shall seem meet  
 “ and the nature of the case shall require:”

I do hereby give notice, that the House has ap-  
 pointed Tuesday the 26th day of this instant July,  
 to take the said petition into consideration.

Given under my hand the 5th day of July 1825,  
 CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, Speaker.

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*Whitehall, July 6, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to grant to the Re-  
 verend William Buckland, B. D. the place and  
 dignity of a Canon of the Cathedral Church of  
 Christ, in the University of Oxford, void by the  
 death of Doctor James Burton.

*St. James's-Palace, July 6, 1825.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence has been pleased to appoint George Vance, Esq. of Sackville-street, late Surgeon of the Royal Naval Hospitals of Haslar and Greenwich, to be His Royal Highness's Surgeon Extraordinary..

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*St. James's-Palace, July 8, 1825.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of York has been pleased to appoint the Reverend George Gordon Smith, Bachelor of Arts, to be one of His Royal Highness's Domestic Chaplains.

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*Kensington-Palace, July 8, 1825.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Russell Richards, A. M. to be one of His Royal Highness's Chaplains in Ordinary.

*Crown-Office, July 8, 1825.*

Days and Places appointed for holding the Summer  
Assizes 1825, viz.

### NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

*Sir Charles Abbott, Knt. Lord Chief Justice.*

*Sir William Alexander, Knt. Lord Chief Baron:*

*Buckinghamshire, Saturday, July 16, at Bucking-  
ham.*

*Bedfordshire, Wednesday, July 20, at Bedford.*

*Huntingdonshire, Saturday, July 23, at Hunting-  
don.*

*Cambridgeshire, Monday, July 25, at Cambridge.*

*Suffolk, Thursday, July 28, at Bury Saint Ed-  
mund's.*

*Norfolk, Monday, August 1, at the Castle of  
Norwich.*

*City of Norwich, The same day, at the Guildhall  
of the said City.*

### HOME CIRCUIT.

*Sir William Draper Best, Knt. Lord Chief Justice.*

*Mr. Baron Graham.*

*Hertfordshire, Thursday, July 14, at Hertford.*

*Essex, Monday, July 18, at Chelmsford.*

*Kent, Monday, July 25, at Maidstone.*

*Sussex, Saturday, July 30, at Lewes.*

*Surrey, Thursday, August 4, at Croydon.*

### NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

*Mr. Justice Bayley.*

*Mr. Baron Hullock.*

*Yorkshire, Saturday, July 16, at the Castle of  
York.*

*City of York, The same day, at the Guildhall of  
the City of York.*

*Dur-*

- Durham*, Saturday, July 30, at *Durham*.  
*Northumberland*, Wednesday, August 3, at the  
 Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
*Town of Newcastle*, The same day, at the Guild-  
 hall of the Town of Newcastle.  
*Cumberland*, Monday, August 8, at *Carlisle*.  
*Westmorland*, Thursday, August 11, at *Appleby*.  
*Lancashire*, Monday, August 15, at *Lancaster*.

### MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Park*.

Mr. Justice *Holroyd*.

- Northamptonshire*, Monday, July 11, at *North-*  
*ampton*.  
*Rutlandshire*, Friday, July 15, at *Oakham*.  
*Lincolnshire*, Saturday, July 16, at *Lincoln*.  
*City of Lincoln*, The same day, at the City of  
*Lincoln*.  
*Nottinghamshire*, Friday, July 22, at *Notting-*  
*ham*.  
*Town of Nottingham*, The same day, at the Town  
 of Nottingham.  
*Derbyshire*, Tuesday, July 26, at *Derby*.  
*Leicestershire*, Saturday, July 30, at the Castle  
 of *Leicester*.  
*Borough of Leicester*, The same day, at the Bo-  
 rough of *Leicester*.  
*City of Coventry*, Friday, August 5, at the City  
 of *Coventry*.  
*Warwickshire*, Saturday, August 6, at *Warwick*.

### OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Burrough*.

Mr. Baron *Garrow*.

- Berkshire*, Monday, July 11, at *Abingdon*.  
*Oxfordshire*, Wednesday, July 13, at *Oxford*.  
*Worcestershire*, Saturday, July 16, at *Worcester*.

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*City of Worcester*, The same day, at the City of Worcester.

*Staffordshire*, Thursday, July 21, at Stafford.

*Shropshire*, Wednesday, July 27, at Shrewsbury.

*Herefordshire*, Monday, August 1, at Hereford.

*Monmouthshire*, Saturday, August 6, at Monmouth.

*Gloucestershire*, Wednesday, August 10, at Gloucester.

*City of Gloucester*, The same day, at the City of Gloucester.

### WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Littledale*.

Mr. Justice *Gaselee*.

*Southampton*, Monday, July 11, at the Castle of Winchester.

*Wiltshire*, Saturday, July 16, at New Sarum.

*Dorsetshire*, Thursday, July 21, at Dorchester.

*Devonshire*, Monday, July 25, at the Castle of Exeter.

*City and County of Exeter*, The same day, at the Guildhall of the City of Exeter.

*Cornwall*, Wednesday, August 3, at Bodmin.

*Somersetshire*, Monday, August 8, at Bridgwater.

*City and County of Bristol*, Monday, August 15, at the Guildhall of the City of Bristol.

### CHESTER CIRCUIT.

The Honourable *Charles Warren*, Chief Justice.

The Honourable *Thomas Jervis*, the other Justice.

*Montgomeryshire*, Monday, August 8, at Pool.

*Denbighshire*, Saturday, August 13, at Ruthin.

*Flintshire*, Friday, August 19, at Mold.

*Cheshire*, Thursday, August 25, at the Castle of Chester.

### NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

The Honourable *Jonathan Raine*, Chief Justice.  
The Honourable *William Kenrick*, Second Justice.  
*Merionethshire*, Thursday, August 4, at Dolgelly.  
*Carnarvonshire*, Wednesday, August 10, at Carnarvon,  
*Anglesey*, Tuesday, August 16, at Beaumaris.

### SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

The Honourable *Michael Nolan*, Chief Justice.  
The Honourable *Robert Mathew Casberd*.  
*Radnorshire*, Monday, August 8.  
*Breconshire*, Saturday, August 13.  
*Glamorganshire*, Saturday, August 20.

### CARMARTHEN CIRCUIT.

*Samuel Heywood*, Serjeant at Law, and  
*John Balguy, Esq.* Justices.  
*Carmarthen*, Wednesday, August 17.  
*Haverfordwest*, Tuesday, August 23.  
*Cardigan*, Monday, August 29.

FROM THE  
LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 12,  
1825.

*Westminster, June 27, 1825.*

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by His Majesty, for declaring His Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read*; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to authorise the application of part of the land revenue of the Crown for the repair and improvement of Buckingham-house.

An Act to repeal several duties payable on excise licences in Great Britain and Ireland, and to impose other duties in lieu thereof, and to amend the laws for granting excise licences.

An Act to repeal the several laws relating to the performance of quarantine, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

An Act for further regulating the trade of His  
Ma-

Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies, and for the warehousing of goods therein.

An Act to extend to the island of Mauritius the duties and regulations which relate to the British islands in the West Indies.

An Act to repeal the duties payable in respect of spirits distilled in England, and of licences for distilling, rectifying or compounding such spirits, and for the sale of spirits, and to impose other duties in lieu thereof, and to provide other regulations for the collection of the said duties, and for the sale of spirits, and for the warehousing of such spirits without payment of duty for exportation.

An Act to enable His Majesty to grant to a company to be incorporated by charter, to be called "The Canada Company," certain lands in the province of Upper Canada, and to invest the said company with certain powers and privileges, and for other purposes relating thereto.

An Act to provide for the assimilation of the currency and monies of account throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

An Act for consolidating and amending the laws relating to conveyances and transfers of estates and funds vested in trustees who are infants, idiots, lunatics, or trustees of unsound mind, or who cannot be compelled or refuse to act, and also the laws relating to stocks and securities belonging to infants, idiots, lunatics, and persons of unsound mind.

An Act for the further improvement of the port and harbour and town of Liverpool, and for altering, extending, and amending the several Acts relating thereto.

An Act to amend an Act of the fifty-third year of His late Majesty for embanking, enclosing, and draining lands in the parish of Wainfleet Saint Mary, in the county of Lincoln.

An Act for better paving, lighting, watching,  
O o 2 and

and otherwise improving the town of Abingdon, in the county of Berks, for removing nuisances, annoyances, and encroachments therein, and for preventing the same in future.

An Act for making and maintaining a road from the Glasgow and Parkhead road to Woodend, in the county of Lanark.

An Act for making and maintaining the road from Glasgow to Redburn-bridge and certain other roads, in the counties of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Lanark.

An Act for more effectually amending and keeping in repair the road leading from or near the Church of New Kilpatrick, by Lawmuir, to the town of Old Kilpatrick, in the county of Dumbar-ton.

And ten private Acts.

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*Westminster, July 5, 1825.*

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by His Majesty, for declaring His Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to*

An Act to abolish the sale of offices in the Court  
of

of King's Bench in England, to make provision for the Lord Chief Justice of the said Court, and to grant an additional annuity to the said Lord Chief Justice on resignation of his office.

An Act to abolish the sale of offices in the Court of Common Pleas in England, to make provision for the Lord Chief Justice of the said Court, and to grant an additional annuity to the said Lord Chief Justice on resignation of his office.

An Act to provide for the augmenting the salaries of the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellor of England, the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and the Puisne Judges and Barons of the Courts in Westminster-hall; and to enable His Majesty to grant an annuity to such Vice-Chancellor, and additional annuities to such Master of the Rolls, Chief Baron, and Puisne Judges and Barons on their resignation of their respective offices.

An Act for further regulating the payment of the salaries and pensions to the Judges of His Majesty's Courts in India and the Bishop of Calcutta, for authorising the transportation of offenders from the island of Saint Helena, and for more effectually providing for the administration of justice in Singapore and Malacca, and certain colonies on the coast of Coromandel.

An Act to make provision for the salaries of certain Bishops and other Ecclesiastical Dignitaries and Ministers in the diocese of Jamaica, and in the diocese of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, and to enable His Majesty to grant annuities to such Bishops upon the resignation of their offices.

An Act to regulate the payment of salaries and allowances to British Consuls at foreign ports, and the disbursements at such ports for certain public purposes.

An Act to repeal certain duties of Customs and to grant other duties in lieu thereof, to continue  
until

until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the bounties on refined sugar, and to alter the bounty on cordage.

An Act to repeal the several laws relating to the Customs.

An Act for the management of the Customs.

An Act for the general regulation of the Customs.

An Act for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation.

An Act for the registering of British vessels.

An Act for granting duties of Customs.

An Act for the warehousing of goods.

An Act to grant certain bounties and allowances of Customs.

An Act for regulating the trade of the Isle of Man.

An Act for the prevention of smuggling.

An Act for regulating vessels carrying passengers to foreign ports.

An Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad.

An Act to repeal the Excise duties and drawbacks on flint glass in Great Britain, and to impose other duties and another drawback in lieu thereof throughout the United Kingdom; and to continue the jurisdiction and powers for recovering penalties under Customs and Excise laws in Ireland until further provision can be made.

An Act to transfer the collection and management of the duties on gold and silver plate in Ireland, and also on certain licences in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, from the Commissioners of Excise to the Commissioners of Stamps in Great Britain and Ireland respectively; and to repeal so much of an Act as requires Excise stamps to be affixed on papers and pots containing cocoa paste.

An Act to allow newspapers to be printed upon paper of a larger size than is now allowed, and to reduce the stamp duties now payable upon supplements



ments to newspapers and other papers in Great Britain.

An Act to amend an Act of the fifty-seventh year of His late Majesty, for enabling His Majesty to recompence the services of persons holding, or who have held, certain high and efficient civil offices.

An Act to enable the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy to acquire certain portions of the docks and shore ground at Leith for a naval yard, and to enable the Commissioners of the Treasury to advance a certain sum of money on the security of the docks and of the harbour of Leith.

An Act to authorise the purchase of the office of Receiver and Comptroller of the Seal of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and of Custos Brevium of the Court of Common Pleas.

An Act for the better regulating of the forms of process in the courts of law in Scotland.

An Act to provide for the erection of certain courts and offices of justice in Scotland.

An Act to alter and amend an Act for the better protection of the property of merchants and others who may hereafter enter into contracts or agreements in relation to goods, wares, or merchandise intrusted to factors or agents.

An Act to render valid certain decrees and orders at the Rolls Court.

An Act to enable such persons as His Majesty may be pleased to call to the degree of a Serjeant at Law to take upon themselves that office in vacation.

An Act to enable the Insolvent Debtors Court to dispense, until the end of the next Session of Parliament, with the necessity of prisoners residing within the walls in certain cases.

An Act to prevent the further circulation of tokens issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank

Bank of Ireland for the convenience of the public, and for defraying the expenc of exchanging such tokens.

An Act for the better regulation of the linen and hempen manufactures of Ireland.

An Act to render valid marriages solemnized in certain churches and public chapels in which banns have not usually been published.

An Act for preventing frivolous writs of error.

An Act for the better preservation of the peace and good order in the Universities of England.

An Act to repcal so much of an Act, passed in the sixth year of His late Majesty King George the First, as relates to the restraining several extravagant and unwarrantable practises in the said Act mentioned, and for conferring additional powers upon His Majesty with respect to the granting of charters of incorporation to trading and other companies.

An Act to establish a taxation of costs on private bills in the House of Commons, and to prohibit the sale of certain offices under the Serjeant at Arms attending the House of Commons.

An Act for the amendment of the law respecting pilots and pilotage, and also for the better preservation of floating lights, buoys, and beacons.

An Act to make provision in Scotland for the further prevention of malicious shooting and attempting to discharge loaded fire arms, stabbing, cutting, wounding, poisoning, maiming, disfiguring, and disabling His Majesty's subjects.

An Act to repeal an Act of the last Session of Parliament relative to the forming tables of manors, parishes, and town lands, in Ireland; and to make provision for ascertaining the boundaries of the same.

An Act to amend the laws respecting deserted children in Ireland.

An Act to provide for the repairing, maintaining,

ing, and keeping in repair certain roads and bridges in Ireland.

An Act to extend the powers of an Act for vesting in Commissioners the bridges building over the Menai Straits and the River Conway, and the harbours of Howth and Holyhead, and the road from Dublin to Howth, and for the further improvement of the road from London to Holyhead.

An Act for making further provision by law for the protection of property in orchards, gardens, and nursery grounds.

An Act for making the four districts in the parish of Saint Mary-le-Bone, in the county of Middlesex, district rectories for certain purposes.

An Act to enable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to advance out of the Consolidated Fund certain sums for the payment of debts due from the Commissioners of Wide Streets, and for the erecting a corn exchange in the city of Dublin, and to repeal certain duties on licences relating to cards and clubs in the city of Dublin.

An Act for making and maintaining a navigable canal from Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh, to the River Blackwater, near the village of Charlemont, in the county of Armagh.

An Act for the better supplying the town of Paisley, in the county of Renfrew, with water.

An Act to enable the Rector, Churchwardens, and inhabitants of the parish of Saint Dunstan in the East, in the city of London, to borrow money for paying off certain debts of the said parish, and for other purposes relating thereto.

An Act for better lighting, watching, and improving the borough and township of Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, and regulating the police thereof.

An Act to enable the West India Company to sue in the name or names of the Chairman for the  
1825. P p time

time being, or of any other Member or Members of the Company, and for other purposes

An Act to enable the Imperial Mining Company for Ireland to sue and be sued in the name of their Secretary or of one of the Members of the said Company.

And twenty private Acts.

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*Westminster, July 6, 1825.*

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by His Majesty, for declaring His Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read*; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for applying the surplus of the grants of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four to the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.

An Act to repeal the laws relating to the combination of workmen, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

An Act to regulate the mode in which certain

societies or copartnerships in Scotland may sue and be sued.

An Act to alter and amend the law as to church rates in Ireland, and to regulate the same.

An Act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the Forest of Salcey, in the counties of Northampton and Buckingham, and of certain lands in the parish of Hartwell, in the said county of Northampton.

An Act to amend and explain an Act of the fifty-fifth year of His late Majesty for better regulating the practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales.

An Act for making and maintaining a canal for ships and other vessels to commence at or near Seaton Bay, in the county of Devon, and terminating in the Bristol Channel, at or near Stolford or Bridgwater Bay, in the county of Somerset, with several collateral branches to communicate therewith.

An Act for making and constructing a harbour and other works in the parish of Sidmouth, in the county of Devon.

An Act to enable the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the city of Bristol, to reduce, alter, modify, and regulate certain dues called town dues and Mayor's dues, and for the charging and collecting thereof.

An Act for enabling the Alliance Marine Assurance Company to sue and be sued in the name of the Chairman for the time being or of any other Member of the Company.

FROM THE  
 SUPPLEMENT  
 TO THE  
 LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 19,  
 1825.

*India Board, July 19, 1825.*

DISPATCHES have been received at the East India-House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, with inclosures; of which the following are copies and extracts:

*Extract from a Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 25th and 28th February 1825.*

SINCE the date of our last address to your Honourable Committee, of the 31st ultimo\*, relative to the Birman war, we have received some interesting reports of the operations of our troops in the different quarters, copies of which we lose no time in submitting for your information, briefly referring to their contents in this place.

From Assam we have received the gratifying intelligence of the defeat of the Burniese in the neighbourhood of the capital, Rungpore, where they had collected their scattered parties with the intention of making a stand: but after the gallant attack and capture of their stockaded position on the 29th

\* See Gazette of June 11, 1825.



ultimo, they despaired of success; and it appears by the dispatch from the Agent of the Governor-General, that, on the 2d instant, the fort of Rungpore was surrendered, and the principal Assamese and Burmese Commanders were in our camp.

On the south east frontier, we have received reports of the evacuation of Mungdoo and Lowadhung, on the troops under Brigadier-General Morrison passing the Naaf and entering the province of Arracan.

The official dispatches announcing the capture of the capital of Assam, the expulsion of the Burmese, and the complete subjugation of the country having been received, copies are transmitted as numbers in the packet.

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*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, commanding in Assam, to the Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Eastern Division, dated Camp, Moura Mookh, the 13th January 1825.*

SIR,

I HAD the honour to report to you, in my letter of the 9th instant, the march of several detachments against the enemy, I have now the honour to transmit copies of letters from the different Officers, who have all returned to the fleet, detailing the particulars of their operations, I feel much obliged to the Officers and men who have been employed. The object for which they were detached has been completely fulfilled.

I am happy to state, that, notwithstanding the fears of the inhabitants of those places visited by my detachments, I do not think the enemy will dare to venture to molest them again, after their late defeat at all points.

The detachments under Captain M'Leod and  
Lieu-



Lieutenant N. Jones having joined me this forenoon, I have to report my intention of advancing to-morrow morning upon Ioor Haut, at which place the enemy are concentrated and stockaded.

I have, &c.

A. RICHARDS.

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*Extract from a Letter from Captain Martin, commanding a Detachment of the 57th Regiment N. I. to Brigade-Major Bayldon, dated Camp, Deeorgong, 10th January 1825.*

ABOUT eleven o'clock P. M. the detachment under my command moved silently forward, and as we approached the stockade of Deeorgong, Captain Neufville led us by a considerable detour to the right to avoid two advanced posts, and to get into the rear of the stockade.

We were now in sanguine hopes of effecting a complete surprize, but the enemy must have had scouts on the plain, as we were challenged by both out-posts. At a short distance from the stockade signal-lights appeared from both chokies, and the alarm had evidently been taken ; at this moment a small party of men that had broken from the rear, by mistake, suddenly appeared in front, and a few shots were fired, but immediately stopped.

The detachment now pushed on rapidly, and entered the stockade as the last of the fugitives were quitting it on the opposite side ; they were pursued to the jungle ; six men were killed and seven taken. The only casualty I have to regret on our part is the death of one sepoy by an accidental shot.

This stockade consisted of a double fence of bamboos, but without a ditch. The amount of the enemy's force within it could not, I imagine, have exceeded two hundred men.

*Ex-*

*Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant Walden, commanding a Detachment of the 46th Regiment N. I. to Brigade Major Bayldon, dated Moora Mookh, January 13, 1825.*

HAVING ascertained that the enemy, to the number of one hundred or one hundred and twenty, were in a stockade, distant four or five coss, and judging from the time they had been absent that it might be more, I immediately ordered the men under arms, leaving a small party to guard the knapsacks, and proceeded over a very bad road, which greatly distressed the men. A little before day-break I crossed the Dhonseera again (about a mile below the stockade), and proceeded along its right bank, and reached the stockade about sunrise; a fog allowing me to come up unperceived the enemy were completely surprized, and about twenty were killed, amongst whom was a Phokun and five Usseel Mauas; thirteen prisoners were taken.

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*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, commanding in Assam, to the Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Eastern Division, dated Camp, Gowie Lagur, January 27, 1825.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Shuldham, commanding Eastern Division, that at half an hour after ten o'clock this morning many hundreds of the enemy attacked my advanced position at Namdong Nulla, over which there is a fine puka bridge, and where Captain Macleod commanded with the Rungpore light infantry; the bridge is distant from my present camp about three quarters of a mile, on the high road

road to Rungpore. On hearing the firing I ordered the troops under arms, and moved on to the support of Captain Macleod with two companies of the 57th regiment, and the Dinagepore local battalion, leaving the remainder of the former corps, under Captain Martin, to defend the camp, as the huncarrahs acquainted me that the enemy meant to attack in three divisions.

On my reaching the place of action, I found that gallant Officer Captain Macleod and his little band defending the position in a steady soldier-like manner; as I perceived the enemy were collecting and spreading to the right and left in a very heavy jungle, in which it was impossible our troops could act with effect, and that those in our immediate front were keeping up a very sharp fire of jingals and muskets, I ordered the party on the bridge to retire to the front division and lay down, and cease firing. The enemy thought this was the prelude to a retreat, and set up a shout and came forward, but our fire from the advanced division soon made them retire; after this the enemy were apparently gaining confidence, and began to show themselves boldly; I therefore gave them half an hour to collect, and to induce them to suppose we did not meditate an attack. At the expiration of that time I directed Captain Macleod to charge their position with the Rungpore light infantry, followed by the volunteer cavalry, in number twenty-eight, under Lieutenant Brooke, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General; this was performed with the utmost gallantry, and the enemy fled after giving their fire, but were overtaken, and Captain Macleod reports that full sixty were killed in the charge, amongst whom were three Phokuns, mounted on horseback, their horses were taken, as also forty-one muskets and thirty-six spears and four prisoners; the number killed in the charge is independent of those that were killed in the first attack, who were all im-

immediately carried off as they fell, and it is supposed they must have lost near one hundred killed, as the attack lasted one hour and twenty minutes ; on our side, I deeply regret to say, Lieutenant and Adjutant Kennedy, Rungpore light infantry, was wounded in the head (slightly), the other casualties are, one sepoy of the same corps, and one horse attached to the cavalry, wounded ; the conduct of the Rungpore light infantry and the volunteer cavalry, which belong to the same corps, merit my warmest approbation ; to Captain Macleod, commanding Rungpore light infantry, and Lieutenant Brooke, who commanded the volunteer cavalry, and whose conduct is reported by Captain Macleod to have been most conspicuous, my best thanks are especially due ; as also to Lieutenant Fleming, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, who joined the Rungpore light infantry in the charge, and to Lieutenant and Adjutant Kennedy, and Mr. Surgeon Thomson, of that corps, for the zealous assistance afforded by them during the action.

I trust the guns, spare ammunition and supplies will arrive in camp in the course of the night or tomorrow morning, which will enable me to move forward to the attack of Rungpore on the day following.

I omitted to mention in my letter of yesterday's date, that forty-six prisoners have been taken subsequent to my former letter of the 19th instant.

I am, &c.

A. RICHARDS.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, commanding in Assam, to the Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Eastern Division, dated Camp before Rungpore, Assam, January 29, 1825.*

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter of the 27th instant, I have to acquaint you, for the information of Brigadier-General Shuldhham, commanding Eastern Division, that I was joined by Lieutenants Bedingfield and Burlton, with two howitzers and two twelve-pounders carronades, on the same evening, and having arranged every thing for our advance towards Rungpore, I marched at day-break on the 29th in the following order :

1st. The detachment 46th regiment (light company leading), the advance guard from which, a havildar's party, was sent one hundred paces in front.

2d. The volunteer cavalry.

3d. The brigade of howitzers drawn by elephants.

4th. The 57th regiment right in front.

5th. The twelve-pounders carronades on elephants with ammunition attached.

6th. The Dinagepore local battalion.

7th. The Rungpore light infantry.

8th. The spare ammunition.

I was aware that the enemy had a stockade across the road near Rungpore, as Lieutenant Neufville, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, had gone out to reconnoitre on the morning of the 26th, and got to it without being perceived. He reported that it was defended by two hundred men and some guns, and that he was fired upon from a fortified tank a little in advance on the right, and which appeared to command the before-mentioned stockade, and that a gun was also fired  
from

from the left, which he considered must have been from the fort of Rungpore, as he observed the tops of pukka buildings and mosques in that direction, distant about three quarters of a mile; and he also stated that the whole country he traversed was a deep jungle.

Before advancing I gave directions to Captain Waldron, commanding the advanced guard, to storm the stockade across the road, if he thought he had a chance of carrying it, but if not to turn into the jungles right and left, and act as a covering party, which latter plan he adopted as the fire of the enemy was extremely heavy. It may be here proper to remark, that the stockade had been greatly strengthened and reinforced since Lieutenant Nentville was there, and that the first discharge from the enemy, who were entrenched, brought down more than half of the leading division, which caused a momentary check. At this time the guns and column were about two hundred paces in the rear; on the first shot being fired I gave directions for the elephants to be cast off from the howitzers, and prepare for action. Whilst this was performed I advanced near to the stockade to examine it, and immediately returned to the head of the column, and ordered a couple of shells and a round or two of grape to be thrown in, and for Captain MacLeod to prepare to assault with the right wing of the 57th regiment, which was accordingly done in the most gallant style, assisted by the detachment 46th regiment, who rushed forward to support him, and I had the pleasure to see the enemy fly at the moment our troops began to scale and break down the stockade. At this period I was unfortunately wounded, but gave orders for the guns and column to advance, and sent for Major Waters and gave him directions to carry the stockaded tank on the right, or any other outworks the enemy might have, and I would be



up so soon as my wound had been dressed. Here-with I have the pleasure to enclose a copy of that Officer's letter, stating what occurred from the time he assumed the command until I joined, which I was able to do in a dooly in about twenty minutes.

Captain MacLeod with the Rungpore light infantry, took possession of a mosque on the left, about four hundred yards from the fort; and another party was detached to occupy another mosque on the right side, by which means the south side of the fort was invested and the enemy driven in at all points. As the fort appeared an extensive place and full of guns and men, who shewed themselves on the walls and gateways, I deemed it advisable to order the camp to be pitched and to have the place reconnoitred, which was done the same evening, and it was considered necessary by the artillery Officer that two more guns should be ordered from the fleet, and that people should be immediately sent out to cut and collect materials for a battery, which was complied with. In the course of the day we fired a few rounds of shells, carcasses, and round shot at the fort, to give them a specimen of the means we had of annoying them, which they returned by constant discharges of cannon.

I am sorry to say that our loss in wounded is very heavy; but from the nature of the service, and the troops being for a time unavoidably exposed to a cross fire from twenty pieces of ordnance (all of which were captured), and a large body of men, armed with muskets, it is providential that we suffered so little. I have particularly to lament the severe wound that enterprizing Officer Lieutenant Brooke, Sub-Assistant-Commissary-General, received at my side, at my first advance to the stockade; but I trust that, as the Surgeon's report of his case is favourable, he will soon



soon be restored to health and the service. I have not been able to ascertain the loss the enemy sustained in this affair, but it cannot, I have every reason to believe, be less than one hundred men killed and wounded. To the whole of the troops employed on this occasion my best thanks are due for the zeal they evinced; but I feel it incumbent on me to bring to the notice of the Brigadier-General commanding the division, the gallantry and steady conduct of the following Officers, who had the good fortune to be more immediately engaged, viz.—Major Waters, my second in command, for the judicious arrangements he adopted after I had been disabled; to Captain Waldron, commanding a detachment 46th regiment; Captain Martin, commanding 57th regiment, the right wing of which carried the stockade by assault; Lieutenant Bedingfield, commanding the artillery, as well as to Lieutenant Burlton, attached to the same; to Captain Macleod, commanding Rungpore light infantry, for taking possession of a commanding position, before the enemy were aware of its importance; and to Lieutenant Neufville, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, for his gallant conduct in leading the advance, and for the correct intelligence he gave me, by which means I was enabled to form the plan of operations with such success; and I trust that our attack on the fort will be equally fortunate, the result of which I hope to have the pleasure of reporting in a day or two.

I cannot close this dispatch without recording my approbation and thanks to Captain Bayldon, Major of Brigade, Lieutenant Neufville, Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant Brooke, Sub-Assistant-Commissary-General, and Lieutenant Fleming, Officiating Sub-Assistant-Commissary-General, the Staff attached to this force, for the prompt and great assistance I have at all times received

ceived from them in the execution of their respective duties.

I have, &c.

A. RICHARDS.

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*Copy of a Letter from Major Waters to Captain Bayldon, Major of Brigade, dated 29th January 1825.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to apprise you, for the information of Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, commanding in Assam, that, agreeably to his instructions, I repaired to the head of the column, on his being wounded, and, on assuming the temporary command, I perceived Captain Martin in possession of the stockade and posts on the right flank, and the Birmahs in full and precipitate retreat towards the fort, from which a strong fire was opened. I immediately ordered the artillery to the front, which soon silenced the enemy's fire; precautionary measures were then taken for the security of the posts vacated by the enemy, and a verbal report of circumstances made to Lieutenant-Colonel Richards.

I have, &c.

E. F. WATERS.

*General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Force under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, in Action with the Enemy near Rungpore, on the 29th January 1825.*

*Head-Quarters, near Rungpore,  
29th January 1825.*

General Staff—Wounded, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant.

46th Regiment—Wounded, 1 havildar, 4 rank and file, severely; 1 jemidar, 2 havildars, 21 rank and file, slightly.

57th Regiment—Wounded, 11 rank and file severely; 1 subadar, 1 havildar, 7 rank and file, slightly.

Rungpore Light Infantry—Killed, 2 rank and file.

*Names of Officers wounded.*

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Richards, slightly, commanding the force.

Lieutenant J. Brooke, severely not dangerously, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.

RD. BAYLDON, Major of Brigade.

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*Return of Ordnance, &c. captured at the Stockade and fortified Tank near Rungpore, on the 29th January 1825, by the Force under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Richards.*

Brass Guns—1 two-pounder.

Iron Guns—3 two-pounders, 19 swivels.

Iron balls of sizes, 250.

R. G. BEDINGFIELD, Lieut.  
comg. Arty. Det.

*Copy*

*Copy of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, commanding in Assam, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, dated Camp, before Rungpore, Assam, 3d February 1825.*

SIR,

IN continuation of my dispatch of the 29th ult. I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Brigadier-General Shulldham, commanding the Eastern division of the army, that on the moon setting, on the morning of the 30th, the enemy, in small parties, came out and attacked the picquets, but were soon compelled to retire, with the loss on our side of two sentries killed, and on their part, as far is known, of one man killed.

The firing from the fort continued during the whole of the night and morning at intervals; but as they had not the range of our camp, I did not return a shot, as the place is too extensive to have made any great impression, and our supply of ammunition being but small, I was anxious to reserve it for the day of attack.

About ten o'clock on the morning of the 30th, a flag of truce was seen coming from the fort, and I sent out Captain Bayldon, M. B. and Lieutenant Neuville, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, to receive it.

Those Officers having met the herald and conducted him to the outer picquet, reported to me that he represented himself to be a native of Ceylon, by name Durmadur Bhurmacharee, many years resident in Bengal and the Eastern Islands, in the employment of various well-known public servants, and conversant with our manners and customs, at present Raj Gooroo, or Chief Priest to the Saum and Burmese Authorities in Assam, and an accre-  
dited

mitted messenger from Saum and Banglee Phokuns to me.

I accordingly directed him to be admitted under the usual forms of precaution.

After his introduction, he said that he was deputed by the Phokuns to enquire what were the objects of our present advance upon Rungpore, to which I replied, that my instructions were to clear the country of Assam of all opposing forces, and to occupy it on the part of the British Government, for the protection of the inhabitants; that I was surprised at the question, since I conceived the Phokuns must have been already apprised of our intentions by Mr. Scott's (Agent to the Governor General), communication in reply to theirs.

The Gooroo expressing his total ignorance of the receipt by the Phokuns of Mr. Scott's letter, I explained the general tenor of the contents, which he promised faithfully to communicate to the Phokuns, and to return in the course of a day with their reply. I also took the opportunity of bringing forward a messenger of the Phokuns returning with despatches from Mr. Scott, who had arrived in camp the same morning, and of delivering the letters to the Gooroo for transmission to the Phokuns.

These proved to be the delayed communication above adverted to.

Within the period stipulated in the armistice, the Gooroo returned, stating that he had not met with any opportunity of delivering the letters privately, which it was necessary to do, to avoid the jealous suspicions of the numerous conflicting factions into which the enemy were divided; that he had every reason to believe the two Great Chiefs, Saum and Banglee Phokuns, to be unanimous and disposed to enter into treaty with us; that he trusted much to his own sacred influence over them and all the others, to bring matters to an amicable adjustment;

and requested a continuance of the truce till the morrow. He also asked for some definite explanation of our wishes.

To this I acceded, adding, that he was authorised to say to the Phokuns, that if they decided on making terms of alliance with us, I was ready to meet them; if on fighting, I was equally ready; and if they wished to retire out of Assam into their own country, I was willing to permit them to do so, provided that they took the directest route, committed no ravages on the road, and carried away none of the inhabitants now in their possession, by compulsion. To this latter alternative I was induced, by finding from the Gooroo the impracticability of a plan proposed by me to separate the two factions by admitting the friendly disposed portion to the benefit of terms, provided they would come over and abandon the others to their fate in a continuance of hostilities with us. This he declared impossible, since the latter considerably preponderate in strength over the former, though headed by the Chiefs, and that the slightest suspicion of such an inclination would entail bloodshed and destruction, not only on their families here, but in their own country. I was also compelled reluctantly to reflect on the total want of means in my power to prevent their escape, or to pursue them, in which case all hope of rescuing the captive Assamese inhabitants must have been abandoned. It was at the same time clearly pointed out to the Phokuns, and understood by them, that any act of plunder or aggression committed by the retiring party in progress through Assam, or in the territories of our allies would be tantamount to an infringement of engagement, and again draw down on them our arms.

The following morning the Gooroo returned, accompanied by two inferior Phokuns, (the brother of Saum Phokun and Hathee Phokun) with a friendly

friendly offering, and a letter from the Chiefs, of which a translation is inclosed.

After much desultory conversation the Gooroo returned with my reply, and an exchange of presents.

On the following morning a message was brought from the Gooroo by his brother Rutun Pal, stating that, in compliance with my terms, one portion was preparing to evacuate the fort for their own country, and that the remainder were ready to surrender; also that the Chiefs were anxious to wait on me to adjust the various points of capitulation.

I accordingly invited them to a conference, and directed the Officers of my staff to proceed to meet them and conduct them to me.

The principal Chiefs, Saum Phokun, Sheick Phokun, and Nabaroo Phokun, (Banglee Phokun having joined the other party and quitted the fort) having been introduced, we proceeded to arrange the terms of treaty, of which the principal are as follow :

On the part of Saum Phokun, &c. that all his followers should deliver up their arms and warlike stores of all descriptions; and that possession of the fort be given to us the moment the evacuating party should have quitted it.

On our part, that their lives and personal property should be guaranteed; their wives and children, and all who may be voluntarily attached to them, secured to them, in conformity with instructions from Mr. Scott, that they should remain in every respect in their present situation until the arrival of Mr. Scott, or instructions from him respecting their ultimate destination; and that having once entered into the bonds of friendly alliance with us they shall not eventually be delivered over to the King of Ava in case of a peace, should he make such a stipulation, of which they



entertained great dread, and were most anxious to receive positive assurances.

These points being settled, the Chiefs expressed their willingness to surrender without delay, and I accordingly directed Major Waters to take a party and receive charge, when I had soon the satisfaction of seeing His Majesty's colours flying on the top of the palace in the inner fort, under a salute from the battery in camp.

The examination of the fort fully justified the opinion I had formed of the importance of the acquisition by the mode adopted, and of the utter inadequacy of my means of preventing the escape of the greater part of the garrison, should we have proceeded to the assault. The place is of very great extent, and surrounded by deep swamps and jungle, with a ditch; the sorties to three gates were strongly defended; and on them and the walls were more than two hundred pieces of ordnance, ready for service.

The garrison was reported to consist of ten thousand of all classes, of whom perhaps one-third were fighting men, of these seven hundred have surrendered with the Phokuns.

I have the honour to submit a return of the ordnance, arms, and military stores captured.

By the acquisition of Rungpore, I may now consider myself in entire possession of Assam, and it is a source of great self-gratulation to me, that that important point has been accomplished with so little loss on our side, considering the means of annoyance possessed by the enemy, in defending a country peculiarly unfavourable to regular military operations.

My total dependence for supplies in the fleet, which is twenty miles distant (at the mouth of the Dikho river, now not navigable) would have rendered it impossible for me to proceed further, under any circumstances, until the arrival of land  
car-

carriage from the provinces, and I therefore consider the prospect of peaceable evacuation of the remaining portion of the country, as an object gained of the most vital importance, while the possession of the capital secures the key to all points from whence any future irruptions may be attempted from the eastward.

I have, &c.

A. RICHARDS.

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*Return of Ordnance and Military Stores surrendered by Capitulation to the Force under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Richards, on the 1st February 1825.*

Brass Guns—1 Danish fourteen-pounder, 21 from three-pounders downwards.

Iron Guns—1 forty-pounder, 1 English nine-pounder, 941 from three-pounders to swivels.

Total—965

332 muskets, 226 swords, 228 spears.

Several thousand iron balls, and a considerable quantity of gun-powder.

R. G. BEDINGFIELD, Lieut.  
comg. Arty. Det.

*Translation of a Burmese Letter addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, commanding in Assam, referred to in the foregoing Dispatch.*

MOONKOONG ALAMPOO, alias Sam Phokun, represents, on the part of himself and the other Chiefs, to the English Commander in Assam, that the inhabitants of Assam were originally slaves to the Burman Emperor, and that an Embassy was sent by the Rajah to the King of Ava to solicit assistance, and to request he would send troops into Assam; in consequence of which men from five States, all subjects to the Burman authority, were collected and ordered to invade the country; now a number of the chief men of Assam have invited you to come in to turn us out, and we were aware of this; but the Assamese wish, for their own benefit, to provoke us to war with each other, by which both parties would suffer; we, therefore, to prevent this, are willing to evacuate this country; and, to prove our sincerity, we depute Durmadur Bhurmacharee, a native of Ceylon, and our High Priest, to apprize you of this, and as the people of Assam are now inimical to us we will immediately retire to our own country to inform our King of it, and we hope you will not molest us on our journey; and that you will send orders to the chokies under your control to allow us to pass unmolested. This is absolutely necessary, as, if we were attacked on our retreat, it will cause much bloodshed.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Richards,  
dated Camp, before Rungpore, 31st January 1825,  
in Reply to the above.*

I HAVE received your friendly letter by the hands of Durmadhur Bhurmacharee, High Priest, and fully comprehend its contents. I am willing to permit your force to retire from Assam, and will not commit hostilities or molest you with any attack from my army, provided you go peaceably and without committing depredations on the country or inhabitants of Assam. Your wives, children, and such people as are willing may accompany you, but none of the inhabitants of Assam are to be taken away by force. I will give orders to all under my authority, and to chokies, not to molest you on your way out of Assam, which you will leave immediately, and by the most direct route.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE* of JULY 23,  
1825.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 19th of July  
1825,

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the fifty-sixth year of His late Majesty's reign, cap. 38, intituled "An Act to empower His Majesty to suspend the ballot or enrolment for the local militia," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by any Order in Council, to direct that no ballot or enrolment for the local militia shall take place; but that such ballot and enrolment shall remain and continue suspended for the period specified in any such Order of Council, and from time to time, by any like Order or Orders in Council, to continue such suspension so long as His Majesty shall deem the same expedient, any thing in any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding: and whereas by an Order in Council, made the sixteenth of July last, it was ordered by His Majesty in Council, that no ballot or enrolment for the local militia should take place for the space of one year from the sixteenth of July last, but that the ballot and enrolment for the local militia should remain and continue suspended for the space of one year from the said sixteenth day of July last: and whereas it is deemed expedient, that the ballot and enrolment for the  
local

Local militia should be suspended until the sixteenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; it is, therefore, ordered by His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that no ballot or enrolment for the local militia do take place before the sixteenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, but that the ballot and enrolment for the local militia be suspended until the said sixteenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. C. C. Greville.

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*Whitehall, July 22, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend John Hume Spry, Doctor in Divinity, to the rectory of Saint Mary-le-Bone, in the county of Middlesex, and diocese of London, void by the death of Doctor Luke Heslop.

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His Royal Highness the Duke of York has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Lawrence Gwynne, B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, one of His Royal Highness's Domestic Chaplains.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 30,*  
1825.

*Foreign-Office, July 30, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Henry James Amey, as Vice-Consul at Liverpool for His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies.

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FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 2,*  
1825.

*Foreign-Office, August 1, 1825.*

THE King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Algernon Percy, now Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at Paris, to be His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated Swiss Cantons :

The King has also been graciously pleased to appoint Hamilton C. J. Hamilton, Esq. now Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Stutgardt, to be Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at Paris :

And the King has also been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable John Bloomfield, now attached to His Majesty's Embassy at Lisbon, to be Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Stutgardt.



FROM THE  
*LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 6,*  
1825.

At the Court at *Carlton-House*, the 2d of  
*August 1825,*

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by His Majesty in Council,  
that the Parliament be prorogued, from Thursday  
the twenty-fifth day of this instant August, to  
Tuesday the first day of November next.

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*Whitehall, July 26, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to grant unto the  
Reverend James Hook, Doctor of Laws, the  
Deanry of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, the  
same being void by the promotion of Doctor John  
Banks Jenkinson, late Dean thereof, to the See of  
St. David's.

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*Whitehall, August 5, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to present the Re-  
verend George Chandler, Doctor of Civil Law, to  
the District Rectory of All Souls, in the parish of  
Saint Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex  
and diocese of London, the same being void by the  
cession of Doctor John Hume Spry.

FROM THE  
 SUPPLEMENT  
 TO THE  
 LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 9,  
 1825.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 19th day of  
*July 1825*,

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled “ An Act to repeal  
 “ the several laws relating to the performance of  
 “ Quarantine, and to make other provisions in lieu  
 “ thereof,” it is, amongst other things, enacted, that  
 from and after the first day of June, one thousand  
 eight hundred and twenty-five, all vessels, as well  
 His Majesty's ships of war as others, coming from  
 or having touched at any place from whence His  
 Majesty, his heirs or successors, by and with the  
 advice of his or their Privy Council, shall have ad-  
 judged and declared it probable that the plague, or  
 other infectious disease or distemper, highly dan-  
 gerous to the health of His Majesty's subjects, may  
 be brought, and all vessels and boats receiving any  
 person, goods, wares and merchandize, packets,  
 packages, baggage, wearing apparel, books, letters,  
 or any other articles whatsoever, from or out of any  
 vessel so coming from or having touched at such in-  
 fected place as aforesaid, whether such persons,  
 goods,

goods, wares and merchandize, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, books, letters, or other articles, shall have come or been brought in such vessels, or such persons shall have gone, or articles have been put on board the same, either before or after the arrival of such ships or vessels at any port or place in the United Kingdom, or the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, and whether such vessels were or were not bound to any port or place in the United Kingdom or the Islands aforesaid, and all persons, goods, wares, and merchandize, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, books, letters, or any other articles whatsoever, on board any vessels so coming from or having touched at such infected place as aforesaid, or on board of any such receiving vessels or boats as aforesaid, shall be, and be considered to be, liable to Quarantine within the meaning of the said Act, and of any Order or Orders which shall be made by His Majesty, his heirs or successors, by and with the advice of his or their Privy Council, concerning Quarantine and the prevention of infection, from the time of the departure of such vessels from such infected place as aforesaid, or from the time when such persons, goods, wares, merchandize, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, books, letters, or other articles shall have been received on board respectively; and that such vessels and boats as aforesaid, and all persons (as well Pilots as others) goods, wares, and merchandizes, and other articles as aforesaid, whether coming or brought in such vessels or boats, from such infected place as aforesaid, or going or being put on board the same, either before or after the arrival of such vessels or boats, at any port or place in the United Kingdom, or the Islands aforesaid, and all persons, goods, wares and merchandize, and other articles as aforesaid, on board such receiving vessel or boat as aforesaid, shall, upon their arrival at any such port or place, be

be obliged to perform Quarantine in such place or places, for such time and in such manner as shall, from time to time, be directed by His Majesty, his heirs or successors, by his or their Order or Orders in Council, notified by Proclamation, or published in the London Gazette; and that until such vessels and boats, persons, goods, wares, and merchandizes, and other articles as aforesaid, shall have respectively performed and shall be duly discharged from Quarantine, no such person, goods, wares, or merchandize, or other articles as aforesaid, or any of them, shall, either before or after the arrival of such vessels or boats, at any port or place in the United Kingdom, or the Islands aforesaid, come or be brought on shore, or go or be put on board any other vessel or boat, in order to come or be brought on shore, in any such port or place, although such vessels so coming from such infected place as aforesaid may not be bound to any port or place in the United Kingdom or the Islands aforesaid, unless in such manner, and in such cases, and by such licence, as shall be directed or permitted by such Order or Orders made by His Majesty, his heirs or successors, in Council as aforesaid; and that all such vessels and boats, whether coming from such infected place as aforesaid, or being otherwise liable to Quarantine as aforesaid, and all persons (as well Pilots as others), goods, wares, and merchandize, and other articles as aforesaid, whether coming or brought in such vessels or boats, or going or being put on board the same, either before or after the arrival of such vessels or boats, at any port or place in the United Kingdom, or the Islands aforesaid; and although such vessels or boats shall not be bound to any port or place in the United Kingdom, or the Islands aforesaid; and that all Commanders, Masters, or other persons having the charge or command of any such vessels or boats, whether coming from any infected place, or being otherwise liable to Quarantine,

time, as aforesaid, shall be subject to all the provisions, rules, regulations and restrictions contained in the said Act, or in any Order or Orders which shall be made by His Majesty, his heirs and successors in Council as aforesaid, concerning Quarantine and the prevention of infection, and to all the pains, penalties, forfeitures, and punishments contained in the said Act, for any breach or disobedience thereof, or of any Order or Orders of His Majesty in Council made under the authority thereof:

And whereas, after reciting that certain sorts of goods and merchandize are more especially liable to retain infection, and may be brought from places infected into other countries, and from thence imported into the United Kingdom, or the Islands aforesaid: it is likewise enacted, That all such goods and merchandize as shall be particularly specified for that purpose in any Order or Orders made by His Majesty, his heirs or successors, in Council, concerning Quarantine and the prevention of infection as aforesaid, which shall be brought or imported into any port or place in the United Kingdom, or the Islands aforesaid, from any foreign country or place in any vessel whatsoever, and the vessels in which the same shall be brought, and also all vessels which shall arrive from any port or place whatever under any alarming or suspicious circumstances as to infection shall be subject and liable to such regulations and restrictions as shall be made by such Order or Orders of His Majesty, his heirs or successors, in Council as aforesaid, respecting the same:

His Majesty, under the authority of the said above recited Act, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, doth hereby adjudge and declare it probable, that the plague, or some other infectious disease or distemper, highly dangerous to the health of His Majesty's subjects, may be brought into the United Kingdom, or the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey,

sey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, by vessels coming from the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary, on the Atlantic Ocean, with or without clean bills of health, and also by the importation into the United Kingdom, or the islands aforesaid; of certain goods, wares, and merchandizes, hereinafter enumerated, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of Turkey, or of any place in Africa, within the Streights of Gibraltar, or in the West Barbary, on the Atlantic Ocean, from any port or place in Europe without the Streights, or on the Continent of America, at which there is not a regular establishment for the performance of quarantine, which shall have been declared sufficient for that purpose by any Order of His Majesty in Council, notified by Proclamation, or published in the London Gazette, and His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered:

I. That all vessels, as well His Majesty's ships of war, as all others, (not having the plague, or such other infectious disease or distemper as aforesaid actually on board,) coming from the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary, on the Atlantic Ocean, with clean bills of health, and all vessels, and boats receiving any person or persons, goods, wares, or merchandize, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, books, letters, or any other articles whatever, from or out of any such vessel, before such vessel shall have performed, and shall be duly discharged from, quarantine, whether such person or persons, goods, wares, or merchandize, or other articles as aforesaid, shall have come or been brought in such vessel, or such person or persons shall have gone, or articles have been put on board the same, either before or after the arrival of such vessel, and whether such vessel was or was not bound to any port or place in the United Kingdom, or the islands aforesaid, shall, together with all per-



persons, (as well pilots as others,) goods, wares, and merchandize, and other articles as aforesaid on board thereof, perform such quarantine, for such time, in such manner, and at such places as are hereinafter directed. And all Commanders, Masters, and other persons on board any such vessel, or boat so liable to quarantine as aforesaid, and all persons who shall have any intercourse or communication with them, or any of them, shall forthwith repair to such lazaret, vessel, or place as is herein appointed, or shall hereafter be appointed in that behalf, by any Order of His Majesty in Council as aforesaid, or of the Lords and others of the Privy Council, or any two or more of them, for the performance of quarantine; and shall there perform quarantine accordingly, under and subject to all the pains, penalties, fines, forfeitures, and punishments, as well pains of death as others, to which any such Commander, Master, or person, is or may be by law subject for any refusal or neglect to repair to such lazaret, vessel, or place as aforesaid, or for any escape or attempt to escape therefrom, or for any other breach or disobedience of the provisions, rules, and regulations of the said hereinbefore recited Act, or of this Order, or of any Orders which may hereafter be made as aforesaid.

II. And it is hereby further ordered, that all such vessels so coming from the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary, on the Atlantic Ocean, as shall arrive with clean bills of health as aforesaid, and all such receiving vessels, and boats as aforesaid, and all persons, goods, wares, and merchandizes, and other articles on board the same, shall respectively perform quarantine in the places hereinafter appointed, except in the cases hereinafter otherwise provided for, that is to say, all such vessels, so arriving as last aforesaid, as are, or shall be bound to the ports of

London,

1825.

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Rochester,  
Feversham,

and any creeks or places belonging to or within any or either of the above ports, shall perform quarantine in Standgate Creek ; such of them as shall be bound to the ports of

Leigh,	Wisbeach,
Malden,	Boston,
Colchester,	Grimsby,
Harwich,	Hull,
Ipswich,	Bridlington,
Woodbridge,	Scarborough,
Aldborough,	Whitby,
Southwold,	Stockton,
Yarmouth,	Sunderland,
Blackney and Clay,	Newcastle,
Wells,	Berwick,
Lynn,	

and any creeks or places belonging to or within any or either of the above ports, shall perform quarantine in Whitebooth Roads, between Hull and Grimsby.

Such of them as are and shall be bound to the ports of

Carlisle,	Liverpool,
Whitehaven,	Chester,
Lancaster,	Beaumaris,
Preston,	Isle of Man,

and any creeks or places belonging to or within any or either of the above ports, shall perform quarantine at Bromborough Pool, or in Milford Haven.

Such of them as are or shall be bound to the ports of

Sandwich,	Arundel,
Deal,	Chichester,
Dover,	Portsmouth,
Rye,	Southampton,
Newhaven,	Cowes,
Shoreham,	

and

and any creeks or places belonging to or within any or either of the above ports, shall perform quarantine at the Motherbank, near Portsmouth.

Such of them as are, or shall be bound to the ports of

Poole,	Fowey,
Weymouth,	Falmouth,
Lyme,	Gweek,
Exeter,	Penryn,
Dartmouth,	Truro,
Plymouth,	Penzance,
Looe,	Scilly,

and any creeks or places belonging to or within any or either of the above ports, shall perform quarantine at St. Just's Pool, within the mouth of the harbour of Falmouth.

Such of them as are or shall be bound to the ports of

Bridgewater,	Chepstow,
Minehead,	Cardiff,
Bristol,	Swansea,
Gloucester,	

and any creeks or places belonging to or within any or either of the above ports, shall perform quarantine at King Road and Portshute Pill.

Such of them as are or shall be bound to the ports of

St. Ives,	Llanelly,
Padstow,	Pembroke,
Bideford,	Milford,
Barnstaple,	Cardigan,
Ilfracombe,	Aberystwith,

or any creeks or places belonging to or within any or either of the above ports, shall perform quarantine at Milford Haven aforesaid. Such of them as are or shall be bound to the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, or Alderney, or either of them, or any part of them, or either of them shall perform quarantine either at the Motherbank, near Ports-

mouth aforesaid, or at St. Just's Pool, within the mouth of the harbour of Falmouth, aforesaid, being places hereinbefore appointed for performance of quarantine.

Such of them as are or shall be bound to the Eastern Coast of Scotland, comprehending the ports of

Leith,	Prestonpans,
Borrowstoness,	Dundee,
Alloa,	Perth,
Dunbar,	Montrose,
Kirkaldy,	and
Anstruther,	Aberdeen,

or to any member, creek, or other place belonging to, or within any or either of the above ports, shall perform quarantine in Inverkeithing Bay.

Such of them as are or shall be bound to the western ports of Scotland, comprehending the ports of

Port Glasgow,	Fort William,
Greenock,	Ayr,
Irvine,	Port Patrick,
Campbeltoun,	Stanraer,
Oban,	and
Rothsay	Wigtoun,

or to any member, creek, or other place belonging to, or within any or either of the above ports, shall perform quarantine at Holy Loch, in the Frith of Clyde.

Such of them as are or shall be bound to the northern ports of Scotland, comprehending the ports of

Inverness,	Caithness,
Zetland,	and
Orkney,	Stornaway,

or to any member, creek, or other place belonging to, or within any or either of the above ports, shall perform quarantine in Cromarty Bay, in the Murray Frith.

Such

Such of them as are or shall be bound to the south-west ports of Scotland, comprehending the ports of

Dumfries and  
Kirkcudbright,

or to any member, creek, or other place belonging to, or within either of the above ports, shall perform quarantine at Carsthorpe, at the mouth of the river Nith.

Such of them as are or shall be bound to any port in Ireland, between Missen Head and Tuskard, shall perform quarantine in the Bay of Baltimore; such of them as are or shall be bound to any port between Tuskard and Rathlin, shall perform quarantine in Lough Larne and the Bay of Carlingford, near Killoween Point, opposite the town of Carlingford; such of them as are or shall be bound for any port between Rathlin and Tory Island, shall perform quarantine in Ballymastocker Bay, or Red Castle Road, near Londonderry; such of them as are or shall be bound for any port between Tory Island and Blacksod Bay, shall perform quarantine in the harbour of Killybegs. Such of them as shall be bound for any port between Blacksod Bay and Loop Head, shall perform quarantine in Clew Bay, otherwise called the Bay of Burrishowle; and lastly, such of them as shall be bound for any port between Loop Head and Missen Head, shall perform quarantine in Scatterry Bay, in the river of Limerick.

And lastly, such of them as are or shall be bound to any place on the Coasts of the United Kingdom, not within any of the ports or limits hereinbefore mentioned or described, shall perform quarantine at such place hereinbefore appointed for performance of quarantine, as shall be nearest to the port or place to which such vessel respectively shall be so bound.

III. And it is hereby further ordered, that all  
goods,

goods, wares, and merchandizes imported in any such vessels as aforesaid, shall be opened and aired at the several places hereinbefore respectively appointed for the performance of quarantine by such vessels respectively, in the manner and for the time hereinafter directed.

IV. And it is hereby further ordered, that all vessels not having the plague, or such other infectious disease or distemper as aforesaid, actually on board (except any ship of war, transport, or other vessel, in the actual service of Government, under the command of a Commissioned Officer of His Majesty's Navy) arriving in the United Kingdom, and coming from the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary, on the Atlantic Ocean, which shall not be furnished with clean bills of health, shall perform quarantine either in Standgate Creek, or Milford Haven, and no where else. And in case any such merchant or other ship or vessel as aforesaid, coming from any of the places before described, and not furnished with a clean bill of health, shall come or attempt to enter into any of the out-ports of the United Kingdom, or any of the Islands aforesaid, the principal and other Officer of the Customs at such port, or in such Islands, or the Governor or Chief Magistrate thereof, shall cause such vessel to depart from thence immediately, and proceed to Standgate Creek or Milford Haven, to perform quarantine; and all ships of war, transports, and other vessels in the actual service of Government, under the command of Commissioned Officers of His Majesty's Navy, coming from any of the said places, and not being furnished with clean bills of health, shall perform quarantine at the Motherbank, in a separate and distinct place, to be appointed and marked out with yellow buoys for that purpose, in the centre of which place a floating lazaret, moored with chains, shall be stationed, with a yellow flag constantly flying at the mast head; and all  
vessels,

vessels, and boats receiving any person, goods, wares, or merchandize, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, hooks, letters, or any other articles whatever, from or out of any vessel so coming from any of the said places without clean bills of health as aforesaid, shall perform the like quarantine at Milford Haven, Standgate Creek, or at the Motherbank respectively, in the same manner as if such receiving vessels or boats had come from any of the said places without clean bills of health.

And no persons, vessels or boats whatsoever, other than the vessels or boats belonging to the Medical Attendant or Superintendant of quarantine, or his assistant or other boats regularly employed under the authority of the Commissioners of the Customs in the quarantine service, shall go, under any pretence whatever, within the limits so marked out, except in case of special necessity and emergency, and with permission, first had and obtained from the Superintendant of quarantine, or his assistant; and all vessels being furnished with clean bills of health, and boats liable to quarantine which may be ordered to perform quarantine at the Motherbank, shall come to an anchor within the limits of the said yellow buoys in such place as shall be directed by the Superintendant of quarantine or his Assistant, and shall be kept separate and apart from His Majesty's ships of war, transports, and vessels in the service of Government, and having foul bills of health, which may be performing quarantine within the limits marked out by the said yellow buoys.

V. And it is hereby further ordered, that all vessels coming from any port or place in Europe, without the Streights, or on the Continent of America, at which there is not a regular establishment for the performance of quarantine, declared sufficient by His Majesty in Council as aforesaid, and having on board any of the articles hereinafter  
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enumerated, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of Turkey, or of any place in Africa, within the Streights of Gibraltar, or in the West Barbary, on the Atlantic Ocean ; and all vessels and boats receiving any of the said goods, wares, or merchandize, or other articles as aforesaid, from or out of the said vessels, shall, together with all persons (as well Pilots as others), goods, wares, and merchandize, and all articles on board thereof, perform the same quarantine, for such time, in such manner, and at such places respectively as is herein directed with respect to vessels coming from the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary, on the Atlantic Ocean, with clean bills of health

VI. Provided, always, that in case it shall happen that any vessel being liable to quarantine, and having a clean bill of health on board, and bound to any of the ports or places aforesaid, shall have passed the port or place hereby appointed for such vessel to perform quarantine, either from the Commander or Master, being ignorant of his liability to perform the same, or from the said vessel having been carried past the said port or place by stress of weather, or any other unavoidable circumstance, the said Commander or Master, upon proof thereof being made by the oath of such Commander or Master, and likewise of the pilot (if any on board), to the satisfaction of the Superintendant of Quarantine or his assistant, or of the principal or other Officer of the Customs authorised to act in that behalf, and that the said passing such port or place was not done intentionally, and with a view of evading the regulations of quarantine, may be permitted to proceed and repair to any other port or place appointed for the performance of quarantine in the discretion of such Superintendant or his assistant or the principal or other Officer of the Customs authorised as aforesaid, keeping the proper quarantine signal hoisted during the whole time, and such Commander or Master



ter shall there perform quarantine with such vessel, and all persons, goods, wares, and merchandizes, and other articles on board, in the same manner as if he had been bound to such port or place.

VII. And it is hereby further ordered, that no vessel liable to quarantine, not bound to any port or place in the United Kingdom or the Islands aforesaid, shall touch at or attempt to enter any port or place in the United Kingdom, or the Islands aforesaid, (whether such port or place shall have been appointed for the performance of quarantine or not), except for orders, or in consequence of stress of weather, or any damage, loss, or accidents of the seas the circumstances and necessity of which shall be proved upon oath as aforesaid to the satisfaction of the Superintendant of Quarantine or his assistant, or of the principal or other Officer of the Customs (authorized to act in that behalf), and that the Commanders and Masters of all such vessels, by whom and with respect to which such satisfactory proof shall have been made as aforesaid, shall be examined by such Superintendant or his assistant, or the principal or other Officer of the Customs, and shall give true answers upon oath to the preliminary quarantine questions hereinafter directed to be put to the Commanders and Masters of all vessels liable to perform quarantine, and shall likewise strictly conform in all respects to all such directions as they shall receive from such Superintendant or his assistant, or the principal or other Officer of the Customs as aforesaid, as well with respect to their stay or continuance at such port, and their departure from thence, and repairing to any other port or place for that purpose, as also with respect to all other orders, regulations, and restrictions, touching or concerning quarantine, and in default of making such satisfactory proof, or giving true answers to such questions, or of obeying and complying with such directions, orders, regulations, and restrictions as aforesaid, the said Com-

Commanders, Masters, or other persons having the charge of such vessels, shall be compelled forthwith to proceed to sea with such vessels ; and the said Superintendent or his assistant, or the principal or other Officer of the Customs, shall use all necessary means for that purpose, calling to his aid the Commanders or other Officers of any of His Majesty's ships of war, if their assistance shall appear to be necessary.

VIII. And it is hereby further ordered, that where any vessel shall attempt to enter into any port or place in the United Kingdom or the Islands aforesaid, whether such port or place shall have been appointed for the performance of quarantine or not, the Superintendent of Quarantine or his assistant (if there shall be such Superintendent or assistant at such port or place), or if not, the principal Officer of His Majesty's Customs at such port or place, or such Officer of the Customs as shall be authorized by the Commissioners of the Customs, or any four or more of them, to act in that behalf shall go off to such vessel and shall, at a convenient distance from such ship or vessel, keeping to windward, demand of the Commander, Master, or other person having charge of such vessel, answers to the following preliminary questions :

1st. What is the name of the vessel, and the name of the Commander or Master ?

2d. Are you the Commander, or Master ? where does she belong ?

3d. From whence do you come ?

4th. To what place are you bound ?

5th. At what ports have you touched since you left the port of your lading on your homeward voyage ?

6th. What vessels have you had intercourse or communication with on your passage, and from whence did they come ?

7th. Did the plague or any other infectious disease or distemper prevail in any degree at the place from

from whence you sailed on your homeward voyage, or at any of the places at which you have touched? If at any, say at which, and when? Are any persons on board your ship suffering under any infectious disease, or have any persons died or been ill of a disease of that nature in the homeward passage? And if any, what number? And if any have died or been ill of such disease, were their bedding and clothes destroyed?

(If the vessel shall have sailed from any port in Europe without the Streights, or on the Continent of America).

8th. Have you on board any goods enumerated in this list?

(Handing up a list of articles enumerated) if you have specify the same, and whether they are of the growth, produce or manufacture of Turkey, or of any place in Africa within the Streights of Gibraltar, or in the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, or of what other place? Have you any declaration to prove of what place they are the growth, produce, or manufacture?

(If the vessel comes from the Mediterranean, or from any other place respecting which there is any Order in Council in force concerning quarantine)

9th. Have you any, and what bill of health?

10th. What number of Officers, mariners, and passengers have you on board?

(And in cases of vessels coming from or having touched at any port or place on the Continent of America, or the islands adjacent thereto, or coming from or having touched at any ports in the West Indies, the following questions are to be put in addition to the aforesaid questions):

11th. In the course of your voyage have any persons on board suffered from sickness of any kind; what was the nature of such sickness, and when did it prevail? How many persons were affected by it,

and have any of them died in the course of the voyage ?

12th. How long after sailing from your port of lading, or having touched at any port on the Continent of America, or the islands adjacent thereto, or any of the ports in the West Indies, was the first appearance of disease observed ?

13th. How had the persons attacked been employed before they came on board ?

14th. Had they been employed in loading or unloading the vessel before she left the port ?

15th. Had the place which they inhabited before they sailed the reputation of being healthy ; or was it subject particularly to the fever incident to the country ?

16th. Had the fever been frequent in the place before the vessel sailed ?

17th. Did the persons who were ill on board your vessel fall sick nearly about the same time, or within a few days of each other ; or did the disorder spread successively from one to another and increase considerably ; or did it abate gradually and cease to multiply as the distance from the ports you sailed from or touched at as aforesaid increased ?

18th. What was the greatest number of persons ill at the most sickly period of your voyage ?

19th. What were the whole number of persons on board your vessel when you sailed ?

20th. What is the whole number of persons now ill on board your vessel ?

21st. Can you state what were the symptoms of illness with which your crew was first attacked, and what was the daily succession and change in them till their death ?

22d. Whether any and what medicines have been used, and what methods have been adopted to prevent its spreading among the crew ?

23d. Whether attention has been paid to cleanliness and ventilation on board your vessel ?

24th,

24th. When did you sail from the port or place from whence you took on board your outward cargo, and at what place did you touch before you arrived at the port or place where you took in your present cargo?

25th. Did you carry any bill of health with you to the port or place where you took in the cargo you have now on board? From what place? Were the said bills of health clean, unclean, or suspected?

And such Commander, Master, or other person having charge of such vessel shall, upon such demand, give a true answer to such questions in writing or otherwise, and upon oath, or not upon oath; according as he shall be required by such Superintendent or his Assistant, or principal Officer or other Officer of the Customs, authorised as aforesaid, under such pains and penalties as are inflicted by the said hereinbefore-recited Act.

And if it shall appear by the answers so given to the said questions, that the said vessel is liable to quarantine, the said Commander, Master, or other person having the charge or command thereof, shall be directed to repair, and shall repair forthwith, with such vessel to the proper place appointed in that behalf for the performance of quarantine, and shall not be permitted to remain in or enter into any port or place, other than the port or place so appointed as aforesaid, unless compelled by stress of weather, damage, loss, or other injury unavoidably occasioned to the vessel by the perils of the seas; which stress of weather, damage, loss, or other injury, and that the said damage, loss, or other injury was unavoidable and not wilfully or intentionally done or occasioned, shall be made appear by the oath and examination of such Commander or Master, and of the Pilot (if any) on board, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent or his Assistant, or of the principal or other Officer of the

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the Customs, authorised as aforesaid, at the port or place in which he shall be so detained, or into which he shall be so compelled to enter as aforesaid; in default of which satisfactory proof, or when the cause of such vessel so coming in as aforesaid shall no longer exist, such Superintendent, Assistant, principal or other Officer of the Customs, authorised as aforesaid, shall direct, and (if necessary) compel such vessel to repair to the proper place appointed in that behalf for the performance of quarantine, and shall use all necessary means for that purpose.

IX. And it is hereby further ordered, that on the arrival of any vessel liable to quarantine, in any port or place hereby appointed for the performance of quarantine, the Superintendent of Quarantine or his Assistant, or, in case of such Superintendent and his Assistant being otherwise necessarily engaged, the principal Officer of His Majesty's Customs at such port or place, or such Officer of the Customs as shall be duly authorized to act in that behalf (together with the Medical Attendant, in such cases as shall be thought to require his assistance), shall go alongside such vessel in a boat (keeping to windward), and shall see the Officers, crew, and all other persons belonging to or being on board such vessel mustered on the gangway, and the Superintendent of Quarantine, or his Assistant, or such principal or other Officer of the Customs authorized as aforesaid, shall then and there, in the presence of the crew, put the following questions to the Commander, Master, or other person having charge of the vessel :

1st. What is the name of the vessel, and the name of her Commander or Master?

2d. Are you the Commander or Master?

3d. To what port or place does she belong?

4th. When did you sail from the port or place from whence you took on board your outward cargo,



cargo, and at what places did you touch before you arrived at the port or place where you took in your present cargo?

5th. Did you carry any bill or bills of health with you to the port or place where you took in the cargo you have now on board? From what places? Were the said bills of health clean, unclean or suspected?

6th. From what port or place does she now come? When did you sail from such port or place, and at what place or places have you touched in the course of the voyage?

7th. Have you any bill or bills of health on board? From what place or places? Are the same clean, unclean, or suspected? Produce them.

(If the vessel shall have sailed from any port or place in Europe without the Straights, or on the Continent of America).

8th. Of what articles does your cargo consist? Have you on board any goods enumerated in this list?

(Handing up a list of articles enumerated).

If you have, specify the same, and whether they are of the growth, produce or manufacture of Turkey, or of any place in Africa within the Straights of Gibraltar, or in the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, or of what other place? Have you any declaration to prove of what place they are the growth, produce, or manufacture?

9th. At what place or places was the cargo, or any part thereof, taken on board? On what day did you arrive at the place or places where you took in the whole, or any and what part of the cargo? And on what day did you sail from such place or places, and what part of your cargo was taken in at each place, and when?

10th. Did the plague or any other infectious disease or distemper prevail in any degree at the places from whence you sailed, or at any of the places at which



which your cargo was taken on board, or at which you touched? If at any, say at which, and when.

11th. Did you hear of any report, or are you aware of any suspicion having existed at the time of your sailing, that the plague or any other infectious disease prevailed at the place from whence you sailed, or at any other place in the Mediterranean (or in America or the West Indies as the case may be).

12th. What number of Officers, mariners, passengers, or other persons have you on board? describe the number of each.

13th. At what port did you take on board your passengers?

14th. Were they residents at that place, or had they been embarked as passengers on board any other vessel from any other places, and from what places, and at what time?

15th. Do the said Officers, mariners, passengers, and other persons consist of the same individuals as were on board at the port from which you sailed upon your homeward voyage? If any other persons have been taken on board, or if any of your Officers, crew, or passengers have quitted your vessel since you sailed from such port, or before your arrival at this place, or if any other alterations in that respect have taken place, specify the same, the causes, and the time or times of such alterations.

16th. What number of persons (if any) have died on board during the voyage? Outwards or homewards, or at any port at which you have touched? When and in what part of the voyage did such person or persons die? Of what disease or distemper?

17th. Have any of your Officers, mariners, or other persons of your crew who sailed with you on your outward voyage died or left the vessel?

18th. In the course of your voyage outward or homeward, or at any port at which you have touched,

touched, have any persons on board suffered from sickness of any kind? What was the nature of such sickness? When did it prevail? How many persons were affected by it? Are there any convalescents on board? Or are all persons on board at present in good health?

19th. Were any of those who died, or who have been sick in the course of the voyage, or at any port at which you have touched, affected, or suspected to have been affected, by any infectious disease or distemper?

Were the bedding and clothes of such deceased and sick persons destroyed? If so, when and in what manner? Were any of the persons immediately employed about the sick afterwards taken ill? If so, of what disease, and in how many days after having been so employed?

20th. At what precise time did such deaths happen? In how many days after being indisposed did the sick die? What were the most obvious appearances of the disease?

21st. Have you spoken to or otherwise had any communication with any vessels at sea during the voyage? What were the names of such vessels, and to what country, port, or place did they belong? From what ports or places were they coming, or at what ports or places had they touched on their voyage, and to what country, ports, or places were they bound? What was the nature of the communication held? What do you know respecting the state of health on board such vessel?

22d. Have there been any letters, parcels, or other articles delivered out of or received into your vessel from any vessel or boat met with on the voyage, or before or since your arrival at this place, and what were such letters, parcels, or articles, and where were the same delivered or received, and into or out of what vessel or boat?

23. Have you any packages or parcels which  
 1825. X x you

you have taken charge of? If so, what are their contents, and when and where did you take them on board?

24th. What Pilots or other persons from the shores of the United Kingdom, or from the Islands of Scilly, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, have been or are now on board your vessel, or have had any communication whatever with the ship's company, or any of the passengers during the voyage homewards, or before or since your arrival at this place? If any such Pilots or other persons have come on board, and have afterwards quitted your vessel: specify the names of such persons, and the time, manner, and circumstances of their so quitting your vessel?

25th. Did you leave any British vessels at any of the ports you sailed from? If you did, mention their names, and the names of the Commanders.

26th. Were such vessels loading, were they near their departure, and whither were they bound?

27th. Did you meet with any British vessels at any of the places you touched at? If you did, say when, where, and what were the names and destinations of such vessels, and to what ports or places did they belong?

28th. Do you know whether any foreign vessels, loading at the port from which you sailed, were bound beyond the Streights of Gibraltar? and if so, what were they, and whither were they bound?

29th. Do you know whether any person whatever employed in loading your vessel, or in bringing any articles into it, or having any communication on board thereof, was taken ill during such employment or communication? or whether, by the absence of such person or persons in the course of such employment, any suspicion was entertained of their having been taken ill? If so, of what disease?

30th. Do you know whether or not your cargo, or any part thereof, had been long in Warehouse  
before

before its being taken on board? If you do, say how long. Have you any knowledge of its being packed or handled on shore, or conveyed from shore, or stowed on board by persons affected with the plague, or any other infectious disease or distemper?

X. And it is further ordered, that the answers to the aforesaid questions shall be taken down in writing, and the Commander, Master, or other person having the charge of such vessel shall solemnly make oath to the truth thereof before the Superintendent of Quarantine, or his Assistant, or the principal or other Officer of the Customs authorized as aforesaid (as the case may be), and such Superintendent of Quarantine, or his Assistant, or such principal or other Officer of the Customs as aforesaid (with the advice of the Medical Attendant, if such advice shall be judged necessary), shall, according to the answers returned to the questions herein before set forth, then appoint a proper place or station for such Commander, Master, or other person having the charge of such vessel, to repair to with such vessel, who thereupon shall, as soon as possible, after having answered the foregoing questions, repair with such vessel to such place or station where the said vessel shall be forthwith placed, and shall there perform Quarantine accordingly; the said Commander, or Master, or other person having the charge of such vessel carrying with him the log-book, manifest, and all the ship's papers, all of which he shall there deliver to the Superintendent of Quarantine, or his Assistant, or to the principal or other Officer of the Customs authorized as aforesaid (as the case may be), the said log-book, manifest, and papers having been first immersed in vinegar and fumigated; and such Commander, Master, or other person having the charge of such vessel, shall there solemnly make oath to the truth of the contents of such log-book, to the best of his recollection and belief, or shall state and specify

upon oath in what particulars alone the same, or any part thereof, is false and incorrect, and whether every particular entry therein was made as soon after the fact as possible; and if not, for what reason it was delayed, and when it was made; and also to the truth of all the other ship's papers, before such Superintendent, or his Assistant, or the principal or other Officer of the Customs authorized as aforesaid, and shall obey and conform to all such directions as he shall then receive, touching the performance of Quarantine, from such Superintendent, or his Assistant, or the principal or other Officer of the Customs authorized as aforesaid.

XI. And it is hereby further ordered, that in the case of vessels liable to quarantine arriving at any of the ports of the United Kingdom or Islands aforesaid, if any suspicious circumstances shall appear in the answers returned to the said questions by the Commander or Master, or other person having charge of any such vessel, or from any other circumstance, the proper Officer of the Customs at such port or island shall immediately transmit such answers, and give notice of the cause of such suspicion to the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, and shall, without regard to the bill of health, whether clean or otherwise, order such vessel to a station distant from all other vessels in the same port or place, and put her under special guard, in order the more effectually to prevent all communication therewith.

XII. And it is hereby further ordered, that all vessels liable to quarantine as aforesaid, and being furnished with clean bills of health, as well as the crews and passengers on board the same, shall perform a quarantine of fifteen days, in the manner heretofore practised, which quarantine shall commence from the time when such part of the cargo, if any, as is hereinafter enumerated, shall have been

been delivered into a floating lazaret in Standgate Creek or Milford Haven, in case the ship or vessel shall perform quarantine in Standgate Creek or Milford Haven ; or into the lighters, or other proper vessels appointed for that purpose, in case the vessel shall perform quarantine at any of the places hereinbefore appointed for the performance thereof by vessels bound to any of the out ports or islands aforesaid ; but in cases where no part of the cargo shall consist of such enumerated goods, then such quarantine of fifteen days shall commence on the day on which the Master or other person having charge of such vessel shall have arrived with such vessel at the station so appointed as aforesaid.

XIII. And it is hereby further ordered, with respect to all goods, wares and merchandizes coming from the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, in vessels furnished with clean bills of health, that all goods, wares and merchandizes, other than such as are hereinafter enumerated, shall be aired and treated on board the vessel in which they shall arrive according to the manner heretofore practised respecting such goods imported in vessels furnished with clean bills of health, and shall continue to be so treated for and during the space of one week ; and all such goods, wares, and merchandizes as are hereinafter enumerated, so coming in vessels with clean bills of health, shall be removed from the vessel to the place appointed for that purpose, and shall be aired and treated in the manner heretofore practised with regard to such goods, wares and merchandizes, and shall continue to be so treated for and during the space of fifteen days.

XIV. And it is hereby further ordered, with respect to all goods, wares and merchandizes, and other articles as aforesaid, brought or imported in vessels not having the plague or other infectious disease or distemper as aforesaid actually on board,  
and



and which may arrive in any of the ports of the United Kingdom or the Islands aforesaid, coming from the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, not being furnished with clean bills of health, that such goods, wares and merchandize, and other articles as aforesaid (such vessel having first repaired to Standgate Creek or Milford Haven as hereinbefore directed) shall perform quarantine in a floating lazaret, either at Standgate Creek or Milford Haven, and no where else, in the manner and for the time hereinafter mentioned.

XV. And it is hereby further ordered, that immediately after the Commander, Master, or other person having charge of every such vessel so arriving with a foul bill of health, or on board of which infection shall have appeared, shall have undergone the examination hereinbefore directed, and shall have arrived with his vessel at the station so appointed as aforesaid, two Quarantine Guardians shall be placed on board such vessel by the Superintendent of Quarantine or his Assistant.

XVI. And it is hereby further ordered, that all persons on board any vessel under quarantine may be permitted to have communication with others by letters, under the following regulations and restrictions, viz.

An Officer appointed by the Superintendent of Quarantine shall daily, at a fixed hour, go round the different lazarets and vessels in quarantine to receive letters, the usual precaution of dipping such letters in vinegar, and putting them into the fumigating box, being always first observed; and such letters shall remain in the fumigating box until such time as the Superintendent shall give directions for taking them out to be forwarded, and no person, except the said Superintendent of Quarantine, or his Assistant, or one of the guardians on board the vessel, shall be permitted to deliver such letters

from



from such fumigating box ; and the said persons so hereby authorized to deliver the same shall take care, where several letters or papers are inclosed together, to slit open the covers in manner practised in the lazarets of the Mediterranean. And all letters to such persons so under quarantine shall be delivered to the Superintendant or his Assistant, and shall be distributed by him, or according to his directions ; and no communication or conference shall be had by persons not under quarantine, with persons so under quarantine, except by permission, or in the presence of the Superintendant or his Assistant, and under such regulations and restrictions as shall be directed by the said Superintendant.

Provided always that the medical attendant and Superintendant, or his Assistant, or any other person duly authorised by an Order in Council, may go on board any vessel under quarantine without such medical attendant or Superintendant, or his Assistant, being in any way subject to the restraint of quarantine.

XVII. And it is hereby further ordered, that a night watch shall be regularly kept, and a sufficient number of guard boats and Officers shall be appointed, for the purpose of preventing all clandestine communications with persons under quarantine ; and all the boats belonging to vessels under quarantine, either at Standgate Creek, Milford Haven, or at the other out-ports, shall be taken from them, and no use made of such boats, except for the purpose of carrying goods to the lazaret, or, upon occasions of necessity, such necessity to be determined by the Superintendant of Quarantine, and such boats shall not be delivered up to the Commanders or Masters of such vessels, until the expiration of the quarantine to be respectively performed by them.

XVIII. And it is hereby further ordered, that the Superintendant of Quarantine, or his Assistant,

ant, or some other proper person appointed by the Superintendent, shall, as often as required, afford assistance and provide necessaries for the persons under quarantine, taking care to allow of no improper communication with the persons employed for that purpose ; which persons shall always place their boats to windward, and shall deliver, by means of buckets, the articles supplied by them.

XIX. And it is hereby further ordered, that the quarantine guardians who shall be placed on board vessels, shall be instructed to take especial care that nothing whatever be delivered from on board such vessels when under quarantine, without an order, in writing, from the Superintendent, or his Assistant, every such order to be entered in a book by one of the said guardians, and the original to be delivered back to the Superintendent, or his Assistant ; and nothing, however little susceptible it may be thought to be of infection, shall be conveyed from one vessel under quarantine to another, nor any personal intercourse be permitted from any such vessel to another ; and one of the quarantine guardians, when thereto required by the Superintendent of Quarantine, or his Assistant, shall accompany the lighters and boats which shall be employed in passing to or from the vessel on board of which such guardians are placed, during the passage of such lighters and boats to and from such vessel, in order to prevent any communication in the transit of the cargo from the vessels to any floating lazaret, and shall take care, after every removal of goods, that no remnants of cotton, or of any other enumerated article, remain in the lighters or the boats, but shall, before leaving off work, collect and deliver such remnants into the lazaret with the last package which they shall then carry from the said vessel.

XX. And it is hereby further ordered, that the said guardians shall take care that, after the discharge

charge of the cargoes into the lazaret, the holds and between decks of the vessels shall be completely swept, and the sweepings burnt.

XXI. And it is hereby further ordered, that the said guardians shall diligently search the lockers, chests, and other repositories of the Officers, passengers, and crews, and every part of the vessels, so that no article so enumerated, nor any matter or thing considered as susceptible of infection, remain undelivered to the lazaret, unless what shall be declared by the said Superindendant or medical attendant to be requisite for daily use, and shall see that all the said chests, lockers, and other repositories, and all the clothes and bedding in the vessel be daily opened and aired, in such manner as shall be directed by the Superintendent of Quarantine.

XXII. And it is hereby further ordered, that one of the said guardians shall make a daily report to the Superintendent of Quarantine, or his Assistant, and to the medical attendant, of the state of health of every person on board, and whether the regulations of quarantine have been properly complied with; and in case any impediment shall occur in the execution of the duties required of the said guardians, they shall give notice immediately to the Commander, Master, or other person having charge of the vessel in the first instance, and if thereupon such impediment be not instantly removed, they shall then give notice thereof to the Superintendent of Quarantine, or his Assistant, who shall take care to use effectual means for the removal of the same.

XXIII. And it is hereby further ordered, that if any person on board shall fall sick, and any medical person shall be on board the vessel, such medical person shall confer with the medical attendant alongside the vessel, the medical attendant keeping to windward, at a distance of not less than ten feet; and in case there shall be no medical

person on board, and it shall be necessary for the medical attendant to inspect the sick, the visit shall be made at the ship's boat by the medical attendant in his own boat, keeping to windward at the like distance of not less than ten feet ; and if any patient, after being examined in the manner before-mentioned, shall be found to require such medical or chirurgical aid as cannot properly be administered except in the hospital ship, he shall be removed to such hospital ship.

**XXIV.** And it is hereby further ordered, that in case any pestilential disorder shall actually discover itself on board any vessel, or among any of the persons under quarantine, the person or persons affected with such disorder shall be removed, with all possible care and dispatch, under the special direction of the Superintendant of Quarantine and medical attendant, to the hospital ship, and proper attendants shall be assigned to such patient or patients by the Superintendant of Quarantine, with the advice of the medical assistant ; and such patient or patients shall be visited, at a due distance, by the said medical attendant ; and in case nearer approach shall be required, some persons shall be specially appointed by the medical attendant for that purpose.

**XXV.** And it is hereby further ordered, that the passengers and crew of any vessel under quarantine may have the assistance of any medical persons they may desire from the shore, subject to the official visits of the medical attendant, and to such regulations and restrictions as the Superintendant of Quarantine, with the advice of such medical attendant, shall judge necessary, but all such medical persons, as well as all others, if they communicate by contact with the sick, shall perform the same quarantine as the sick persons themselves.

**XXVI.** And it is hereby further ordered, that  
after

after the quarantine guardians shall have been placed on board any vessel, the pilot may quit such vessel, and be removed to the hospital ship, and continue under quarantine until the probationary airing of the goods, wares, and merchandizes, as hereinafter directed, shall be finished; and at the expiration of such probationary airing, such pilot, if he continue free from infection, shall be fumigated and discharged from quarantine: provided always, that during the performance of such quarantine, such pilot shall not have communication with any other person, except under similar restrictions to those herein directed with regard to other persons under quarantine.

XXVII. Provided always, that in case any pestilential accident shall occur among the crew, passengers, or other persons on board any vessel during the probationary airing of the goods, at whatever stage of the quarantine such accident may happen, the quarantine of all the crew, passengers, or other persons, and of the pilot (if there shall be a pilot at that time liable to quarantine, in respect of his having been on board such vessel), as well as of the goods, wares, and merchandizes, shall recommence, and the sick persons shall be sent to the hospital ship, the external guard shall be immediately doubled, and notice of such accident shall be given, with all possible dispatch, to the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council, that they may give such orders thereupon as may appear to them to be necessary.

XXVIII. And for the better guarding against the introduction of plague into the United Kingdom, it is hereby ordered, that in the event of the plague actually appearing on board any vessel on her voyage to any port in the United Kingdom, she shall immediately, if to the southward of Cape St. Vincent, repair to some lazaretto in the Mediterranean, there to perform quarantine,

and if to the northward of Cape St. Vincent, she shall immediately repair to Milford Haven, there to perform quarantine.

XXIX. And it is hereby further ordered, that the baggage, wearing apparel, books and every other article belonging to any person on board any vessel arriving as above-mentioned with a foul bill of health or on board of which infection shall have appeared for which they shall have no immediate occasion, shall be sent to the lazaret, for the purpose of being aired in like manner as other goods of the same description ; and before any of the passengers or crew shall be discharged from quarantine, they, their clothes, and other effects which have remained with them, shall be fumigated.

XXX. And it is hereby further ordered, that immediately after the pilot, and such of the passengers and crew of the vessels so arriving with foul bills of health as may be permitted or directed to perform quarantine as hereinbefore mentioned, shall have quitted the vessel in which they shall have arrived, the hatches of such vessel shall be opened, and the probationary airing of the cargo shall commence, which probationary airing shall be in the following manner, viz. :

Such a number of bales of the enumerated goods, wares and merchandizes hereinafter stated, as can be ranged upon deck, shall be taken from the hold, and the seams at one or both ends being ripped open, the contents shall be handled as much as possible by the sailors in presence of one of the Guardians, and under this process of handling and turning such bales shall remain exposed to the air for six days, and on the subsequent day shall be put into a condition to be, and shall accordingly be, delivered to the lighter appointed to transport them to the floating lazaret, and as soon as the deck is cleared of the first parcel of goods, a second parcel shall be hoisted up, and treated in like manner for the space  
of



of three days, and on the subsequent day shall in like manner be put into such condition, and shall be so delivered as aforesaid; after which a third parcel shall be hoisted up and treated in the same manner also for the space of three days, and on the subsequent day shall in like manner be put into such condition, and shall be so delivered; but in case of any suspicious circumstances arising, the probationary airings shall be extended to eight, six, and four days, making, with the three intermediate days, twenty-one days in the whole, or even to a greater length of time, if circumstances shall require.

XXXI. And it is hereby further ordered, that of the goods, wares, and merchandizes which shall arrive in vessels with foul bills of health, the articles hereinafter enumerated shall be carried to a floating lazaret in Standgate Creek, or at Milford Haven, there to be unpacked, opened, and aired, for the space of forty days, viz. :

Apparel of all kinds.

Artificial flowers.

Bast, or any article made thereof.

Beads, bracelets, or necklaces in strings.

Beds.

Bed ticks.

Books.

Brooms of all sorts.

Brushes of all sorts.

Burdetts,

Cambletts.

Canvass.

Carmenia wool.

Carpets.

Cordage not tarred:

Cotton wool.

Cotton yarn.

Cotton thread.

All articles wholly made or mixed with cotton, silk, wool, thread or yarn.

Down.



Down.

Feathers.

Flax.

Furrier's waste.

Goats hair.

Gold or silver on thread, cotton, hair, wool or silk,  
or any other substance hereinbefore enumerated.

Grogam.

Hats, caps or bonnets, of straw, Chips, Cane, or  
any other material.

Hemp.

Hoofs.

Horn and horn tips.

Hair of all sorts.

Leather.

Linen.

Lutestrings, catlings, or harpstrings.

Maps.

Mattrasses.

Mats and matting.

Mohair yarn.

Nets new or old.

Paper.

Packthread.

Parchment.

Pelts.

Platting of bast, chip, cane, straw, or horse hair.

Quills.

Rags.

Sails and sail-cloth.

Silks, viz. :

Crapes and tiffanies.

Husks and Knubs.

Raw silk.

Thrown and organzine silk.

Waste silk.

Wrought silk.

Skins, hides, and furs, and parts or pieces of skins,  
hides,

hides, and furs, whether undressed, or in part or wholly tanned, tawed, or dressed.

Sponges.

Straw, or any article made or mixed with straw.

Stockings of all sorts.

Thread.

Tow.

Vellum.

Whisks

Wool, whether raw or any wise wrought.

Yarn of all sorts.

And all other goods whatever if they shall have arrived in or with packages, consisting wholly or in part of any of the articles above enumerated in this class, unless such goods shall be removed from such packages as hereinafter mentioned.

XXXII. And it is hereby further ordered, That the expurgation of the goods, wares, and merchandizes enumerated as before mentioned, after they have been removed to the Floating Lazaret, shall proceed in the following manner; that is to say: All bales of cotton shall be opened from one end to the other, and so much taken out as to leave room for handling daily the interior of the bale. The following articles, viz.:

Rags,

Raw wool,

Goats wool,

Carmenia wool, and

Hair,

shall be taken out of the bags or bales, and shall be ranged in low heaps, not above four feet high, and successively handled and rummaged.

All bales of raw silk, silk stracee (or refuse), and silk thrown, shall be opened on one side from end to end, the cords loosened, and way made, by removing a number of skins, for the porters to handle the interior of the bales; and at the expiration of twenty days, that side of the bale which has been

been opened being resewed, the other side shall be ripped open, and the contents handled and aired in the like manner, till the thirty-fifth day, when the bales shall be put in order for delivery.

All packages of cotton, of yarn, of thread, of silk stuffs, of cotton stuffs, or burdetts, of camblets, and of linen, shall be opened, and the piece-goods piled in rows, lattice fashion, or in pyramids, turned every four days, and completely spread out and suspended on cords for several days.

Cases of papers, books, parchment, cases of sponges, and silk and thread stockings, shall be entirely unpacked, and the smaller parcels separated from each other, and so disposed as to admit of thorough airing,

Feathers,

Straw hats,

Artificial flowers,

Coral beads in String,

Brushes,

shall be spread out in the same manner.

Carpets,

Furs,

Hides and skins,

shall be unbaled, and each piece shall be spread and suspended on cords, sometimes in the open air, and frequently turned.

All goods packed in or with straw, cotton, or any other enumerated article, or considered as susceptible, shall be entirely taken out of or separated from the same, and carefully aired.

All goods enumerated above, concerning the expurgation of which no particular directions have been hereinbefore given, shall be unpacked, opened, aired, and handled in like manner, so far as may be, as is hereinbefore directed, with regard to goods of a similar description.

XXXIII. And it is hereby further ordered, that after the delivery of all the goods, wares, and merchandizes

chandizes enumerated as before mentioned, into a floating lazaret, the vessel, with the rest of the cargo, shall then commence and perform quarantine of thirty days, during which, the packages of the goods, wares, or merchandizes, not enumerated, remaining on board such ship or vessel, shall be frequently swept and shifted, and moved from time to time as much as possible, according to the nature thereof, so as to admit of free ventilation; and at the expiration of the said thirty days, if all persons on board continue free from every appearance of infection, the vessel, and such part of the crew, passengers, and cargo as shall have remained on board, shall be finally fumigated and discharged.

XXXIV. Provided always, that if all the persons on board remain in health, dried fruits having been shifted from baskets or other packages made of articles enumerated, or considered as susceptible, when such dried fruits shall have been imported in such packages, may be delivered in twenty days; dried fruits in packages of wood in ten days; barrels of oil, the bungs being first tarred, and the barrels brushed, and then thoroughly washed in sea-water, in ten days; grain, pulse, and other seed in bulk, on the eleventh day, after having been passed through an iron grating, in order to detect any susceptible matter that may be mixed therewith; grain, pulse, and other seeds in sacks, or in casks or baskets of rush mat, being shifted into fresh sacks or packages in like manner, on the eleventh day, being likewise passed through an iron grating; but in all cases where any goods, wares, or merchandizes shall have been shifted from such susceptible packages as aforesaid into fresh packages, the said susceptible packages shall be sent to the lazaret to perform quarantine, according to the nature thereof, or shall be destroyed, or shall be dipped in the sea, and then remain on board the

importing vessel till the expiration of the quarantine at the option of the importer

XXXV. And it is hereby further ordered, that the quarantine of all goods, wares, and merchandizes (as well such as are directed to be left in, as such as are to be removed from the vessel) in cases where the cargo shall consist partly of enumerated articles, and partly of non-enumerated articles, shall commence and be computed from the day on which the whole of the enumerated articles shall have been removed from the vessel importing the same, to be opened and aired in the manner before directed (except as hereinbefore particularly excepted.)

XXXVI. And it is hereby further ordered, that the quarantine of thirty days to be performed by all vessels arriving without clean bills of health, but with cargoes wholly consisting of articles considered as not susceptible of infection, and not enumerated, shall commence and be computed from the day on which the quarantine guardians shall be put on board.

XXXVII. And it is hereby further ordered, that all vessels, and all persons, goods, wares, and merchandizes on board thereof, arriving with suspected bills of health (commonly called touched patents or bills), shall respectively perform quarantine, and be treated in the same manner as above directed, concerning vessels arriving with foul bills of health; and persons, goods, wares, and merchandizes, arriving in such vessels, except only that such vessels, persons, goods, wares, and merchandizes, so arriving with suspected bills of health, shall respectively be subject to ten days less quarantine.

XXXVIII. And it is hereby further ordered, that with respect to all vessels whatsoever having on board any of the articles enumerated as before stated, and intending to import the same into any port

port or place in the United Kingdom, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, from any port or place in Europe without the Streights, or on the Continent of America; at which there is not a regular establishment for the performance of quarantine, declared sufficient by His Majesty in Council, as aforesaid; the Master or other person having charge of every such vessel is hereby required to bring with him a declaration made by the owner, proprietor, shipper, or consignee of such vessel; or of the goods, wares, and merchandizes enumerated as aforesaid on board the same respectively, upon oath before some magistrate of the port or place from whence such master or other person having the charge or command of such vessel shall have brought the said goods, wares, and merchandizes; and attested by such magistrate, and also by the British Consul or Vice Consul, or in case there shall be no British Consul or Vice Consul there, then by two known British Merchants; in which declaration it shall be stated, either negatively, that the said enumerated goods, wares, and merchandizes, are not of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Turkey, or of any place in Africa, within the Streights of Gibraltar, or in the West Barbary, on the Atlantic Ocean; or affirmatively, of what place they are the growth, produce, or manufacture; and if they are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the countries last mentioned, then it shall be stated in such declaration whether the said vessel is or is not the same in which the enumerated goods, wares, and merchandizes so imported, were brought from Turkey, or from any of the countries last mentioned; and in case the vessel is the same, the master or other person having the charge or command of such vessel, is hereby required to bring with him the bill or bills of health, granted at the port where any such goods were originally taken on board, or copies



thereof attested by a Notary Public ; and if the vessel having on board such goods, wares, and merchandizes, shall be other than that in which they were imported into any port or place in Europe without the Streights, or on the Continent of America, at which there is not a regular establishment for the performance of quarantine, declared sufficient by His Majesty in Council as aforesaid, the master or other person having the charge of such vessel is hereby required to bring with him a declaration made and attested in like manner as the declaration before mentioned, in which it shall be stated whether the said enumerated goods, wares, and merchandizes, were imported into the ports of the countries last mentioned in a vessel with or without a clean bill of health ; and such master or other person having the charge of any such vessel, if the same shall be bound to the port of London, or to the river of Thames or Medway, shall forthwith produce such declaration or declarations (as the case may be) to the Superintendant of quarantine, or his assistant at Standgate Creek, or if the same shall be bound to any of the out ports or islands aforesaid, to the Superintendant of Quarantine, or his Assistant, or to the principal or other Officer of the Customs authorized to act in that behalf at such out port or place ; and if it shall appear that none of the said enumerated goods, wares, or merchandizes on board such vessel are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Turkey, or of any place in Africa, within the Streights of Gibraltar, or in the West Barbary, on the Atlantic Ocean, such vessel importing the same shall not be obliged to perform quarantine, but shall, on production of such declaration to the Superintendant, or his Assistant, or to the principal or other Officer of the Customs as aforesaid, be admitted to an entry in the usual and legal manner ; but if it shall appear that such enumerated goods,



goods, wares, or merchandizes, or any part thereof, are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the countries last mentioned, or if no such declaration shall be produced by the master or other person having the charge of such vessel as aforesaid, then the Superintendant of Quarantine, or his Assistant, or the principal or other Officer of the Customs authorised to act in that behalf as aforesaid, at the port or place at which such vessel shall arrive as the case may be, shall take care that every such vessel, as well as the officers, crew, passengers, and the entire cargo on board the same, shall perform quarantine, according to the nature of the case, at such and the same places as are hereinbefore appointed for the performance of quarantine for the same time, and in the same manner as vessels, their Officers, crews, passengers, and cargoes, coming from the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, with clean bills of health, are hereinbefore respectively required to perform quarantine.

Provided always, that if the Master or other person having charge of any vessel coming from any port or place whatever at which there is no regular establishment of quarantine declared sufficient by His Majesty in Council, shall bring with him a declaration on oath made by the Owner, Proprietor, Shipper, or Consignee of such vessel, or of the goods, wares, and merchandizes on board thereof respectively, before the British Consul, or Vice Consul residing at or near such port or place, to the same purport and effect as aforesaid, that then and in such case the declaration so made as last aforesaid, shall have the like force and effect to all intents and purposes whatever as if attested and sworn before a Magistrate in manner aforesaid.

XXXIX. And it is hereby further ordered, that all vessels arriving in the ports of the United Kingdom, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark,

Sark, or Man, having come from the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, which, with their Officers, crews, passengers, and cargoes, shall have previously performed quarantine in the lazaret of Malta; Ancona, Venice, Messina, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste; or Marseilles, shall upon their arrival be put under quarantine in some of the ports or places hereinbefore appointed for the performance of quarantine, until the Commander, Master, or other person having the charge of such vessel shall have produced to the Superintendent of Quarantine or his Assistant, or to the principal or other Officer of the Customs authorized to act in that behalf, the proper documents to prove that such vessel, and the Officers, crew, passengers, and cargo on board the same, have duly performed quarantine in one of the lazarets last mentioned; and upon so producing such documents the said vessel shall not be obliged to perform quarantine, but shall, together with the goods, wares, and merchandizes on board thereof, remain at such quarantine station until duly released by Order in Council.

XL. And it is hereby further ordered, that all Masters or other persons having the charge of any vessels clearing outwards from any port or place in the United Kingdom or the Islands aforesaid for any port or place in the Mediterranean, or in the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, or for any port or place respecting which there shall at the time of such clearing out be any Order of His Majesty in Council in force, subjecting vessels coming from thence to quarantine, shall receive from the principal Officers of the Customs at such port or place a printed paper containing an abstract of such quarantine regulations as shall be thought necessary to be most generally notified and observed by such Masters, their Officers, crews, and passengers on board; and every such Master, or other person having charge of any such vessel, shall cause the said

printed

printed paper to be affixed on some convenient and conspicuous part of his said vessel and there to remain so affixed until the return of his said vessel to some port or place in the United Kingdom or the Islands aforesaid, provided the said vessel shall return to the United Kingdom or the Islands aforesaid within twelve months.

**XLI.** And it is hereby further ordered, that every Commander, Master, or other person having the charge or command of any vessel about to sail from any port or place in the United Kingdom, or the Islands aforesaid for any port or place in the Mediterranean, or in the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, or for any port or place respecting which there shall at the time of such clearing out be any Order of His Majesty in Council in force subjecting vessels coming from thence to quarantine, shall, before his departure, provide and take on board one or more of the quarantine signal flags, and lanthorns directed by the hereinbefore recited Act of Parliament, and likewise a proper quantity of materials and instruments for fumigation and immersion, and shall keep the same on board, to be used in the manner herein before directed upon the return of such vessel to any port or place in the United Kingdom.

**XLII.** And it is hereby further ordered, that the Commanders of any of His Majesty's ships of war, who shall meet any vessel liable to perform quarantine, coming to any of the ports of the United Kingdom, or of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, shall take due care to prevent the landing of any goods, wares, merchandizes, or persons from on board the same, until they shall be put under the direction of the Superintendent of Quarantine or his Assistant at Standgate Creek, or Milford Haven, or under the direction of the Superintendent or his Assistant, or the Principal or other Officer of His Majesty's Customs,

Customs, authorized to act in that behalf as aforesaid, at any of the out-ports or places hereinbefore mentioned.

**XLIII** And it is hereby further ordered, that the Commissioners and other Officers of His Majesty's Customs do use their utmost diligence and care that all regulations, for the performance of quarantine before directed, be duly observed.

**XLIV.** And it is hereby further ordered, that the Commanders of His Majesty's ships of war, as likewise the Commanders of His Majesty's forts and garrisons lying near the sea coasts, and all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Chief Magistrates, Constables, Headboroughs, Tithingmen, and all other Officers and Ministers of Justice, shall be aiding and assisting to the said Superintendants of Quarantine and their Assistants, and to the principal and other Officers of His Majesty's Customs, and to all others that shall be concerned in stopping such vessels as aforesaid, and in bringing them to the places appointed for the performance of quarantine, as well as in enforcing due performance thereof.

**XLV.** And it is hereby further ordered, that this Order and the regulations herein contained shall take effect and be in force from and after the date hereof.

Provided always, that the regulation with respect to the production of declarations for enumerated articles brought from any port or place in Europe, without the Streights, shall commence and take effect on the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and for the like articles brought from any port or place on the Continent of America, on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and not before ; until which respective times such proof shall be required and admitted as to the growth, produce, and manufacture of such articles, as shall be

be thought expedient, and shall be directed by the Lords and others of His Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them.

XLVI. And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Master-General, and the rest of the principal Officers of the Ordnance, His Majesty's Secretary at War, and the Governors and Commanders-in-Chief for the time being of the said Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

*C. C. Greville.*

FROM THE  
SECOND SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 9,  
1825.

*India-Board, August 9, 1825.*

A DISPATCH has been received at the East India-House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, with inclosures, of which the following are copies and extracts :

*Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated Fort-William, 11th March 1825.*

WE have the honour to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Committee, a copy of a dispatch received from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, dated 11th ultimo, since the date of our last letter to your address, dated 25th ultimo.

*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Rangoon, 11th February 1825.*

SIR,

DEEMING it of importance, previous to the troops finally breaking up from quarters, to dislodge the enemy's advanced division from their defences on the Lyng River, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin to proceed with a body of troops to Tautabain, and summon the enemy to retire from his works; which, in the event of the summons not being attended to, he was further directed to take possession of by force of arms. A detail of the operations of the column is herewith sent, affording me another opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council the judgment and decision of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin and Captain Chads, R. N. (appointed by Captain Alexander to the naval command on that service), and bearing no less honourable testimony to the irresistible intrepidity so often displayed both by soldiers and sailors on this expedition.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL.



*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, commanding His Majesty's 41st Regiment, to Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, dated Rangoon, 9th February 1825.*

SIR,

THE force you did me the honour to place under my command on the 5th instant, for the capture of the enemy's works at Quangalle, or Tantabain, reached that point on the 6th, at five in the evening. I am to premise that on the morning of the 6th a flag of truce was sent up with the two Burmese prisoners, conveying your Proclamation, and which was received by the enemy, and replied to most respectfully, explaining the inability of the Chief to surrender, in a language of mildness rarely used by this vain and barbarous people.

The position of the enemy was a strong and imposing one, upon the point of a peninsula, forming an angle of one thousand four hundred and forty paces, strongly stockaded, and abattised down to the bank of the river, but entirely open to the rear.

The Satellite armed ship, towed by the steam-boat, and directed by Captain Chads, of His Majesty's ship *Arachné*, laid her broadside so admirably as to enfilade the whole of the principal face of the works.

At half musket-shot we were received with thirty-six pieces of artillery, independently of jingals, and two thousand men: this was forcibly replied to by the guns of the Satellite, assisted by Captain Graham, of the Bengal rocket troop, who, by the most excellent practice with his rockets from the steam-boat, surprized them with an arm of offence that will prove a most formidable weapon.

I perceived from the Satellite that the work all round was easily assailable; and in ten minutes  
after

after the signal was made the place was stormed, leaving in our possession thirty-four pieces of cannon. The enemy suffered severely, and were followed for a mile and a half.

I have again the pleasure to mention the name of Lieutenant Keele, of His Majesty's ship *Arachné*, who, with Lieutenant Hall, of His Majesty's ship *Alligator*, and their boats' crews, were the first to enter the enemy's position, and their conduct was most conspicuous; these were followed by Captain O'Reilly, with the grenadiers of His Majesty's 41st regiment.

Our loss, I am most happy to say, is comparatively nothing, and this is accounted for by the boats, containing the troops, being placed under the land out of the enemy's opening fire, till they were to storm by signal.

The next day, the 7th, the two branches of the Paulang River were reconnoitered, the right by Captain Chads, whom I accompanied, and the left by Lieutenant Keele, for eighteen miles up, and an immense quantity of fire rafts were destroyed.

May I request your thanks to Captain Chads, of His Majesty's ship *Arachné*, commanding the naval part of the expedition, for the large share he had in the capture of this post, for Captain Graham, Bengal rocket troop, Captain Waterman, His Majesty's 13th light infantry, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant Cochran, His Majesty's 41st regiment, my acting Brigade Major.

The conduct of the details of the European and native troops reflects the highest honour on their respective regiments, and merits your warmest approbation.

I have, &c.

HENRY GODWIN, Lieut. Col.

H. M. 41st regt. commanding.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded of a Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, at the Capture of Quangalle or Tantabain Stockade, 6th February 1825.*

1 serjeant or havildar, 2 rank and file, 4 seamen, 2 lascars, wounded; 1 seaman drowned.

Total—None killed; 9 wounded; 1 drowned.

H. GODWIN, Lieut. Col.

J. COCHRAN, Lt. Actg. M. B.

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*Return of Ordnance, &c. captured at Tantabain by the Force under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, on the 6th February 1825.*

Brass Guns—1 ten-pounder, 10 three-pounders, 1 one-pounder.

Iron Guns—2 seven-pounders, 1 six-pounder, 1 five-pounder, 4 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, 1 two-pounder.

35 gun-carriages of sorts.

Of jingals, muskets, shot, powder, spears, &c. taken, no estimate made. The powder was mostly destroyed.

C. GRAHAM, Capt H. P.  
comg. Rocket Details.

*Copy of a Letter (transmitted by the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee), from Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Cheduba, 8th February 1825*

SIR,

CAPTAIN Hardy, commanding the Honourable Company's frigate *Hastings*, having sent me two Burmese prisoners taken at Ramree island, on the 22d ultimo, by a party sent on shore from that vessel, and having, from those individuals, obtained what I considered sufficient information regarding its localities, defences, and means of resistance, to justify my making a descent on the island, with the view of its capture; I addressed him on the subject, stating, that if he would make arrangements for the transportation of part of the force under my command, I should be most happy to join him (Captain Hardy being at this time most actively employed in surveying and reconnoitering the harbour and creek of Ramree), and had not the least doubt, provided the information proved correct, that, with his cordial co-operation and assistance, we should neither find much difficulty nor trouble in accomplishing the object.

Captain Hardy came over to Cheduba on the 27th, and after a short consultation (although he was of opinion that our European force was not sufficient, yet he was unwilling to throw any obstacle in the way), the business was determined on.

By five P. M. on the 29th the detachment, detailed in the margin\*, was embarked on board the depôt ship *Francis Warden*, the armed brig *Planet*,

\* 48 artillery men, with two brigades of guns.—520 men of the 40th regt. N. I.

and

and the flotilla of gun-boats. The brig having the artillery on board sailed that afternoon, and on the following morning the remainder of the vessels got under weigh, but from light and variable winds, and the intricacy of the entrance into Ramree harbour, we did not reach the mouth of the creek until the morning of the 2d instant.

At one P. M. Captain Hardy, accompanied by Major Murray, Captain Hall, commanding the artillery, and my staff Lieutenant Margrave, went for the purpose of examining the localities of the creek, and ascertaining the landing place, which had been pointed out by one of the guides. About five P. M. the party returned, and reported that the place pointed out appeared a favourable spot for landing at high water, and just above it the creek was strongly staked across. About three hundred yards further up the creek there was a second row of stakes much stronger, and defended by a battery, from which the enemy opened a heavy but ill-directed fire upon the boats from jingals and musketry. About half a mile up the creek, beyond the second row of stakes, the angle of a stockade was visible.

Arrangements being made for landing the troops as early in the morning as possible, to benefit by the flood tide, the distance from the vessels to the landing place being about four miles, by halfpast nine, A. M. nearly the whole force was landed without opposition.

I immediately formed a column, of the strength specified in the margin\*, with the view of attacking

* H. M. 54th Regt.	-	-	-	-	6
Marines of the Hastings	-	-	-	-	30
Seamen	-	-	-	-	60
40th Regt. Native Infantry	-	-	-	-	330
					<hr/>
					426
					<hr/>

the enemy in the flank, and driving him from the breast-work which defended the creek, to enable Captain Hardy to proceed up with the gun-boats, to remove the stakes, and to accompany the troops to the principal stockade, leaving Captain Skardon with the reserve of about one hundred and eighty men, and the two brigades of guns, under Captain Hall, to act in concert with Captain Hardy as circumstances might render necessary.

The column of attack, I regret to say, was led by the guides in quite a different direction to the place I wished to carry, and had to surmount obstacles never contemplated from the information received. The gallantry of the party, however, overcame every difficulty which presented itself, and drove the enemy from all his entrenched positions at the point of the bayonet, obliging him to take shelter in his usual place of resort, the jungle, from which a galling fire was kept up until he was dislodged by our troops.

It being now half past three P. M. the detachment quite fatigued and exhausted for want of water, and finding that it was totally impracticable to advance by the road pointed out, the jungle being so very close as not to admit of a file of men abreast, and lined by the enemy who had now opened a fire upon our rear, and being about five miles distant from the boats, without any possibility of communication, and it appearing evident that we had been most treacherously deceived, it was deemed prudent and advisable to return to the boats so as to arrive in sufficient time to recross the nullahs, which had so greatly impeded our advance.

The enemy reoccupied every hill and plain as we quitted, and continued firing on us from jingals and matchlocks, until checked by the arrival of the reserve, when a few well directed rounds from the six pounder field pieces dislodged them from their lurking places, and effectually silenced their fire,

which enabled us to re-embark the whole force by six P. M.

However much it is to be lamented that our enterprize has not been crowned with that success, which the information I had received gave me every reason to expect, as well as the loss we have sustained, yet I trust his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will view it as trifling, compared with the information which has been acquired respecting the harbour of Ramree and its localities by the zealous and indefatigable exertions of Captain Hardy, and which no doubt may prove of the utmost importance should Government deem it expedient hereafter to send an adequate force to take possession of, and occupy it.

From my own personal observation, if I may be permitted to offer an opinion, the island is particularly strong; and from the localities of the country, its natural defences and means of resistance, it will require a force of at least fifteen hundred or two thousand men including five hundred European troops, with a due proportion of artillery and pioneers to take and maintain it.

When every man composing the force did his duty, it is difficult to discriminate individual merit, but I should consider myself wanting in duty were I not to bring to the notice of his Excellency the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Bell, of the Bombay European regiment, commanding the mariues, and of Lieutenant Cox, commanding the light company of my own regiment, who were conspicuously forward on every occasion, shewing an example to their men, which did them honour and credit.

To Captain Hardy, who commanded the naval part of the force, and who was engaged with the gun-boats during my absence endeavouring to remove the stakes and force a passage up the creek to the enemy's breast work, and whose Officers and seamen exerted themselves to their utmost, my sincere



cere and grateful thanks are due, as well as for his cordial cooperation and assistance on every occasion wherever the public service required it.

Herewith I do myself the honour to inclose a return of killed and wounded.

I am, &c.

R. HAMPTON.

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*Return of Killed and Wounded during Operations  
on the Island of Ramree, on the 3d of February 1825.*

H. M. 54th Regt.—1 killed; 1 wounded.

European Regt.—1 killed; 3 wounded (1 since dead).

Seamen—4 wounded (1 since dead).

40th Regt. N. I.—3 killed; 12 wounded.

Total—5 killed; 20 wounded.

1 master's mate killed, and 1 seaman and 1 lascar wounded, in the gun-boats.

ROBERT MARGRAVE

FROM THE  
*LONDON GAZETTE* of *AUGUST* 13,  
 1825.

*Foreign-Office, August 1, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to nominate and appoint John Tasker Williams, Esq. to be His Majesty's Commissary Judge, in the room of Edward Gregory, Esq. deceased, to the several Mixed Commissions established at Sierra Leone, under the Treaties and Conventions between His Majesty and the King of the Netherlands, His Majesty and the Catholic King, and His Majesty and His Most Faithful Majesty, for the prevention of the illegal traffick in slaves, and pursuant to the several Acts of Parliament passed for carrying those Treaties and Conventions into effect.

The King has also been pleased to nominate and appoint William Sharp MacLeay, Esq. to be His Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration, in the room of Robert Francis Jameson, Esq. to the Mixed British and Spanish Court of Commission established at the Havannah, under the Treaty between His Majesty and the Catholic King, concluded at Madrid, on the 23d of September 1817, and pursuant to the Acts of Parliament for carrying that Treaty into effect.

*Whitehall, August 10, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend George Saxby Penfold, A. M. to the District Rectory of Christchurch, in the parish of Saint Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex and diocese of London, the same being now void by the cession of Doctor George Chandler.

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*St. James's-Palace, May 26, 1825:*

The Duke of York has been pleased to appoint the Reverend James Rudge, Doctor of Divinity, one of the Domestic Chaplains of His Royal Highness's Household.

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FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 16,  
1825.*

*Duchy of Lancaster, August 8, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to grant to Edward Richard Poole, of the Inner-Temple, London, Esq. the office of High Bailiff of the liberty and franchise of the Savoy, parcel of His Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster, in the county of Middlesex, together with the execution and return of all writs and process within the same, and all other privileges appertaining thereto.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 20,  
1825.

Admiralty-Office, August 20, 1825.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Coe, of His Majesty's Ship Liffey, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Madras, the 15th February 1825.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, sundry dispatches from Captain Marryat, of His Majesty's ship Larne, in the command of the Naval Force in the River Rangoon, detailing various successful attacks on the enemy, while co-operating with the Army, under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell; and I feel much pleasure in recommending to their Lordship's notice that Officer, as well as those\* named in the margin, to whose zealous exertions and cool intrepidity are to be attributed the successful results of the various attacks which they conducted against the enemy. I am pleased in having it in my power to recommend in the strongest terms Mr. Henry L. Maw, Midshipman, of this ship, who volunteered his services to General Sir Archibald Campbell, and who accompanied him in all his operations; and I trust, from the high en-

\* His Majesty's ship Larne—Lieutenants Dobson and Fraser; Mr. Atherton, Acting Purser; Mr. John Duffell, Master's Mate.

His Majesty's sloop Sophie—Acting Lieutenant G. Goldfinch, severely wounded; Mr. George Winsor, Admiralty Midshipman; Mr. Charles Scott, Master's Mate, wounded.

comiums passed on his conduct, their Lordships will be pleased to consider his services, and his having been most dangerously wounded.

I have also the honour to inclose dispatches from Captain Chads, of His Majesty's sloop *Arachne*, in which their Lordships will observe that the conduct of that Officer has been such, in the many successful attacks he has made against the enemy while in the command at Rangoon, as to require little comment of mine to recommend him in the strongest terms to their Lordships. The service that this Officer has conducted has been of the most arduous nature, and in which the enemy have been so completely defeated and dispersed, particularly in the attack of the 8th December, in which they have been routed in all directions, as to require considerable time to prepare for (if they dare risk) another attack.

The bravery displayed by Lieutenant Kellett, of the *Arachne*, and Acting Lieutenant George Goldfinch, of the *Sophie* (late Admiralty Midshipman of the *Liffey*), who led on to the various attacks, will, I am assured, not pass unnoticed by their Lordships; any encomiums of mine would fall very short of their merits, and the latter has been severely wounded. Captain Chads speaks in the strongest terms his high approbation of Captain Ryves, from whom he received every support and counsel in the various points of attack on that day.

The highest encomiums are passed by Captain Chads on the conduct of the Officers\* of the squadron named in the margin, as also the remainder of the Officers, seamen, and marines, to which

\* His Majesty's ship *Larne*—Lieutenant Dobson.

His Majesty's ship *Arachne*—Mr. Lett, Master's Mate; Mr. Tomlinson, Admiralty Midshipman; Mr. Michell, ditto; Mr. Reed, ditto.

His Majesty's ship *Sophie*—Lieutenant Bazely; Mr. Murray, Midshipman; Mr. Winsor, Admiralty Midshipman.

I beg to call the attention of their Lordships ; indeed the two services have endeavoured to vie with each other in distinguishing themselves in this most arduous service, where they have endured so much privation ; and nothing but the cordial co-operation evinced by the naval and military forces, the good discipline of His Majesty's ships, and the intrepidity of their gallant leaders, could have ensured that success which has always followed the exertions of the seamen, non-commissioned Officers, and royal marines, whose conduct has been invariably that of brave and gallant men, to whom I have conveyed my warmest thanks ; and conduct such as they have displayed I am well assured their Lordships will not suffer to pass unnoticed.

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*Extract of a Letter from Captain Marryat, of His Majesty's Sloop Larne, to Commodore Grant, dated Rangoon, 6th August 1824.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Sir Archibald Campbell having, on the 4th instant, ordered a detachment of six hundred men, under the command of Colonel Smelt, to attack the enemy, who had stockaded themselves in the old fort of Syriam, I have the honour to inform you that I went, with two boats from His Majesty's ship Larne, to superintend the disembarkation, and render every assistance in my power.

The enemy having broken down a bridge across a nullah, not fordable, I ordered the seamen to advance and repair it, that the troops might be enabled to pass, which service they performed in a highly creditable manner, exposed to a galling fire of musketry and the guns of the stockade.

This service being effected, the advance was sounded, and the stockade taken in good style by the combined force.

I hardly

I hardly need observe that the Officers\* and men of this ship did their duty on this occasion, but I conceive it justice particularly to mention the conduct of Mr. John Duffell, Master's Mate, of this ship, and Mr. George Winsor, Admiralty Midshipman, lent from the Sophie.

*List of Wounded.*

Larne—William Wyllie, captain main-top, severely; Thomas Edwards, seaman, severely.

Lent from Sophie—Thomas Freeman, seaman, slightly.

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*Extract of a Letter from Captain Marryat, of His Majesty's Sloop Larne, to Captain Coe, dated Rangoon, 9th August 1824.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your information, a copy of a letter from Lieutenant Fraser, stating the result of the expedition up Dalla Creek. Had it not been for the decided gallantry of the troops and seamen employed in this expedition, the loss would have been much more severe than what it has been, the false intelligence having been given with a view to decoy.

The stockades, instead of being composed of bamboo, were built of strong teak timber, and placed in a situation where the assailants had every natural difficulty to contend against. The firing was so heavy and so continued, that (at the request of Sir Archibald Campbell) I took up a reinforcement of two hundred men of the 41st regiment, under the command of Major Chambers; but the stockade was in our possession, and all firing had ceased previous to my arrival.

\* Lieutenant W. B. Dobson; Mr. R. Atherton, Purser; Mr. J. Duffell, Master's Mate; Mr. G. Winsor, Midshipman; Captain Gillespie, H. M. 4th light dragoons, a volunteer.



The gallantry of the Officers who were employed in this expedition, viz. Mr. Thomas Fraser, Second Lieutenant; Mr. Robert Atherton, Purser; and Messrs. Duffell, Winsor, and Norcock, Midshipmen, deserves the highest encomiums.

I am sorry that our list of wounded is so heavy, but it will be accounted for when I state, that in all these attacks the lascars, who man the other boats, will not pull in to the fire unless they are led by the Officers and seamen of His Majesty's ship *Larne*.

The conduct of Mr. Maw, Midshipman of the *Liffey*, has, during the whole period of his service here, been a series of gallantry. I have great pleasure in transmitting a letter from Sir Archibald Campbell, relative to his conduct, and adding my testimony to that of the Commander in Chief.

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*H. M. ship Larne, Rangoon,*  
9th August 1824.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, according to your directions, I proceeded with a party of seamen and marines, in company with a detachment of the Madras Europeans, under the command of Colonel Kelly, to reconnoitre a stockade and village reported to be situated about eighteen miles up the Dalla Creek.

We had not rowed above two miles up the creek before we fell in with two strong stockades, in a very narrow part of the river. The boats of His Majesty's ship *Larne* having waited a few minutes, to allow the other boats and the launch with the scaling ladders to close, the advance was sounded, and the attack was made under a heavy fire of guns and musketry from the Burmese. The scaling ladders being placed, the stockade was stormed, under every  
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disadvantage, with great gallantry, the enemy running out in every direction into the jungle.

During the storming of the principal stockade, the Bombay artillery in the row-boats kept up a fire on the other, and succeeded in driving the Burmese out; and the second stockade was taken possession of without loss.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS FRASER, Lient.

*To Captain Marryat, H. M. ship Larne.*

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*List of Killed and Wounded in Action against two Stockades up the Dalla Creek, 8th August 1824.*

*Killed.*

Transport Reliance—1 lascar.

Row Gun-Boats—1 gunner, Robert Wood, 1 tindal, 1 lascar.

*Wounded.*

Liffey—Mr. Henry L. Maw, Midshipman, dangerously.

Larne—Mr. John H. Norcock, Midshipman, slightly; John Smith (2) boatswain's mate, dangerously; William George, seaman, dangerously; James Parham, corporal royal marines, dangerously; James Morrison, ship's cook, slightly; William Evans, seaman, slightly; John Tyley, captain forecastle, slightly; James Degee, seaman, slightly.

Row-Boats—3 lascars, severely; 1 lascar, slightly.

Transport Eliza (2d)—1 lascar, severely.

Total—4 killed; 14 wounded.

(Signed) F. MARRYAT, Captain.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Chads, of His Majesty's Sloop Arachne, to Captain Coe, dated Rangoon, 7th November 1824:*

SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL having expressed a wish to detach a small force of one hundred and thirty Europeans and three hundred sepoys to attack Martaban, I gave Lieutenant Keele, first of this ship, charge of the naval part, consisting of twenty seamen and marines from this ship and ten from the Sophie, with six gun-vessels and a small mortar-boat, seven row gun-boats, and a transport of very light draft of water, to embark the troops in.

I have now the honour to inclose Lieutenant Keele's report to me of the complete success of the expedition. He informs me Lieutenant Bazely, of the Sophie, rendered him every assistance, and speaks in high praise of the constant good conduct of Mr. Lett, Master's Mate, of this ship.

This service has been performed in a manner to reflect great credit on Lieutenant Keele; and Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, who commanded the land force, mentions in his public dispatches, in high terms, his gallantry and zeal.

*Honourable Company's Transport*  
*Jennet Hutton, Martaban, 31st*  
*October 1824.*

SIR,

IN compliance with your orders of the 12th instant; I proceeded down the river with the force you placed under my command, but from calms and currents did not enter Martaban river with all the flotilla till the 27th.

In passing up the river the boats crews, with a few men of the 41st, succeeded in destroying about thirty of the enemy's war boats, some of them pulling at least fifty oars, armed with swivels, muskets, and spears. On our closing the town, the ship grounded too far off to make use of her caronades with good effect; the enemy now opened their fire from the stockade, which was returned by all the row-boats, forming a line close along shore, till after sun set. The mortar-vessel likewise took her position, under Captain Kennon, of the artillery, and opened a well directed fire the whole of the night, killing, from report, great numbers of the enemy. By day-light on the 30th the troops were in the boats, and the advance being sounded, we pushed for the shore, with the loss of seven killed and fourteen wounded; the battery was stormed and carried, the enemy flying in all directions, leaving great numbers of dead and wounded. I here found the late Honourable Company's schooner Phaeton, with twelve of her crew in irons; her commander was taken off to Ava.

I have great pleasure in reporting to you the bravery and good conduct of the Officers and seamen whom you placed under my command, in short, Sir, every individual seemed animated with equal anxiety to distinguish himself on this occasion, and I trust Sir your instructions to me of

co-operating with Colonel Godwin have been most fully acted up to.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES KEELE, First Lieut.  
of His Majesty's ship *Arachne*.

*To Captain Chads, H. M. ship Arachne.*

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*A List of Killed and Wounded.*

*Arachne*—George Jones (M), killed; Thomas Ashfield (M.), James Johnstone (S.), severely wounded.

*Sophie*—None.

*Moir* Transport—Thomas Anderson (S.), dangerously wounded.

Row-Boats—1 lascar killed; 1 lascar severely wounded.

(Signed) WILLIAM WATT, Surgeon.

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*Extract of a Letter from Captain Chads, of His Majesty's Sloop Arachne, to Captain Coe, dated Rangoon, 8th December 1824.*

ON the 30th ultimo, the enemy's boats were seen by the Honourable Company's cruizer *Teignmouth*, at the advanced post above *Kemmindine*, coming down in great numbers, loaded with men. The same evening they came forward with fire-rafts, which obliged the *Teignmouth* to slip and go below *Kemmindine* to avoid them; this unfortunately left that post exposed to a most furious attack on every side, the enemy's war-boats on its front, but it was nobly defended by its garrison, under Major Yates, and the enemy repulsed. On the next day, 1st of December, the enemy were  
seen.

seen in great numbers advancing towards Dalla, about five thousand men; and they also surrounded the Dagon Pagoda, where a constant heavy fire has been kept up. Captain Ryves, of the *Sophie*, in command during my absence, procured a guard of one hundred sepoys from the General for the transports, and placed this ship in her old station, about a mile and a half in advance of the shipping, to enfilade the Madras lines, and also ordered the *Teignmouth* back to her station, to support the post at Kemmindine. At day-light I returned and found things in this state, with the exception of the *Teignmouth* having been again driven from her station during the night by fire-rafts, and the post at Kemmindine again subject to furious and incessant attacks. I immediately sent the pinnace up, under Lieutenant Kellett and Mr. Pickey, Admiralty Midshipman, to gain information and reconnoitre, and shortly afterwards three gun-boats, under Mr. Coyde, Midshipman, with a party of my seamen to fight the guns; this assistance was most timely, as the garrison was sorely pressed in every direction; from which critical situation, Lieutenant Kellett's highly judicious and determined gallant conduct immediately relieved them, by clearing both their flanks of the enemy by showers of grape-shot. This service, performed by a single boat, in the face of hundreds of the enemy's boats, was the admiration of the whole garrison; and Major Yates has expressed himself to me, in terms the most gratifying, for the able assistance Lieutenant Kellett afforded him.

The *Teignmouth* shortly afterwards resumed her station, and was constantly engaged with the enemy's war-boats, which had long guns in their bows, and annoyed her a great deal. In the afternoon, finding the enemy were making every effort to gain that post, and as it was of the last importance, both in a military and naval point of view, I ordered  
the

the *Sophie* up for its support, with three more gun-boats, and our party under Lieutenant Kellett to remain. Whilst this post is held, the enemy cannot annoy the shipping at Rangoon by fire, as the distance is great, and the winding of the river, with the fire-booms laid out, throw all the rafts upon the opposite side. The enemy upon the Dalla side having begun to throw up works, I ordered the Satellite armed transport, in charge of Lieutenant Dobson, of the *Larne*, with a party of seamen from this ship, to the support of the *Good Hope* transport, already for some time stationed there, and several of the small gun-vessels. These vessels have been from first to last occasionally exchanging shot with the enemy, dismounting their guns as fast as they got them up; and the Commander of the *Good Hope*, Mr. Binny, is entitled to my best thanks, for handsomely coming forward on this occasion, and for the essential service he has performed.

Early on the 3d, the *Sophie* took her station off Kemmindine. With the ebb, the enemy again brought fire-rafts down, not lighting them until within a very short distance of the ships, with their war-boats firing their shot over them, to prevent the approach of our boats. The *Sophie* cleared them, but the *Teignmouth* was touched, and on fire for a short time without damage. During this day, the enemy became extremely daring, finding their shot went farther than ours; upon which I sent the *Sophie* two long nines, which kept them farther off. The enemy's boats becoming more bold, it was thought right to endeavour to give them a check; and Captain Ryves, thinking they might be surprised, laid his plans accordingly, and succeeded to the fullest extent. A report of this gallant attack I inclose (No. 2), which will again bring to your notice Officers I have already mentioned to you for their good conduct. The result  
of



of this defeat of the enemy's war-boats has been highly beneficial, not one having ventured within gun-shot since. The two ships, however, have had their hands quite full, in keeping up a constant fire on the enemy attacking Kemmindine, and throwing up works against them, to mount guns in, which were dismounted as soon as got up without their having done any material damage. In the evening, Sir Archibald Campbell communicated to me his intention to attack the enemy's left wing towards Poussendown, and requesting a diversion to be made by a naval force up that river; a report of which I inclose (No. 3), and which ended in the total defeat of that portion of the enemy's force.

In the afternoon, finding the enemy at Dalla, strengthening themselves, I sent the Powerful mortar-vessel over, and threw a few shells, which had considerable effect.

On the 6th, in the morning, finding the enemy still persisting in his attacks on Kemmindine, I sent the mortar-vessel up there, which rendered the post very essential service, and relieved the garrison considerably. The enemy's war-boats still continued in sight in great numbers, but at a respectful distance. On the 7th, in the morning, the enemy were seen very busy with rafts and boats for fire, and with the strong ebb they brought them down, reaching nearly across the river, but as their boats now do not venture close, they were fired earlier; they consisted of upwards of twenty-six rafts and eight large boats, all lashed together. The Sophie just touched the outside one without injury, and held her ground. At noon the troops at the pagoda made another sally, and carried the whole of the enemy's entrenchments, taking their guns, ammunition, &c.; on receiving this information, I immediately sent every disposable man from this ship, under Mr. Manly, the Master, with

twenty sepoys, in the steam vessel, up to Captain Ryves, to endeavour to intercept their boats and cut off their retreat; and in the night they went up, far beyond Pagoda Point, without seeing above four or five small boats, the enemy having retreated, and deserted the neighbourhood of Kemmindine.

Thus, Sir, has this formidable attack ended in the total discomfiture of the enemy; having called forth from the very small force I have the honour to command, in every instance, the greatest gallantry and uniform good conduct, under the utmost exertions by day and night, the greatest part of them having been in the boats since the starting of the expedition to Peque, on the 26th ultimo.

From Captain Ryves I have received all the aid and counsel that a good and valuable Officer could afford, and his determined perseverance in holding his ground, when the fire-rafts came down, merit the highest commendation; and from his ready and zealous co-operations with the post at Kemmindine, that place was greatly relieved in the arduous contest it was engaged in.

Of Lieutenant Kellett I cannot speak in terms sufficiently strong to express my admiration of his uniform gallantry.

Lieutenant Goldfinch's conduct has also been most conspicuous, together with all the Midshipmen named in my reports, not one of whom but have shewn individual acts of great bravery.

Also to Mr. Manly, Master of this ship, who has, from necessity been frequently left in charge during my absence, I feel much indebted.

These Officers, the seamen, and marines I had the pleasure to serve with, I earnestly beg to recommend to your most favourable attention.

(Report, No. 2.)

*Arachne, Rangoon, 8th December 1824.*

SIR,

CAPTAIN Ryves having thought it practicable to surprise the enemy's war-boats, who were annoying the ships with their long guns very considerably, placed the whole of his disposable force of Europeans, about seventy in number, under the orders of Lieutenant Kellett, of this ship, and Lieutenant Goldfinch, of the *Sophie*, Lieutenant Clarke, of the Bombay marine, with Messrs. Pickey, Coyde, Scott, and Murray, Midshipmen; Mr. Clarke, Bombay marine, and Mr. Lindquist in charge of the gun-boats. This force was put into the three men of war's boats and six gun-boats, and, as the moon went down on the morning of the 4th instant, shoved off, and pulling up on the contrary shore to the war-boats, by day-light came abreast, and boldly made a dash at them, notwithstanding their great number and size; they were taken by surprise, but did not run till our boats were within pistol shot, when their confusion was great, and they fled with all haste, keeping up a smart fire; their large boats with heavy guns were fixed on by our boats, and from the fire of grape were soon unmanned and captured. Lieutenant Kellett came up with some of the first, with heavy guns, and Lieutenant Goldfinch, passing him, whilst taking possession, captured the boat of the commander of the war-boats, with the flag, her crew running into the jungle. The chase was continued three or four miles, when Lieutenant Kellett judged it prudent to secure his prizes, having an enemy of considerable force in his rear, up another branch of the river.

The result of this gallant exploit was the capture  
 3 D 2. of.

of seven large war-boats, four of which carried long nines on the bow ; and on their return they cut adrift and brought down a large floating stockade from Pagoda Point ; and what adds to the value of this service is, that it was performed without the loss of a man.

Lieutenant Kellett's conduct on this and on former occasions speaks for itself, and I trust will meet with its due reward.

Lieutenant Goldfinch is a valuable Officer, and merits every praise ; and Lieutenant Kellett reports the high gallantry of Lieutenant Clarke and the Midshipmen commanding the boats, and of every individual under his command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. D. CHADS, Commander.

*Dimensions of largest war-canoe.*

Length, 83 feet ; breadth, 12 feet 6 inches ; depth, 5 feet 6 inches ; pulling 52 oars, with a nine-pounder.

*To Captain Coe, H. M. ship Liffey.*

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(Report, No. 3.)

*Arachne, Rangoon, 8th December 1824.*

SIR,

SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Commander of the Forces, having wished for a diversion to be made on the left flank of the enemy's line, posted on the Poussendown river, whilst he attacked them in the front, I proceeded with the whole of the disposable force I had, consisting of a few gun-vessels, three gun-boats, and several merchant-boats, to make an appearance, with about forty Europeans ; I also took the steam and mortar-

vessels,

vessels, and in the evening of the 4th, dropped to the mouth of the river, and waiting till the last of the flood, took our station off the village of Poussendown about four o'clock. At six, I opened the fire of all our vessels, and made every appearance of landing, which brought the enemy down to us in great force, and their loss from our fire, and particularly the shells, was very considerable, ours only five natives wounded; this was continued till seven o'clock, when a signal, previously arranged, was made from the pagoda for our fire to cease as our troops advanced, and in a few minutes we had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy driven from every post, in the greatest confusion, not knowing which way to run, from the variety of attacks at the same time. Their loss of guns, ammunition, &c was very great.

Mr. Reed, Admiralty Midshipman, and Mr. Guthers, Boatswain, were with me, and rendered me much service; and the conduct of all merits my best praise.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. D. CHADS, Commander.

*To Captain Coe, H. M. ship Liffey.*

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*Extract of a Letter from Captain Chads, of His Majesty's Sloop Arachne, to Captain Coe, dated Rangoon, 16th December 1824.*

WITHIN these last three days, the enemy having returned, and recommenced offensive operations, particularly by annoying us with immense quantities of fire-rafts, one of which consisted of upwards of sixty canoes, besides bamboo rafts, all loaded with oil and combustibles, I thought it probable these preparations might be destroyed;  
and

and as I had before sent a force up the Pain-lain branch of the river, without finding any thing, I this time ordered one up the Lyne branch, under Lieutenant Kellett, of this ship, to consist of the steam-vessel, with this ship's marines, and soldiers (kindly granted by Major Yates, commanding at Kemmindine), amounting in all to forty men for her defence, the pinnaces of the *Arachne* and *Sophie*, and to tow the Honourable Company's cruizer *Prince of Wales*. Before day-light yesterday morning, they proceeded with the first of the flood, and at a short distance above Pagoda Point, saw large numbers of the enemy's war-boats, at least two hundred, who retired in good order as they advanced, keeping up a smart fire from their long guns, five boats having them mounted, and taking their distance that the carronades should not reach them; when about seven miles up, a raft was drawn right across the river, and set on fire by them to prevent the advance of our vessels; but an opening was found, and Lieutenant Kellett, now seeing the river quite clear, with great judgment, decreasing the power of steam, deceived the enemy and lulled them into security, when, putting on the whole force of steam, and casting off the *Prince of Wales*, he was immediately within grape and musketry distance; the enemy, finding themselves in this situation, drew up in a regular line to receive them: this gallant little band was not however to be daunted by their show of resistance, but nobly dashed on, although the *Prince of Wales* was out of sight; the heavy fire from the two boats, carronades, and musketry, threw the enemy into confusion and panic, and they flew in all directions, leaving us in possession of three of their largest war-boats, the *Chief's* one mounting three guns, and pulling sixty oars; the other two, one in their bow, nine and six-pounders, with about forty other boats.

boats of all descriptions, many of them loaded with ammunition and provisions for their army before Rangoon.

The securing of thirty of these boats and destroying the others, took up the whole of the flood; when Lieutenant Kellett, having most fully accomplished my instructions and wishes, returned, destroying on his way down quantities of materials for fire-rafts, and a great many canoes laden with earth oil. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded must have been very great; ours, I rejoice to add, not a man hurt, the steam-vessel having been stockaded to secure the men.

I cannot find words sufficiently strong, in which to recommend Lieutenant Kellett's uniform gallantry to you; his conduct on this, as well as the former occasions, proves him a most valuable Officer. Lieutenant Goldfinch, of the *Sophie*, I have also frequently had occasion to name to you, and, with pleasure, I repeat my former recommendations; he was in the *Sophie's* pinnace, with Mr. Murray, Midshipman. Mr. Tomlinson, Admiralty Midshipman, commanded this ship's pinnace, and Mr. Winsor, Admiralty Midshipman, was in charge of the steam-vessel, and shewed his usual judgment and good conduct.

Lieutenant Kellett speaks in the highest terms of the determined steady conduct of every man under him, soldiers, sailors, and marines; and feels much indebted to Lieutenant Collinson, commanding the Honourable Company's cruizer *Prince of Wales*, for the able assistance that vessel rendered him.

During these operations, the Commander of the Forces, Sir Archibald Campbell, attacked the enemy in the same direction, and gained a most brilliant victory.



IN addition to the foregoing reports, Captain Coe has transmitted to Mr. Croker a letter from Captain Mitchell, of His Majesty's sloop *Slaney*, giving an account of the co-operation of a party of seamen and marines from that vessel, under the orders of Lieutenant Mathews, First of the *Slaney*, with the force employed, in May 1824, under Colonel M'Creagh, in the reduction of the island of Cheemba; in which service the following Officers and men of the *Slaney* were killed or wounded, viz.

John Parr, corporal of marines, killed.

Lientenant H. B. Mathews, slightly wounded.

James Bayning, boatswain, slightly wounded.

John Thompson, quartermaster, dangerously wounded.

Louis Paget, able seaman, dangerously wounded (since dead).

Edward Chamberlain, captain's steward, slightly wounded.

And Captain Coe has also transmitted a report from Captain Ryves, of His Majesty's sloop *Sophie*, of a successful attack made upon some stockades near the village of Kemmindine, on the 3d of June 1824; in which the following loss was sustained by the naval part of the expedition, viz.

*His Majesty's Ship Larne.*

Peter Knox, quartermaster, killed.

Mr. Atherton, purser, slightly wounded.

*His Majesty's Ship Sophie.*

Mr. George Goldfinch, acting master, severely wounded.

Mr. Charles Scott, master's mate, slightly wounded.

Thomas Huggett, quartermaster, severely wounded.

George Burrows, seaman, slightly wounded.

Henry Sable, private marine, drowned.

*Honourable Company's Cruizer Thetis.*

Captain Middleton, severely wounded.

1 European seaman slightly wounded.

1 lascar slightly wounded.

*Transport Boats.*

*Ship Roberts.*

Mr. Nelson, chief officer, killed.

Burrah tindal killed.

2 lascars killed.

1 lascar wounded.

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*Whitehall, August 19, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to appoint Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood, to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Renfrew, in the room of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, deceased.

FROM THE  
*LONDON GAZETTE* of SEPTEMBER 6,  
1825.

CIRCUITS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR  
RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

*AUTUMN CIRCUITS, 1825.*

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

*H. R. Reynolds, Esq.* Chief Commissioner.

*Rutlandshire*, at Oakham, Monday, October 17.

*Derbyshire*, at Derby and Borough, Tuesday,  
October 18.

*Nottinghamshire*, at Nottingham and Town, Thurs-  
day, October 20.

*Lincolnshire*, at Lincoln and City, Saturday, Octo-  
ber 22.

*Yorkshire*, at Wakefield, Wednesday, October 26.

*Yorkshire*, at Kingston-upon-Hull, Tuesday, No-  
vember 1.

*Yorkshire*, at York and City, Thursday, Novem-  
ber 3.

*Yorkshire*, at Richmond, Monday, November 7.

*Durham*, at Durham, Wednesday, November 9.

*Northumberland*, at Newcastle-on-Tyne and Town,  
Friday, November 11.

*Northumberland*, at Berwick-on-Tweed, Saturday,  
November 12.

*Cumberland*, at Carlisle, Wednesday, November 16.

*Westmorland*, at Kendal, Saturday, November 19.

*Lancashire*, at Lancaster, Tuesday, November 22.

*Lancashire*, at Liverpool, Wednesday, November 30.

*Cheshire,*

*Cheshire*, at Chester and City, Saturday, December 3.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

*J. G. Harris*, Esq Commissioner.

*Berkshire*, at Reading and Borough, Monday, October 17.

*Oxfordshire*, at Oxford and City, Tuesday, October 18.

*Gloucestershire*, at Gloucester and City, Thursday, October 20.

*Worcestershire*, at Worcester and City, Saturday, October 22.

*Herefordshire*, at Hereford and City, Monday, October 24.

*Monmouthshire*, at Monmouth, Wednesday, October 26.

*Monmouthshire*, at Bristol, Friday, October 28.

*Somersetshire*, at Bath, Monday, October 31.

*Somersetshire*, at Taunton, Tuesday, November 1.

*Devonshire*, at Exeter and City, Thursday, November 3.

*Cornwall*, at Bodmin, Monday, November 7.

*Devonshire*, at Plymouth, Wednesday, November 9.

*Dorsetshire*, at Dorchester, Saturday, November 12.

*Wiltshire*, at Salisbury, Monday, November 14.

*Hampshire*, at Winchester, Wednesday, November 16.

*Hampshire*, at Southampton, Thursday, November 17.

*Sussex*, at Horsham, Friday, November 18.

*Kent*, at Dover, Monday, November 21.

*Kent*, at Canterbury, Tuesday, November 22.

*Kent*, at Maidstone, Wednesday, November 23.

## MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

*T. B. Bowen, Esq. Commissioner.*

*Hertfordshire*, at Hertford, Saturday, October 15.

*Essex*, at Chelmsford, Monday, October 17.

*Essex*, at Colchester, Tuesday, October 18.

*Suffolk*, at Ipswich and Borough, Thursday, October 20.

*Suffolk*, at Bury St. Edmunds and Borough, Saturday, October 22.

*Norfolk*, at Yarmouth, Tuesday, October 25.

*Norfolk*, at Norwich and City, Thursday, October 27.

*Norfolk*, at Lynn, Saturday, October 29.

*Cambridgeshire*, at Ely, Tuesday, November 1.

*Cambridgeshire*, at Cambridge and Town, Wednesday, November 2.

*Northamptonshire*, at Peterborough, Friday, November 4.

*Huntingdonshire*, at Huntingdon, Monday, November 7.

*Bedfordshire*, at Bedford, Wednesday, November 9.

*Northamptonshire*, at Northampton, Friday, November 11.

*Leicestershire*, at Leicester, Monday, November 14.

*Staffordshire*, at Litchfield, Wednesday, November 16.

*Staffordshire*, at Stafford, Thursday, November 17.

*Shropshire*, at Shrewsbury, Monday, November 21.

*Warwickshire*, at Coventry, Wednesday, November 23.

*Warwickshire*, at Warwick, Thursday, November 24.

*Buckinghamshire*, at Aylesbury, Monday, November 28.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 10,*  
1825.

*War-Office, 9th September, 1825.*

GARRISONS.

Captain Walter White, on the half-pay, to be Town Major of Dublin. Dated 25th July 1825.  
Brevet Major Robert Terry, of the 25th Foot, to be Town Adjutant at Malta, vice Clarke, appointed to the 6th Foot. Dated 18th August 1825.

Lieutenant Thomas Vavasour Durell, on half-pay 1st West India Regiment, to be Town Adjutant at Portsmouth, vice Wilson, who resigns. Dated 18th August 1825.



FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 17,*  
1825.

*Whitehall, September 16, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to give and grant unto the Right Honourable Sir George Murray, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal

Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, Lieutenant-General of His Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the 42d (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, Representative in Parliament for the county of Perth, and one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland, His royal licence and permission that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the King of Bavaria, and the King of Saxony, accept and wear the insignia of the under-mentioned Orders of those Sovereigns respectively, viz. : the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Austrian Order of Leopold, the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Alexander Newski, the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Bavarian Order of Maximilian-Joseph, and the insignia of a Commander of the Royal Saxon Order of St. Henry, with which their said Majesties have been pleased to honour him, in consideration of his highly distinguished and important services against the enemy in the field during the last war :

And also to command, that His Majesty's said concession and especial mark of His royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.



FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 20,  
1825.

*Whitehall, September 16, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to constitute and appoint William Brent Brent, Esq. Barrister at Law, Steward and one of the Judges of His Majesty's Palace Court of Westminster, in the room of Burton Morice, Esq. deceased.

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*Whitehall, September 20, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Edward-Augustus Parker, Lieutenant of His Majesty's Marine Forces on board the Windsor Castle, His royal licence and authority, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which that Sovereign was pleased to confer upon him, on occasion of His Most Faithful Majesty's visit on board that ship, in the Tagus, in the month of May 1824; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And

And also to command, that His Majesty's said royal concession and declaration be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

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*Whitehall, September 20, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto John Cormick, M. D. His royal licence and authority, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Majesty the Shah of Persia, accept and wear the insignia of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, of the second class, with which His Persian Majesty has been pleased to honour him, in testimony of his distinguished conduct while in the actual service of that Sovereign; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms :

And also to command, that His Majesty's said royal concession and declaration be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 24,  
1825.

*War-Office, 23d September 1825.*

HIS Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 82d Regiment bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment, the word

“ *Roleia,*”

in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the Regiment at the battle of Roleia, on 17th August 1808.

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FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 1,  
1825.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 30th of *September*  
1825,

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by His Majesty in Council, that the Parliament be prorogued, from Tuesday the first day of November next, to Thursday the fifth day of January next.

1825.

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At

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 30th of *September*  
1825,

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the time limited by His Majesty's Order in Council, of the twenty-third of March last, for prohibiting the exportation of gun-powder or salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, to any port or place on the Coast of Africa (except to any ports or places within the Streights of Gibraltar), has expired; and whereas it is judged expedient that the said prohibition should be continued for some time longer, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, doth therefore hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no person or persons whatsoever (except the Master-General of the Ordnance for His Majesty's Service), do, at any time during the space of six months (to commence from the date of this Order), presume to transport any gun-powder or salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, to any port or place on the Coast of Africa (except to any ports or places within the Streights of Gibraltar) or ship or lade any gun-powder or salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, on board any ship or vessel, in order to transporting the same into any such ports or places on the Coast of Africa (except as above excepted), without leave or permission in that behalf, first obtained from His Majesty or His Privy Council, upon pain of incurring and suffering the respective forfeitures and penalties inflicted by an Act, passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Second, intituled " An Act  
" to empower His Majesty to prohibit the expor-  
" tation

“ tation of gun-powder, or any sort of arms or  
 “ ammunition, and also to empower His Majesty  
 “ to restrain the carrying coastwise of salt-petre,  
 “ gun-powder, or any sort of arms or ammuni-  
 “ tion;” and also by an Act, passed in the thirty-  
 third year of His late Majesty’s reign, cap. 2,  
 intituled “ An Act to enable His Majesty to  
 “ restrain the exportation of naval stores, and  
 “ more effectually to prevent the exportation of  
 “ salt-petre, arms, and ammunition, when prohi-  
 “ bited by Proclamation or Order in Council :”

And the Right Honourable the Lords Com-  
 missioners of His Majesty’s Treasury, the Com-  
 missioners for executing the Office of Lord High  
 Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of  
 the Cinque Ports, the Master-General and the  
 rest of the Principal Officers of the Ordnance,  
 and His Majesty’s Secretary at War, are to give  
 the necessary directions herein as to them may  
 respectively appertain. *Jas. Buller.*

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At the Court at *Windsor*, the 30th of *September*  
 1825,-

PRESENT,-

The KING’s Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable Henry Watkin  
 Williams Wynn was, by command of His Ma-  
 jesty, sworn of His Majesty’s Most Honourable  
 Privy Council, and took his place at the Board  
 accordingly.

*India Board, September 30, 1825.*

A DISPATCH has been received at the East India-House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated the 15th April 1825, of which, and of its inclosures, the following are copies :

*Copy of a Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, dated Fort William, the 15th April 1825.*

HONOURABLE SIRs,

WE have the honour to transmit the accompanying copy of a dispatch from Brigadier-General Morrison, C. B. dated 2d instant, announcing the capture of the fort and capital of Arracan, on the preceding day ; and to congratulate your Honourable Committee on this auspicious event.

A copy of the Extraordinary Gazette issued on this occasion is also transmitted a number in the packet.

We have the honour to be, &c.

AMHERST.

EDWD. PAGET.

JOHN FENDALL.

*Copy of a Dispatch from T. W. Morrison, Esq. C. B. Brigadier-General, commanding South Eastern Division, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp, Arracan, 2d April 1825.*

SIR,

THE Almighty has been pleased to permit that the exertions of the south eastern division of the army should

should be crowned with complete success. Arracan was yesterday taken, and the ten thousand men that acted under Atown Munjja have, as a military body, been nearly annihilated. The proceedings that have led to this result, I shall now have the honour to detail for the information of the Commander in Chief.

On the 24th ultimo, the arrangements for the movement of the force from the camps on the Oorating were completed, and the head-quarters of the division were established, with the second brigade in advance, at Chabatee Kheong, within two miles of the enemy's position in the Padha Hills, the march of the remainder being directed as appointed out in inclosure No. 1.

On the 25th ult. boat and pontoon bridges were thrown across the Chabatee and Wabraing Rivers, and in the evening a reconnoissance was made, to ascertain the situation of the passes through the hills, and the obstacles to be encountered. The natural ones were considerable, arising principally from the steepness of the ascents, and from the course of deep tide nullahs.

On the 26th, the troops then present crossed the Wabraing by day-break, and were formed into four columns, as per margin\*. The right and centre

\* Right column, under Brigadier Grant, C.B. one twelve-pounder, two six-pounders.—The 2d brigade, one company 2d light infantry battalion, one ditto of regular pioneers; centre column, Brigadier Richards, two twelve-pounders, two howitzers, Lieutenant Colonel Lindsay.—The 1st brigade, two companies 2d light infantry battalion, one ditto regular pioneers; left column, to act with gun boats; Captain Leslie, His Majesty's 54th regiment; two companies ditto; two ditto 2d light infantry battalion rifle company, Mng Levy; two companies Mng pioneers.—Reserve, Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, C.B. His Majesty's 54th; one twelve-pounder, two six-pounders; three companies His Majesty's 54th regiment; three ditto 26th regiment B.N.I.; two ditto 49th; three ditto temporary pioneers; one ditto Mng ditto, 2d local horse.

columns



columns then advanced to force the two ascertained passes, while the left, with the gun-boats under Captain Crawford, H. C. Marine, was to have ascended the river, which appeared to flow through the hills. The boats, however, having grounded on a shoal, Captain Leslie landed his men and was then directed to skirt the river, and, if possible, to pass by the extreme right of the first range of hills, with a view of attacking the enemy from their rear, or of intercepting them in their retreat.

The centre column had not proceeded far ere the tocsin of alarm, and shouts from the hills, gave notice where they were occupied, and that the enemy were in force. The advance, consisting of the light infantry companies of the 26th, 28th, 49th, and 63d regiments, under the command of Capt. Mason, 49th regiment, was directed to gain the summit, which was effected in the most gallant manner. The column then moved to its left, to the attack of a stockade; while the light infantry companies, keeping nearly parallel to it, drove the enemy from several intrenched positions along the crest of the hills; two rounds from the twelve-pounders caused the but partly finished stockade to be abandoned; the men who retired from it immediately occupied strong ground on the heights above; here the left column, from being compelled to diverge from the river, joined, and a smart fire was continued, till the grenadiers of His Majesty's 44th regiment, and left grenadiers of the 49th regiment of Bengal native infantry, began to ascend at two different points; the enemy then fled, on which the centre column retraced its steps, and defiled through the abandoned pass, while the left column proceeded in furtherance of the orders first given. The ground on the north side of the hills proved to be an extensive plain, intersected by several deep tide nullahs belted with jungle. In such a country the flying foe easily escaped, as the cavalry was unable

to pursue, till assisted by the labour of the pioneers. The forward movement was, however, continued till the three columns united at the Jeejah river; here it was intended to have halted till the artillery, under the protection of the reserve, could be brought up, but a few companies of the 49th regiment native infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, having been pushed across to ascertain what was in front, the report was made that the enemy were approaching in column, supported by cavalry. So desired an opportunity was immediately embraced, the low state of the tide and the sandy bottom of the river enabling the troops to pass without impediment. The heads of the columns had, however, no sooner debouched from the jungle than the enemy fled, and reached, with but little loss, their works that covered the fords of the Mahattee.

The troops had now been under arms nine hours, and were still anxious to proceed, but a consideration for their physical strength, with an unwillingness to remove still further from the supplies, whose arrival must necessarily be retarded by the nature of the country passed over, caused me to direct that positions where shelter from the sun might be obtained, should be occupied. The fire of the enemy, while they opposed us, was noisy, but ill-directed. A further consequence of this day's action, beyond the advantage immediately gained, was, that the enemy abandoned their stockades at Kheong Peela (alias Chamballa).

The troops, with the exception of the reserve, which did not arrive till near midnight, having given their exertions to enable the artillery to join, bivouacked by brigades.

On the 27th, when the fog dispersed, the order of advance was resumed, and Major Carter, of His Majesty's 44th regiment, with three companies of that corps, covered by the light infantry company  
of

of His Majesty's 54th regiment, was directed to carry a small hill in front of the enemy's works, while the remainder of the force moved forward in column, at quarter distance, with the artillery on the reverse flank.

The enemy's position was well chosen, being situated on a peninsula, protected by a broad river, whose fords are only passable at nearly low water, and whose banks are not only steep, but were covered with sharp stakes. Their defences consisted of deep intrenchments along the margin, with epaulments left to protect them from an enfilading fire; in the rear, high conical hills, surmounted by pagodas, and surrounded by entrenchments, served as numerous citadels, and appeared to be occupied as such.

On the advance of the party under Major Carter, the enemy that occupied the hill, retired across the river, when a fire from those parts of their works that commanded it, was immediately opened—four twelve-pounders, two five and a half-inch howitzers, and two six-pounders, were placed in position, while the first brigade was moved to the right to attack a column that appeared in that direction, and which I now judge to have been an intended reinforcement; it did not, however, long remain in sight, or reach Mahattee. The fire of the artillery soon silenced the enemies, and checked the effective fire of their musketry; and as the fords were then passable, the 2d brigade took ground to the left, in order to cross to the right of the enemy's defences. The 1st brigade, and two *ressalas* of horse, were moved at the same time forward, the reserve (formed as on the preceding day, with the addition of three companies 2d light infantry battalion, and a rifle company *Mug levy*) following.

On the 2d brigade descending into the river, the enemy abandoned their post, while the troops on the right (the situation of the ford having been ascertained)

certained) crossed, but from the steepness of the bank on the opposite side, had great difficulty in entering the works. A *ressala* of horse, with the rifle company *Mug levy*, were pushed over still further to our right to gain the road by which the enemy were retreating, and arrived in time to do some execution among their rear, and to prevent the destruction of bridges on the road to Arracan.

I have omitted to mention, that, during the commencement of the action (which lasted about two hours) I received the pleasing intelligence of the near approach of Brigadier-General M'Bean, with the 5th brigade.

On the 28th, it was necessary to halt to obtain information, and allow of a junction being formed by the troops still in the rear, and by the flotilla under Commodore Hayes, who was in progress for that purpose; in the evening this was effected, and the enemy's position partly reconnoitered.

On the 29th, the division moved forward at daylight; the advance under Brigadier-General M'Bean consisted of one *ressala* of horse, two six-pounders, two howitzers, 5th brigade, six companies His Majesty's 54th regiment, 2d light infantry battalion, rifle company *Mug levy*, one company regular pioneers, one ditto *Mug ditto*, sixteen scaling ladders. Considerable delay was occasioned by fog, and which at first prevented the great strength of the enemy's position from being discovered. It occupied a range of connected hills (since ascertained to be from three hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty feet in height) strong by nature, and rendered still more so by art, escarpment, *abatis*, and masonry having been resorted to, where those means could be most efficaciously employed. One pass alone leads through them to the capital, and that was defended by a fire of several pieces of artillery, and about three thousand muskets: the whole number of the enemy ranged along the

1825. 3 G heights

heights may be estimated at from eight to nine thousand men; the ground in front is an extensive valley, entirely clear of jungle, but in depth not altogether out of the range of the enemy's artillery.

Where the advance halted, it was partly covered by a tank, and Brigadier-General M'Bean made a disposition for acquiring the principal hills in the first range at the commencement of the pass. Four pieces of artillery were ordered forward to cover the attack, and the troops for the assault, consisting of the light infantry company, His Majesty's 54th regiment, four companies 2d light infantry battalion, and the light infantry companies of the 10th and 16th regiments Madras native infantry, with the rifle company Mug levy, were placed under Major Kemm; a support of six companies 16th regiment, Madras native infantry under Captain French, of that corps, followed. The assault commenced, and in spite of a well-directed fire, and of the steepness of the ascent, which was occasionally nearly perpendicular, many gained the summit. Lieutenant Clarke, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General M'Bean, with several of the light infantry company of His Majesty's 54th regiment, got their hands on the trench, but even with the assistance such a hold afforded, were unable to maintain their ground, large stones were rolled on them, and smaller ones discharged from bows; the consequence was, they were precipitated to the bottom. In this attempt the efforts were persevered in till every Officer was wounded.

I cannot here avoid interrupting the detail to make known to his Excellency that on no occasion could British gallantry be more conspicuously displayed; the conduct of the Officers was emulated by the men, and European and Native troops vied with each other to equal the example set.

The guns, in the ardour of the moment, had been advanced by Captain Lamb, who commanded them,

them, so far, that on the retreat of the troops they became too exposed to be longer served : and the retiring of them at the time was impracticable without the hazard of sacrificing the men, who would have been obliged to effect it by the drag ropes.

While the attack was being carried on at the pass, the right of the enemy's position was cannonaded, but without any apparent effect ; the twelve-pounders and heavy howitzers, were afterwards moved to play upon the works at the pass ; the fire was continued for an hour, but, it appearing to be but a useless waste of ammunition, I caused it to be discontinued, and those guns to be withdrawn ; at the same time an encampment was marked out, the tents were pitched, and at one o'clock the troops fell back upon them, with the exception of the advance, which was continued during the day in the position they occupied ; in the dusk of the evening the wounded were brought off, the guns withdrawn, and the whole retired without further loss, though a heavy fire had been continued by the enemy at intervals during the day.

From observations made, the conviction was established, that the right of the enemy's defences was the key of his position. Here the natural obstacles were the greatest, the approach being protected by a small lake, the ascent being more abrupt, and the height being more considerable. These seemed to have given a confidence in its security ; and though the summit was crowned with a stockade, and part of the way up thickly abbatished, the number of men to guard it was not considerable. This point was therefore selected for the principal future attack. At the same time, the construction of a battery for four mortars, two twenty four-pounders, four twelve-pounders, and two five and half inch howitzers, to play on the works at the pass, and to draw the enemy's attention entirely to that



point, was ordered. The Senior Engineer Officer, Lieutenant Thompson, received directions to that effect; and the day of the 30th was employed in bringing from Mahattee the necessary material. At half-past seven that evening ground was broke, by three o'clock the battery finished, and before day-light completely armed, when the guns opened, and continued during the day a heavy cannonade, which had the effect of checking the enemy's fire, though it was not entirely silenced.

Instructions were given to Brigadier Richards to make a night attack with the force as per margin\*. On the right of the enemy's position, at half-past eleven, the appointed rocket signal of success was thrown up: and Lieutenant Wroughton, Surveying Department, in a short time after returned from the height, bringing the grateful intelligence, that though the fire of the enemy had been heavy, the stockade had been gained without a man on our side being killed, and with only a few slightly wounded. A copy of the Brigadier's report of the affair (No. 2) is herewith inclosed.

A reinforcement of the remainder of the 1st brigade, with two six-pounders on elephants, was immediately dispatched. Arrangements had also been made for storming the works at the pass, on the morning of the 1st, should the fire from the battery have produced such an effect as would almost insure the certainty of success. Brigadier Richards was also directed to commence, at day-

\* Right column—Major Carter, His Majesty's 44th regiment, two companies of His Majesty's 44th ditto, two ditto, (grenadiers) 26th regiment, thirty troopers (dismounted). Left column—Two companies of His Majesty's 44th regiment, one ditto 26th regiment (light infantry company), one ditto 49th regiment (ditto ditto), thirty flotilla seamen.—Reserve under Captain Snelton, His Majesty's 44th regiment, two companies of His Majesty's 44th ditto (grenadiers), 49th regiment forty pioneers.

light,



light, an attack on the defences of the intervening heights.

The difficulty of carrying the guns up the hill caused a delay, and it was near seven o'clock before one was mounted, a few rounds from which silenced the fire of the six-pounder that the enemy had planted on the next summit, when the Brigadier advanced to the assault. The enemy did not stand; advantage was taken of the panic of the moment, the detachment under Brigadier-General M'Bean, which consisted as follows:—A subaltern's detachment of artillery, sixty troopers (dismounted), 2d brigade (except four companies of His Majesty's 54th regiment, who were attached to the 5th brigade); four companies 2d light infantry battalion, thirty flotilla scamen, detachment of regular pioneers, with six scaling ladders),—allotted to the attack of the pass, was directed to move forward. The enemy were soon seen abandoning all the heights; from that moment opposition ceased, and Arracan was gained.

It has been my province to lay before his Excellency a succession of operations, which have accomplished the first object directed by the instruction emanating from the Governor-General in Council; but to the duty of doing justice to the merits of the force collectively, and to individuals separately who had the opportunity of putting themselves more conspicuously forward, I own myself incompetent; and I must trust to his Excellency's discernment to appreciate how truly a claim to his approbation has been perfected by the division, more from his knowledge of what they have had to encounter; than from any representation I am able to make. The Political Agent, T. C. Robertson, Esq. not only previous to the force quitting Chittagong, but to the present period, has been zealously and indefatigably engaged in rendering every assistance that the civil power could com-

command ; his arrangements on all occasions have tended to the advantage of the whole and to the accommodation of individuals ; and I truly rejoice at this opportunity of publicly acknowledging, that the greatest benefit has been derived from his presence.

Commodore Hayes has, on all occasions, rendered an aid the most effectual, and had it not been for the assistance afforded by the flotilla under his command, the arrival of the force before Arracan would have been almost impracticable. Every exertion was made by him to co-operate, and when insurmountable obstacles prevented the further approach of the gun-boats to the scene of action, he landed two twenty-four-pounders, and with the British seamen, dragged them and their appurtenances, a distance of five miles, to the encampment before Arracan, rendering them available for any service on which they could be usefully employed.

Brigadier-General M'Bean gave me the benefit of his judgment and experience, and the effectual aid of his directing superintendence ; to offer a further remark on the known zeal of one, who has so firmly established his claim to honourable fame, would, I fear, in me be but an assumption—to his Excellency the claims of Brigadier-General M'Bean are fully known.

The assiduity of Brigadier Grant, C. B., commanding 2d brigade ; of Brigadier Richards, commanding 1st brigade ; of Brigadier Fair, commanding 5th brigade ; and of Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, commanding artillery division, demand that I should state to his Excellency, that their example and their directions materially contributed to the success of our operations.

Did the limits of a dispatch allow of my mentioning separately the Officers who commanded corps, I should feel myself most particularly bound to name them ; and proud should I be in being the

instrument of more especially recording their deserts, than while bearing testimony to the merits of all, in saying that every Officer non-commissioned Officer, and private, performed his duty, equally by gallantry in the field, and by the willing endurance of privations, that the division might move forward.

I may, however, I hope, be pardoned in representing, that the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant Scott, rendered me the most effectual assistance; that the First Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Captain Drummond, conducted the duties of his department with judgment, with the greatest personal exertion, and with the most indefatigable perseverance. The Second Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant Paton, has also established his claim to a particular notice. The Assistant Commissary-General, Captain Bannerman, has had no common difficulties to encounter, in effectually arranging, for the continued supplies of the troops; the means of conveyance by land, at his command, never exceeded a week's supply. The Superintending Surgeon, Dr. Grant, has on every occasion provided for the comfort and relief of the sick and wounded, and with other medical Officers, was ever forward, while the troops were engaged, to render immediate assistance. To Lieutenant Wroughton, of the Survey Department, I am particularly indebted, not only for the reconnoissances he made when we neared the enemy, but especially for discovering the paths by which Brigadier Richards, with the column under his command, gained the right of the enemy's position. Lieutenant Thompson, the senior Engineer Officer, displayed zeal and practical proficiency in the performance of his duty; to Captain Wilkie more especially, and to the other Officers of the pioneers generally, the advance of the division may be mainly attributed; a road of nearly one hundred and fifty miles in length has, by the labour of the pioneers,

pioneers, under their judicious directions, been completed ; many morasses rendered passable, and innumerable nullahs bridged. I much fear that the continued exposure to the sun, will for some time deprive the division of the benefits of Captain Wilkie's services, who persevered in doing his duty, till success crowned our efforts, though suffering from severe indisposition.

If ever instances of mental energy triumphing over bodily infirmity were exemplified, they have been displayed by Colonel Gardner, of the 2d local horse, who, on each occasion, when there was a probability of the cavalry being engaged, caused himself to be removed from his palanquin to be placed on his horse, though so weakened by long sickness as to be unable, for any length of time, to prolong the exertion.

This dispatch will be delivered by Lieutenant Bellew, my Military Secretary ; he has entitled himself to my confidence, and is enabled to afford his Excellency the best information on many points connected with this country.

For my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Hawkins, I beg to solicit his Excellency's notice, and to strongly recommend him for any mark of approbation ; and I can confidently assert, that both from talent and education, he promises to prove a credit to the profession.

Inclosed are returns of the casualties that have occurred during the several actions with the enemy since the division entered Arracan, and also of the ordnance found in position on the east front of the heights covering the capital ; the quantity captured is so widely dispersed, that there has not yet been time to allow it's being ascertained.

Several Sirdars have surrendered themselves, and prisoners are hourly being brought to the camp. Grounding my opinion on the general assertion of the captives, I may venture to suggest the probability

bability that not one thousand of the Burmese, who were serving under Atown Munja, will reach Ava, but by the permission of the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. W. MORRISON, Brig.-Gen.  
Comg. S. E. Div.

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### Inclosure (No. 1.)

#### EXTRACT FROM DIVISION ORDERS,

*Camp, Kaykrangding, March 24, 1825.*

ON the breaking up of the present camp, protection detachments are to be formed, consisting at Chankring of one company of His Majesty's 44th regiment, 2d light infantry battalion, 10th regiment Madras native infantry, 16th ditto.

One company at Kaykrangding, one ressale of 2d local horse, His Majesty's 54th regiment Bengal native infantry, 42d ditto, 49th ditto, ditto.

The senior Officer of the whole to command. Names and dates of commissions of Officers to be employed on this important duty, to be immediately sent to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following are the arrangements for the advance of the force: head quarters to be established this evening on the south bank of the Chebatta River. To march at day-light to-morrow morning for the same place.—4 ressalas of the 2d local horse.

Artillery. Division.—Head-quarters, with four twelve-pounders, two five and a half inch howitzers, two six-pounders, 1st brigade native troops, left wing 2d light infantry battalion, rifle company Mug levy.

To embark at six A. M. for the same destination, five companies of His Majesty's 44th regiment, on board the gun-boats that will be appropriated for their

conveyance, and proceed to the Chebatta River, where it will land and join the 1st brigade. Horses and cattle belonging to the Officers to be crossed to the camp of Kaykrangding this evening, and proceed with the column of march to-morrow.

On Saturday the 26th instant, the 5th brigade to move to Kaykrangding, under the arrangements communicated yesterday, as for to-morrow, by the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; on Sunday the 27th instant, four companies of His Majesty's 44th regiment.

Four companies 2d light infantry battalion are to cross to Kaykrangding, under directions that will be issued by Brigadier-General M'Bean, who will be pleased to effect a junction of his column with the advance column when the arrival of the Commissariat cattle will permit him to move forward.

The troops, on leaving their present encampment, are to be supplied with two days' provisions.

W. B. SCOTT,

Dy. A. Adjutant-General.

*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Richards to Captain Scott, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, dated Camp, before Arracan, 1st April 1825.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of Brigadier-General Morrison, C. B. commanding the south eastern division, that the storming party he did me the honour of entrusting to my charge, yesterday evening completely succeeded in effecting the object desired. with the bayonet, and without the loss of a man. That after the junction of the remainder of my brigade with

with the two six-pounders, I made my arrangements for prosecuting the success I had obtained last night; the result of which is well known to the Brigadier-General.

In making this report I cannot refrain from expressing my most sincere thanks to every Officer and man, both European and native, engaged, for the spirit and gallantry they displayed, and I feel it my duty to state that I received every assistance from my Brigade-Major, Captain B. Fernie, and from the active exertions of Captain Hugh Gordon; who volunteered to accompany me.

I cannot close this letter without stating my high sense of gratitude to Lieutenant Wroughton; of the Surveying Department, who accompanied me for the purpose of pointing out the road, for the judgment and ability with which he executed the difficult task of leading my advance to the point of attack, to which I chiefly attribute my having so completely succeeded in gaining possession of such a very strong post (the key of the enemy's position), without any loss.

I have, &c.

W. RICHARDS, Brigadier Gen.  
Comd. 1st Brigade.



*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Richards to Captain Scott, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, dated Camp, before Arracan, 1st of April 1825.*

SIR,

I DEEM it my duty to bring to the notice of Brigadier-General Morrison, commanding the south eastern division, the very gallant conduct of a havildar of the light company of the 26th regiment native infantry, by name Summer Sing, who was one among the very first of those who entered the enemy's stockade yesterday evening, and who, by displaying an example of coolness to those who followed him, clearly shewed what a noble weapon of offence the bayonet is, when wielded by a resolute and determined soldier.

In mentioning the gallant conduct of an individual of the 26th regiment native infantry, I cannot refrain from stating, that that of the corps altogether has been, ever since it has been employed on the present service, most exemplary in every respect, whether it regards their gallantry, discipline, and steadiness in the field, or their patient endurance of privations, which such a service as the one they have been engaged in has called on them to endure. I trust, therefore, that the Brigadier-General will do me the honour of bringing these circumstances to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the impression which may have been attached to the name of the regiment, in consequence of the participation of some dissolute characters in the unfortunate mutiny of the late 47th regiment at Barrackpore, may be removed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. RICHARDS.

Re-

*Return of Wounded of the South-Eastern Division of the Army, under the command of Brigadier-General Morrison, C. B. in action with the Enemy on the 26th March 1825.*

2d Local Horse—2 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 2 horses missing.

Right Wing His Majesty's 44th Regiment—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, 1 bheestie, 1 bullock man, wounded.

Right Wing His Majesty's 54th Regiment—1 drummer, 1 rank and file, wounded.

26th Regiment B. N. I.—2 rank and file, 1 bheestie, wounded.

49th Regiment B. N. I.—2 rank and file wounded.

W. B. SCOTT,

Dy. A. Adjutant-General.

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*Return of Killed and Wounded of the South-Eastern Division of the Army, under the Command of Brigadier-General Morrison, C. B. in Action with the Enemy on the 27th of March 1825.*

2d Local Horse—2 horses wounded.

Artillery Division—2 rank and file wounded.

Right wing of His Majesty's 44th Regiment—4 rank and file, wounded.

His Majesty's 54th Regiment—1 serjeant killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

26th Regiment B. N. I.—1 captain, 2 subadars, 1 serjeant or havildar, 13 rank and file, wounded.

42d Regiment B. N. I.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant or havildar, 10 rank and file, wounded.

49th Regiment B. N. I.—6 rank and file wounded.

Left wing 62d Regiment B. N. I.—3 rank and file wounded.

Pioneers—1 serjeant or havildar, 6 rank and file, wounded.

Names.

*Names of Officers wounded.*

26th Regiment B. N. I.—Capt. Seymour, slightly.

42d Regiment B. N. I.—Lieutenant M'Kean, severely, not dangerously

W. B. SCOTT, Dep. Assist. Adj. Gen.

*Return of Killed and Wounded of the South Eastern Division of the Army under the command of Brigadier-General Morrison, C. B. in action with the Enemy between the periods of the 29th March and 1st April 1825.*

*Camp, Arracan, April 2, 1825.*

General Staff—1 wounded.

2d Local Horse—6 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Artillery Division—1 bombadier killed ; 3 rank and file, 5 gun-drivers, wounded.

His Majesty's 44th Regiment—4 rank and file wounded.

His Majesty's 54th Regiment—2 rank and file killed ; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 volunteer, 1 serjeant or havildar, 12 rank and file, wounded.

26th Regiment B. N. I.—2 rank and file wounded.

42d Regiment B. N. I.—7 rank and file wounded.

2d Light Infantry Battalion—2 havildars, 6 rank and file, killed ; 1 major, 1 jemadar, 5 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 35 rank and file, wounded ;—2 rank and file since dead.

10th Regiment M. N. I.—1 havildar, 6 rank and file, killed ; 13 rank and file wounded.

16th Regiment M. N. I.—1 captain, 1 havildar, 9 rank and file, killed ; 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant or havildar, 29 rank and file, 1 bheestie, wounded.

Mug Levy Rifle Company—1 subabar, 1 havildar, 6 rank and file, wounded.

Pioneers—1 captain wounded.

W. B. SCOTT, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General.

*Re-*

*Return of Officers Killed and Wounded of the South Eastern Division of the Army, under the command of Brigadier-General Morrison, C. B. in action with the Enemy between the periods of the 29th March and 1st April 1825.*

*Camp, Arracan, April 2, 1825.*

*Killed.*

16th Regiment Madras Native Infantry—Captain A. French.

*Wounded.*

General Staff—Lieutenant J. Clarke, A. D. C. to Brigadier-General M'Bean, severely, not dangerously.

His Majesty's 54th Regiment—Captain E. A. Evanson, severely, not dangerously; Lieutenant H. W. Harris, severely, not dangerously; Volunteer Mr J. Graham, slightly.

2d Light Infantry Battalion—Major W. H. Kemm, slightly.

16th Regiment Madras Native Infantry—Lieutenant J. K. Luard, severely, not dangerously; Lieutenant F. B. White, slightly; Lieutenant R. S. Gledstones, slightly.

Pioneers—Captain P. B. Fitton, severely, right leg since amputated.

W. B. SCOTT, Deputy A. Adj. Gen.  
A. LINDSAY, Lieut. Col. commanding Artillery with S. E. Division of the Army.

*Camp, Rajapatta. April 2, 1825.*

By command of the Right Honourable  
the Governor-General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON, Sec. to Government.

*Re-*

*Return of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, &c. taken in the Enemy's fortified Position on the Heights of Arracan, on the Morning of the 1st April 1825, by the Army under the Command of Brigadier-General Morrison, C. B.*

1 iron nine-pounder (burst), 2 iron six-pounders, 7 iron and 2 brass four-pounders, 4 iron three-pounders, 5 iron and 2 brass two-pounders, 2 iron and 2 brass one and an half-pounder, 1 brass half-pounder, 8 jingals, 385 loose shot of different sizes, 280 lbs. powder.

A. LINDSAY, Lieut. Col. commanding Artillery with S. E. Division of the Army.

*Camp, Rajapatta, April 2, 1825.*

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE* of OCTOBER 4,  
1825.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R.

WHEREAS His Majesty being at peace with all the Powers and States of Europe and of America, has repeatedly declared His royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the different contests in which certain of those Powers and States are engaged :

And whereas the commission of acts of hostility by individual subjects of His Majesty against any Power or State, or against the persons and properties of the subjects of any Power or State, which being at peace with His Majesty is at the same time engaged in a contest, with respect to which His Majesty has declared his determination to be neutral, is calculated to bring into question the sincerity of His Majesty's declarations :

And whereas if His Majesty's subjects cannot be effectually restrained from such unwarranted commission of acts of hostility, it may be justly apprehended that the Governments aggrieved thereby might be unable, on their part, to restrain their subjects from committing acts of violence upon the persons and property of unoffending subjects of His Majesty :

And whereas the Ottoman Porte, a Power at peace with His Majesty, is and has been for some  
1825. 31 years

years past engaged in a contest with the Greeks, in which contest His Majesty has observed a strict and impartial neutrality :

And whereas great numbers of His Majesty's loyal subjects reside and carry on a beneficial commerce, and possess establishments and enjoy privileges within the dominions of the Ottoman Porte, protected by the faith of treaties between His Majesty and that Power :

And whereas His Majesty has received recent and undoubted information, that attempts are now making to induce certain of His Majesty's subjects to fit out ships of war and privateers in the ports of His Majesty's kingdom, and to embark therein, for the purpose of carrying on, under the Greek flag, hostile operations against the Ottoman Government, of capturing and destroying Turkish ships and property, and of committing depredations on the coasts of the Turkish dominions :

And whereas such hostile operations would be directly contrary to the provisions of the Act, passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty, intituled " An Act to prevent the  
 " enlisting or engagement of His Majesty's sub-  
 " jects to serve in a foreign service, and the fitting  
 " out or equipping, in His Majesty's dominions,  
 " vessels for warlike purposes, without His Ma-  
 " jesty's licence," in which it is, amongst other things, enacted, " that if any natural born subject of His Majesty, his heirs, or successors, without the leave or licence of His Majesty, his heirs, or successors, for that purpose first had and obtained under the sign manual of His Majesty, his heirs, or successors, or signified by Order in Council, or by Proclamation of His Majesty, his heirs, or successors, shall take or accept, or shall agree to take or accept, any military commission, or shall otherwise enter into the military service as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or shall enlist



enlist or enter himself to enlist, or shall agree to enlist or to enter himself to serve as a soldier, or to be employed, or shall serve in any warlike or military operation in the service of, or for, or under, or in aid of any foreign prince, state, potentate, colony, province, or part of any province or people, or of any person or persons exercising, or assuming to exercise, the powers of government, in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province or people, either as an officer or soldier, or in any other military capacity ; or if any natural born subject of His Majesty shall, without such leave or licence as aforesaid, accept, or agree to take or accept, any commission, warrant, or appointment as an officer, or shall enlist or enter himself, or shall agree to enlist or enter himself to serve as a sailor or marine, or to be employed or engaged, or shall serve in and on board any ship or vessel of war, or in and on board any ship or vessel used, or fitted out, or equipped, or intended to be used for any warlike purpose in the service of, or for, or under, or in aid of any foreign power, prince, state, potentate, colony, province, or part of any province or people, or of any person or persons exercising, or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province or people ; or if any natural born subject of His Majesty shall, without such leave and licence as aforesaid, engage, contract, or agree to go, or shall go to any foreign state, country, colony, province, or part of any province, or to any place beyond the seas, with an intent, or in order to enlist or enter himself to serve, or with intent to serve, in any warlike or military operation whatever, whether by land or by sea, in the service of, or for, or under, or in aid of, any foreign prince, state, potentate, colony, province, or part

of any province or people, or in the service of, or for, or under, or in aid of, any person or persons exercising, or assuming to exercise, the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province or people, either as an officer or a soldier, or in any other military capacity, or as an officer, or sailor, or marine, in any such ship or vessel as aforesaid, although no enlisting money, or pay, or reward shall have been, or shall be, in any or either of the cases aforesaid, actually paid to, or received by, him, or by any person to or for his use or benefit; or if any person whatever within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any part of His Majesty's dominions elsewhere, or in any country, colony, settlement, island, or place belonging to or subject to His Majesty, shall hire, retain, engage, or procure, or shall attempt, or endeavour to hire, retain, engage, or procure any person or persons whatever to enlist, or to enter, or engage to enlist, or to serve, or to be employed in any such service or employment as aforesaid, as an officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, either in land or sea service, for, or under, or in aid of, any foreign prince, state, potentate, colony, province, or part of any province or people, or for, or under, or in aid of, any person or persons exercising, or assuming to exercise, any powers of government as aforesaid, or to go, or to agree to go, or to embark from any part of His Majesty's dominions for the purpose or with the intent to be so enlisted, entered, engaged, or employed as aforesaid, whether any enlisting money, pay, or reward shall have been, or shall be, actually given or received, or not, in any or either of such cases every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon being convicted thereof, upon any information or indictment, shall be punishable by fine and

imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court before which such offender shall be convicted :”

And it is further enacted, “ that if any person within any part of the United Kingdom, or in any part of His Majesty’s dominions beyond the seas, shall, without the leave and licence of His Majesty for that purpose first had and obtained, as aforesaid, equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or attempt or endeavour to equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or procure to be equipped, furnished, fitted out, or armed, or shall knowingly aid, assist, or be concerned in the equipping, furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel, with intent or in order that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince, state, or potentate, or of any foreign colony, province, or part of any province or people, or of any person or persons exercising, or assuming to exercise, any powers of government, or over any foreign state, colony, province, or part of any province or people, as a transport or store ship, or with intent to cruize or commit hostilities against any prince, state, or potentate, or against the subjects or citizens of any prince, state, or potentate, or against the persons exercising, or assuming to exercise, the powers of government in any colony, province, or part of any province or country, or against the inhabitants of any foreign colony, province, or part of any province or country, with whom His Majesty shall not then be at war, or shall, within the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty’s dominions, or in any settlement, colony, territory, island, or place belonging or subject to His Majesty, issue or deliver any commission for any ship or vessel, to the intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor ; and shall, upon conviction thereof, upon  
any

any information or indictment, be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the court in which such offender shall be convicted, and every such ship or vessel, with the tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition, and stores which may belong to, or be on board of, any such ship or vessel, shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for any officer of His Majesty's customs or excise, or any officer of His Majesty's navy, who is by law empowered to make seizures for any forfeiture, incurred under any of the laws of customs or excise, or the laws of trade and navigation, to seize such ships and vessels aforesaid, and in such places, and in such manner in which the officers of His Majesty's customs or excise, and the officers of His Majesty's navy, are empowered respectively to make seizures under the laws of customs and excise, or under the laws of trade and navigation, and that every such ship and vessel, with the tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition, and stores which may belong to or be on board of such ship or vessel, may be prosecuted and condemned in the like manner, and in such courts as ships or vessels may be prosecuted and condemned, for any breach of the laws made for the protection of the revenues of customs and excise, or of the laws of trade and navigation :

His Majesty, therefore, being desirous of preserving to his subjects the blessings of peace which they now happily enjoy, and being resolved to persevere in that system of neutrality which His Majesty has so repeatedly declared his determination to maintain; in order that none of His Majesty's subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the Statute herein mentioned, has thought fit, by and with the advice of  
His

His Privy Council, to issue this His Royal Proclamation :

And His Majesty does hereby strictly command that no person or persons whatsoever do presume to take part in any of the said contests, or to commit or attempt any act, matter, or thing whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of the said Statute, upon pain of the several penalties by the said Statute imposed, and of His Majesty's high displeasure :

And His Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, doth hereby enjoin all His Majesty's subjects strictly to observe, as well towards the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, as towards all other belligerents with whom His Majesty is at peace, the duties of neutrality ; and to respect in all, and each of them, the exercise of those belligerent rights, which His Majesty has always claimed to exercise, when His Majesty has himself been unhappily engaged in war.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, the thirtieth day of September one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and in the sixth year of Our reign.

GOD save the KING.

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At the Court at *Windsor*, the 30th of *September*  
1825,

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS an Act of Parliament was passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled  
“ An Act to empower His Majesty to prohibit the

“ ex-

“ exportation of salt-petre, and to enforce the law  
 “ for empowering His Majesty to prohibit the ex-  
 “ portation of gun-powder, or any sort of arms  
 “ and ammunition, and also to empower His Ma-  
 “ jesty to restrain the carrying coastwise of salt-  
 “ petre, gun-powder, or any sort of arms or am-  
 “ munition;” and His Majesty judging it necessary  
 to prohibit the exportation of caannon, mortars,  
 howitzers, carronades, and all carriages and other  
 appurtenances for the use of the same, and all  
 cannon-balls, bombs, grenades, cannister-shot, Con-  
 greve rockets, Shrapnell or other shells, and ap-  
 purtenances for the use of the same, out of this  
 kingdom, for some time, doth therefore, with the  
 advice of His Privy Council, hereby order, require,  
 prohibit, and command, that no person or persons  
 whatsoever (except the Master-General of the  
 Ordnance, or the Lords Commissioners of the Ad-  
 miralty for His Majesty’s Service) do, at any time  
 during the space of six months from the date of  
 this Order in Council, presume to transport into  
 any parts out of this kingdom, any cannon, mortars,  
 howitzers, carronades, and all carriages and other  
 appurtenances for the use of the same, and all  
 cannon-balls, bombs, grenades, cannister-shot, Con-  
 greve rockets, Shrapnell or other shells, and ap-  
 purtenances for the use of the same, or ship or  
 lade any cannon, mortars, howitzers, carronades,  
 and all carriages and other appurtenances for the  
 use of the same, and all cannon-balls, bombs,  
 grenades, cannister-shot, Congreve rockets, Shrap-  
 nell or other shells, and appurtenances for the use  
 of the same, on board any ship or vessel, in order  
 to transporting the same into any parts beyond the  
 seas, without leave or permission in that behalf  
 first obtained from His Majesty or His Privy  
 Council, upon pain of incurring and suffering the  
 respective forfeitures and penalties inflicted by the  
 afore-mentioned Act:

And



And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and His Majesty's Secretary at War, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

*Jas. Buller.*

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 30th of *September*  
1825,

PRESENT.

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled " An Act to  
" repeal the several laws relating to the perform-  
" ance of quarantine, and to make other pro-  
" visions in lieu thereof," it is, amongst other things, enacted, " that it shall and may be lawful to and for His Majesty, his heirs or successors, by his or their Order or Orders in Council, notified by Proclamation, or published in the London Gazette, to prohibit all persons, vessels, and boats whatsoever from going, under any pretence whatsoever, within the limits of any station which, by any Order or Orders in Council as aforesaid, has been, or may be, assigned for the performance of quarantine; and if any person whatsoever, after such notification or publication of any such Order or Orders in Council, shall presume, under any pretence whatsoever, to go with any vessel or boat within the limits of any such station, he or she shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred pounds:" And whereas

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His Majesty was pleased, by his Order in Council of the nineteenth of July last, to order, and it was thereby ordered, that all vessels not having the plague, or any other infectious disease or distemper highly dangerous to the health of His Majesty's subjects, actually on board (except any ship of war, transport, or other vessel in the actual service of Government, under the command of a commissioned Officer of His Majesty's Navy), arriving in the United Kingdom, and coming from the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary, on the Atlantic Ocean, and bound to the western ports of the United Kingdom, which should not be furnished with clean bills of health, should perform quarantine at Milford-Haven, subject to such provisions, rules, regulations, and restrictions, pains, penalties, fines, forfeitures, and punishments, as are contained in His Majesty's said Order in Council: And whereas the limits of the quarantine station at Milford-Haven are now marked off by twelve yellow buoys to point out the same, His Majesty, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the said Act, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no persons, vessels, or boats whatsoever, other than the vessels or boats belonging to the Medical Attendant or Superintendent of Quarantine or his Assistant, or other boats regularly employed under the authority of the Commissioners of the Customs in the Quarantine Service, shall go under any pretence whatever within the limits so marked out, except in case of special necessity and emergency, and with permission first had and obtained from the Superintendent of Quarantine or his Assistant; and all vessels being furnished with clean bills of health, and boats liable to quarantine which may be ordered to perform quarantine at Milford-Haven, shall come to an anchor within the limits of the said yellow buoys, in such place as shall be directed by

by the Superintendant of Quarantine or his Assistant :

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Master General and the rest of the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, His Majesty's Secretary at War, and the Governors and Commanders in Chief for the time being, of the isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

*Jas. Buller.*

*Whitehall, October 4, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Vice-Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Military Order; vice Admiral Lord Radstock, deceased.

*Whitehall, September 26, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto David Barry, Doctor in Medicine, Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces, and late First Surgeon to the Portuguese Army, His royal licence and permission that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and sword, which that Sovereign was pleased to confer upon him, in

consideration of his distinguished conduct in the field while in the actual service of His Most Faithful Majesty; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms :

And also to command, that His Majesty's said royal concession and declaration be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

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*Whitehall, October 1, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Henry Frederick Muller, Esq. Colonel in the Army, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st or Royal Scots Regiment of Foot, and now Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ceylon Regiment (Riflemen), His royal licence and authority, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Order of Military Merit of Wurtemberg, which that Sovereign was pleased to confer upon him for his services during the late war; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms :

And also to command, that His Majesty's said royal concession and declaration, together with the relative documents, be registered in the College of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 8,  
1825.*Whitehall, October 5, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, granting to James Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Marquess of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of Marquess of Ormonde.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, granting to Ulick John Earl of Clanricarde, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Marquess of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of Marquess of Clanricarde.

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*Windsor-Castle, September 30, 1825.*

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Thomas Claridge, Esq. of the Middle-Temple, Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island.

*Lord*

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, October 5, 1825.*

The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household has appointed the Reverend William Strong, Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, in the room of the Reverend Dr. Burton, deceased.

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*Downing-Street, October 7, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General John Montagu Mainwaring to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the island of St. Lucia.

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FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 11,*  
*1825.*

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 30th of *September*  
1825,

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by His Majesty's Order in Council, of the nineteenth of July last, it is directed, that all ships or vessels liable to quarantine, as are or shall be bound to the northern ports of Scotland, shall perform their quarantine at *Cromarty-Bay*, and that such of them as are or shall be bound to the south west ports of Scotland, shall per-

perform their quarantine at Carsthorn ; it is hereby ordered by His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that so much of the said Order in Council as relates to the performance of quarantine at Cromarty-Bay and Carsthorn, be, and the same is hereby, revoked; and His Majesty is pleased to order, by and with the advice aforesaid, that all ships or vessels as are or shall be bound to the northern ports of Scotland, comprehending the ports of

Inverness,	Caithness,
Zetland,	and
Orkney,	Stornaway,

or to any member, creek, or other place belonging to or within any or either of the above ports, shall perform their quarantine at Inverkeithing-Bay; and that such ships or vessels as are or shall be bound to the south west ports of Scotland, comprehending the ports of

Dumfries and  
Kirkcudbright,

or to any member, creek, or other place belonging to or within either of the above ports, shall perform their quarantine at Holy Lock, in the Frith of Clyde.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

*Jas. Buller.*

*Whitehall, October 10, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Sir John Campbell, Knight, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, late Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Brigadier-General in the Portuguese Service, his royal licence and permission that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of the said Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which that Sovereign was pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of the high sense which His Most Faithful Majesty entertains of the great courage and intrepidity displayed by that Officer, in several actions with the enemy, during the Peninsular war :

And also to command, that His Majesty's said royal concession and declaration be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

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*Whitehall, October 10, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto William Howe Mulcaster, Esq. Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, His royal licence and permission that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which that  
So-



Sovereign was pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of his royal approbation of the signal intrepidity displayed by him at the reduction of the colony of Cayanne, in the months of December 1808 and January 1809; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms :

And also to command, that His Majesty's said royal concession and declaration be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

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*Whitehall, October 11, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Stephen Giles, First Lieutenant of His Majesty's Marine Forces on board the Windsor Castle, His royal licence and permission that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which that Sovereign was pleased to confer upon him on occasion of His Most Faithful Majesty's visit on board that ship in the Tagus, in the month of May 1824; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms :

And also to command, that His Majesty's said royal concession and declaration be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

1825.

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*White-*

*Whitehall, October 10, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend Robert Allan to the church and parish of Little Dunkeld, in the presbytery of Dunkeld and county of Perth, vacant by the resignation of the Reverend Thomas Nelson, late Minister there.

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FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 15,  
1825.*

*India-Board, October 15, 1825.*

DISPATCHES have been received at the East India-House from the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated the 16th and 30th April 1825; of which dispatches, and of their inclosures, the following are extracts and copies:

*Extract of a Letter from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 16th April 1825*

WE take this opportunity to transmit the copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Marine, dated the 4th of this month, with inclosures from Captain Hardy, of the Honourable Company's Marine, employed in the operations against Tavoy and Mergui\*, and also in an enterprising but un-

\* See Gazette of March 25, 1825, p. 507, 508.

successful attack on Ramree. The whole of these reports appear very creditable to the Officers of the Marine employed on the occasions to which they relate.

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*Copy of a Letter from Henry Meriton, Esq. Superintendent of Marine, to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated 4th April 1825.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

HAVING received a communication from Captain Henry Hardy, commanding the Honourable Company's frigate Hastings, giving cover to copies of correspondence between that Officer and Commodore Hayes and Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton, strongly expressive of the satisfaction of the latter Officer on the subject therein contained, as also detailing to the Commodore the service of the Hastings in a manner highly creditable to her Commander, Officers, crew, and detachment, I deem it my duty to transmit extract of Captain Hardy's letter and copies of the above papers, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

In forwarding these documents, I beg to state the sincere gratification I feel in bringing to the notice of your Honourable Board the services of Captain Hardy and those under his command, which have been executed in a manner so highly creditable to themselves and all concerned.

I have, &c.

HENRY MERITON, Superintendent.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Henry Hardy, commanding the East India Company's Frigate Hastings, dated Cheduba-Roads, 22d February 1825.*

I INCLOSE a copy of my report to Commodore Hayes, which will fully inform you of our proceedings lately; I also forward copies of Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton's letter of thanks and detachment orders, together with a copy of the return of our killed and wounded in the late attack on Ramree.

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*Copy of a Report from Captain Hardy to Commodore Hayes, dated from on board the Frigate Hastings, Ramree-Harbour, 5th February 1825.*

SIR,

THE Henry Meriton has been detained to convey to you and General Morrison the result of the operations against Ramree, which, I regret to state, have failed, from causes which Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton\* will more properly explain. I am happy to say the Lieutenant-Colonel speaks in high terms of the good conduct and bravery of our seamen and marines; and I beg to recommend all the Officers under my command to the notice of Government, as deserving every praise for their exertions and valour on every occasion.

Previous to this attack with the military, we had with a party of seamen and marines, under Lieutenant Wyndham, several skirmishes with the enemy, and had succeeded in defeating them in two successive attacks, and in taking and burning two of their villages, strongly defended by five hundred

\* See Gazette of 10th August 1825, p. 434—5.

men, sent from Ramree for the purpose; two prisoners were taken, one of them a Chieftain that commanded the party. I am sorry to add, that Thomas Power, a marine, was seriously wounded on one of these occasions, but is getting better, I reconnoitred the creek under a smart fire, and gave the Lieutenant-Colonel the result of all my observations, and also every professional information connected with the service. Inclosed is a return of our killed and wounded: our boats suffered from the enemy's shot.

I further beg to acquaint you that the ships and vessels under my orders, at Cheduba, have been actively employed on the enemy's coasts and possessions since I took command.

The serjeant and six privates of His Majesty's 54th regiment, on board the Honourable Company's armed cutter Matchless for their health, volunteered to serve on this occasion with our marines, under Lieutenant Bell, and they are of course included in the Lieutenant-Colonel's detachment orders and letters of thanks, copies of which I forward for your information, and beg to add my testimony to that of the Lieutenant-Colonel in favour of Lieutenant Bell: I regret to say one of them fell, and one was slightly wounded; the others I would forward in the Meriton, but they have expressed a wish to remain until their comrades are well. I have consented to their application, as we are all under orders for Arraeon.

The cutter Matchless is now going into Cheduba creek to undergo repairs and caulking, after which I intend examining Chandowah and some of the creeks on the eastern side of Ramree Channel, that are said to lead into the Irrawaddy, unless called up to Arraeon.

By this opportunity I have the pleasure to forward to you a plan of Ramree channel, creek, and har-

harbour, as surveyed, by my orders, by Lieutenants Wyndham and Harrison, assisted by Mr. Carless, Master's Mate, of this ship, and beg to recommend those Officers to your consideration as deserving notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. HARDY, Captain, commanding  
the Marine Force, Cheduba.

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*Report of the Killed and Wounded of the Honourable Company's Frigate Hastings, at the Attack on Ramree, 3d February 1825.*

*Killed.*

Mr. J. Graves, master's-mate:

*Wounded.*

John Welsh, quartermaster, severely (since dead):

J Hargrave, seaman, severely.

John Henly, boatswain's-mate, slightly.

M. Lowes and Thomas Pattenden, seamen, slightly.

H. HARDY, Captain.

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*Extract of a Letter from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated April 16, 1825.*

WE have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Court a series of dispatches from Lieutenant Walter, the Assistant in charge of the Residency at Bhooj, and from Captain Noble, acting for the former during his temporary absence in the districts, conveying to us the unpleasant intelligence of the irruption into Cutch of considerable bodies of armed men, who have plundered and laid waste several villages, and taken up a strong  
po-

position within a few miles of the capital, parties of their horse patrolling nightly within a hundred yards of the town walls.

The plunderers are said to be under the command of Tar Looni, the outlaw, who surrendered himself to Mr. Williams when in Cutch, and was released on the security of some of the principal Jharija Chieftains.

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*Extract of a Letter from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated April 30, 1825.*

IN continuation of the correspondence transmitted with the second paragraph of our letter of the 16th instant, regarding the irruption into Cutch, we have much satisfaction in transmitting to your Honourable Court copies of two further letters from Lieutenant Walter, of the 7th and 10th April, conveying intelligence of the total defeat and dispersion of this formidable band of plunderers.

Your Honourable Court will not fail to notice, with great satisfaction, the judgment and energy evinced by Lieutenant Walter throughout the whole of these proceedings, which have received our fullest approbation.

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*Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant Walter, Assistant-Resident in Cutch, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Bhooj, 7th April 1825.*

I HAVE the honour to report the return of the small force detached against the Hill Fort of Bul-laree, situated in the Hubbai Hills. The result of this expedition has been productive of more advantage



vantage than could have been anticipated. The gun taken from the Rajah's troops, on the 1st instant, was recaptured, and the prisoners which fell into the enemy's hands on that occasion were rescued. In the fort were found near one thousand head of cattle, a great quantity of grain and implements of husbandry, the plunder of the villages of the surrounding country. The smallness of our force and the weakness of the brigade, rendered it necessary, after the property had been removed, to abandon the fort and return to Bhooj. It appears that previous to our attack of the enemy's fort at Bullaree, eight hundred men had been detached by them for the attack of Anjar. On the first intimation of the impending danger, I had taken measures for the protection of the bunders (harbours); and, fortunately, the day previous to the attack, three hundred Arabs and Sebundy had arrived from Noanuggur, and a similar number from Mandavie—to this circumstance alone can be attributed the safety of Anjar. Twice the enemy, under their desperate leader Omuryah, advanced as far as the town Cutcherry, plundering the Bazar on both occasions to a very large amount. The information of the successful attack on their post at Bullaree, arrived at the moment of their second attack, and appears to have impressed them with a sense of their danger. Their leader, Omuryah, fell at the Cutcherry, and the success of the garrison from that moment appears to have been decisive.

*Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant Walter, Assistant-Resident in Cutch, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Bhooj, 10th April 1825.*

I HAVE the satisfaction to report, for the information of Government, the total defeat and dispersion of the formidable enemy which has lately invaded this province.

Colonel Campbell, with a detachment from the brigade, attacked a large body of the Miannahs on the morning of the 9th instant, who had taken refuge, after their repulse at Anjar, in a range of hills called the Rymal Roah. The success has been complete. The enemy finding no place of safety in Cutch to which they could retire, fled in a body during last night across the Puchum; and at the present moment not twenty of these plunderers remain in Cutch; their chastisement has been most severe; their loss in the two affairs with our troops, and the defeat at Anjar, being computed at about two hundred and fifty.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE* of OCTOBER 18,  
1825.

## ELECTION OF A TEMPORAL PEER OF IRELAND.

THE writs for electing a Peer to succeed to the vacancy made in the representation of the Peerage of Ireland by the death of the Earl of Donoughmore, will be ready to be delivered at this Office, on Tuesday the 25th day of October instant, to the several Lords who sat and voted in the House of Lords of Ireland before the Union, and whose right to vote on the election of Temporal Peers of Ireland hath, on claims made in their behalf, been admitted since the Union by the House of Lords of the said United Kingdom, or they will be forwarded (by post) to every such Lord who shall send directions, in writing, for that purpose, and his address, to this Office. The writs for such Peers as reside in Dublin, will be delivered at their respective houses.

*Tho. Bouchier*, Deputy Clerk of the  
Crown and Hanaper, Ireland.

Crown and Hanaper-Office, Dublin,  
October 13, 1825.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 22,*  
1825.

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, October 21, 1825.*

The Lord Chamberlain has appointed the Reverend John Sleath, D. D. Prebendary of St. Paul's, and High Master of St. Paul's School, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, in the room of the Reverend Doctor Francis Haggitt, deceased.

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*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, October 22, 1825.*

The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household has appointed the Reverend Calvert Moore, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, in the room of the Reverend Edmund Ferrers, deceased.

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FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 25,*  
1825.

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, October 24, 1825.*

THE Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household has appointed the Reverend Thomas Randolph, Rector of Hadham, and a Prebendary of Saint Paul's, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, in the room of the Reverend Doctor James Hook, promoted.

FROM THE  
SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 25,  
1825.

*India Board, October 27, 1825.*

A DISPATCH has been received at the East India-House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, dated the 29th April 1825, of which dispatch, and of its inclosures, the following are an extract and copies:

*Extract of a Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Fort William, the 29th April 1825.*

WITH sentiments of the highest satisfaction we have the honour to announce to your Honourable Committee the important intelligence, received this day from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, of the capture of Donabew, the principal fortified position of the Burmese, with all the artillery, stores, and the greatest part of the enemy's boats. We have the honour to transmit, as numbers in the packet, a copy of Sir Archibald Campbell's dispatch of the 2d instant, reporting this gratifying news, and copies of some previous dispatches, received at the same time, relating to the operations of the detachments under Brigadier-General Cotton and Major Sale.

We

We beg leave to congratulate your Honourable Committee on these highly interesting and important events, which, coupled with our late signal successes in Arracan, cannot, we conceive, fail to produce a most powerful impression on the Court of Ava.

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*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq: Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Camp before Donabew, 29th March 1825.*

SIR,

IN my last from Sarrawah, dated the 3d instant, I had the honour to report to you my uninterrupted march to that place, and my very early prospect of reaching Prome, if not prevented by a resistance on the part of the enemy at Donabew, which, from the information I then had, I had little reason to contemplate.

On the 7th instant I distinctly heard a heavy cannonade in the direction of Donabew, lasting from seven in the morning until two in the afternoon, when it entirely ceased: I hoped, in consequence, the place had fallen, and the general information of the natives, in the course of the night and following day, tended to confirm me in that opinion. I, in consequence, continued my forward movement on the 9th, and reached the town of U-au-deet on the 10th, a distance from Sarrawah of twenty-six miles

On the morning of the 11th, I received a few lines from Brigadier-General Cotton, informing me that the firing of the 7th, proceeded from an attack made by him on one of the enemy's out-works at Donabew, which was, in a very gallant style, carried, with a loss to the enemy of from four to five hundred

hundred men, killed, wounded, and prisoners; but, that on pushing on his column for the assault of part of the principal work, he found it too strong for farther perseverance, and consequently withdrew his troops, stating that neither he nor Captain Alexander deemed it proper to make further attack until reinforced, or hearing from me,—a resolution, from what I have seen, I most fully approve of.

My small and inefficient equipment rendering me wholly dependant on the flotilla for supplies, the free and open communication of the Irrawaddy necessarily formed an object of primary importance, and not wishing to leave the key of all my future operations subject to any farther contingency, I at once resolved to return my whole column to assist in the reduction of a place apparently possessing every advantage that the skill, art, and labour of an ingenious people could bestow upon it.

During the night of the 11th, I commenced my march back to Sarrawah, where a most difficult and arduous task awaited me,—the passage of the Irrawaddy, with from ten to fifteen canoes as our only means of crossing. The zeal and exertion of the heads of departments and commanding Officers of corps, with the cheerful assistance of every soldier, lightened all our labours, and on the morning of the 18th, I had the pleasure of seeing my whole force on the west bank of the river.

By great labour, in making roads, &c. I reached this place on the 25th instant, and on the 27th opened a communication with the marine column. We are now, night and day, employed in preparations for the reduction of Donabew. It is commanded by Maba Bundoola in person, and the garrison is rated at fifteen thousand fighting men, of whom ten thousand are Mu-queteers.

Herewith I enclose Brigadier-General Cotton's report to me of his late operations; and I have the honour to forward you a dispatch from Major Sale,



Sale, acquainting me with the annexation of the province of Basscin to our other conquests in this quarter, which has deprived the enemy of all his maritime possessions from Cape Negrais to Tenasserim. I hourly expect the junction of Major Sale's detachment with this force.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARCHD. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

*Copy of a Report from Brigadier-General Cotton to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. dated Panlang, 24th February 1825.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that the water column embarked and proceeded to Pagoda Point, on the 16th instant. On the 17th they reached Teesit, where three stockades, destroyed by Brigadier-General Fraser some time since, were found re-built but evacuated; they were immediately destroyed. The light division of boats from His Majesty's Navy, under Lieutenant Smith of the Alligator, was fired upon some few miles in advance the same evening from the bank, where the enemy had a stockaded breast-work, and lost two men killed and one wounded; the boats pulled, under fire of their carronades, immediately in shore, and destroyed it. On the morning of the 18th, I directed Major Basden, commanding the advance, to reconnoitre the right bank and burn another stockade we had discerned the evening before, which was done, and the flotilla proceeded up the river. On approaching Panlang, we anchored the body of the column, and I proceeded with Captains Alexander and Chads, of the Royal Navy, and Captain Steel, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, to reconnoitre in

in our front, directing the advance division to follow in support. On reaching the light division, at dusk, who were resting on their oars, we found ourselves in sight of one of the outward stockades of Panlang, on the left, called Youtheet. It was too late to complete a reconnoissance, but the light division were anchored immediately out of gunshot, supported by the advance, which took a position in their rear. During the night some formidable fire rafts were launched by the enemy, but owing to the precautionary measures adopted by Captain Alexander their effect was totally lost.

The following morning (the 19th), I proceeded, at day-light, accompanied as before, to perfect the reconnoissance, and to arrange for the attack. It was then ascertained, that opposite to Youtheet stockade there was another on the right bank, named Miglee, and about a mile further up the river, on the point of land formed by the river dividing, was discovered the very extensive stockade of Panlang.—All were at this time occupied. As it was desirable to bring up the armed vessel Satellite, and as the tide did not serve until a late hour, ample time was given to arrange the columns of attack, and direct the powerful arm of artillery I had with me to distract their attention, and shell the outer stockades. A point of land, about five hundred yards distant from the outerworks, was immediately occupied, and a battery of four mortars and two six-pounders erected, under the direction of Captain Kennan and Lieutenants Onslow and Symes, whose exertions enabled it to open in an hour from the time they received the order; two columns of attack were formed on the right and left banks, the right under Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donaghue, and the left under Major Basden, with orders to attack the stockades situated on their respective banks, and then advance, according to circumstances, after their reduction.

The

The Satellite having grounded as she was coming up, the exertions to get her off delayed the attack until five o'clock, when the steam-vessel arrived singly, and immediately proceeded in advance, and anchored between the two stockades, the boats advancing a little in her rear, when the attack was immediately made. The enemy fired from both their positions, but deserted them the moment the troops landed to storm them. The right column, which I joined from the steam-boat as it was pulling for the shore, and the left advanced by the respective banks. The Tantabeen Creek was forded, by my personal order, with the column under Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donaghue, and the branch of the river leading to Yanganchinyah still interposing, no time was lost in re-embarking the troops and pushing them to attack the main stockade,—the last hope of the enemy. It was found deserted, the Burmese having left it by both flanks, and one day's operation was crowned with complete success by half-past six o'clock. These objects have been effected, I am truly happy to add, with the loss, naval and military, of only two men, which I attribute to the enemy having been completely distracted and panic-struck by the fire of the mortars in their out-works, and to the rapidity with which the gallant combined force advanced from one position to the other, until the main point was in our possession. The rockets were of the most essential service, and I consider them as one of the most formidable weapons to make use of against the Burmese. The enemy, whose force is estimated at between four thousand and five thousand men, and a considerable number of war-boats, were commanded by the Keewoongee, who is reported to have left the outer stockade as the troops landed.

The alacrity, zeal, and courage manifested by the Officers and men collectively and individually,  
 1825. 3 N I beg

I beg to bring to your notice in the strongest terms ; I trust also I may be allowed to express, in the warmest way, the obligations I am under to Captain Alexander and Captain Chads, of the Royal Navy, for the invaluable assistance I derived from the known experience and judgment of those gallant Officers. To Brigadier Mallet, His Majesty's 89th regiment, second in command with this column, I am particularly indebted for the assistance I received from him. To Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donaghue, 47th regiment, and Major Basden, His Majesty's 89th regiment, who, as I before stated, conducted the two columns to the attack, I wish to offer my strong acknowledgements for the gallantry and zeal they displayed in leading them. To Captain Steel, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, who was with me reconnoitring, I owe much for his judicious assistance, and beg to recommend him to your notice as a most active and enterprising Officer. My best thanks are due to Captains Ker and Laurie, of the Adjutant-General's-Department, and the whole of the Staff of the Madras Division were most anxious to display their zeal for the service. To Brigade-Major Sadlier and Captain Wainwright of the 47th, and Lieutenant Wilson of the 13th, who are my Personal Staff, I return my warm acknowledgements for their activity and zeal. To Captain Kennan, who commands the artillery, every praise is due, and he speaks of Lieutenants Ouslow and Symes as being most eminently useful under his orders. The practice of the portion of the rocket troop we had on board the steam-boat, under Lieutenant Paton, was excellent, and materially aided the operations of this evening ; and I beg to bring that Officer strongly to your notice. I have requested permission from Captain Alexander to express my obligations to Lieutenant Smith, of His Majesty's ship Alligator, for the gallantry and judgment

ment with which he has always conducted the light division of boats, and I beg leave to bring him to your particular notice. He has mentioned to me, that he has derived great assistance from Lieutenants Keele and Kellet, of the Royal Navy. Lieutenant-Colonel Mallet has reported to me, in the highest terms, the exertions of his Brigade-Major Captain Young, of His Majesty's 89th regiment.

The stockade of Panlang is one of the best constructed I have seen, and by cutting off (which I have done) two-thirds of it, and running a work across it, I have rendered the remainder a post of considerable strength, and flanked as it will be by the Satellite, fully equal to repel any attack, and keep open the communication of the river. The exertions required to get off the Satellite, and for the formation of this post, with the reconnoitring party which it was necessary to send to ascertain the depth of each branch of the river leading to the Irrawaddy, have necessarily delayed us here for some days, but we shall move to-morrow by the one leading to Yungunchynah.

I have, &c.

WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Brig Gen.

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*Copy of a Report from Brigadier-General Cotton to  
Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B.,  
dated near Youngyoun, 9th March 1825.*

SIR,

I DO myself the honour to report to you the operations and progress of the column under my command, since the date of my last dispatch—the 24th ultimo.

On the 25th of February, the flotilla proceeded to Mezlee, about ten miles from Panlang, up the branch of the river leading to Yungunchynah.

Information was this day received that the light and advance divisions had the evening before taken up a position in the river Irrawaddy, commanding the entrance of the branch leading to Panlang. The report received was, that the passage, though extremely intricate, might be made good. The following morning, (the 26th) we were enabled to proceed to Talynda, the distance estimated to be eighteen miles from the last anchorage. Here commenced the shallows, and the heavier vessels grounded. On the 27th, it was found necessary to unload the steam vessel and gun schooners, for which purpose boats were allotted; and the remainder of the flotilla joined the advance division in the Irrawaddy. I proceeded on the 28th to reconnoitre, and first came in contact with the enemy at Youngyoun, about ten miles above our position. They occupied the left bank of the river, as we advanced, and appeared to be an outpost from Donabew, the white pagoda of which was visible about ten miles higher up the river. The right bank was deserted, except by a few Carrians.

The whole of the flotilla, except those employed in assisting the heavy vessels through the shallows and over the bar, were directed to proceed and occupy the position reconnoitred the day before. When they had advanced about half-way it was discovered that the enemy had occupied a post on the right bank, and pushed on thirteen war-boats. The latter were driven away by the boats of the light division, while a few men of the 89th regiment were landed, who dispersed the former, killing some and taking one prisoner, at the expense of four men slightly wounded. The flotilla occupied the position pointed out, resting the left upon an island which here divides the river; two six-pounders were placed upon the point, completely commanding the space between the island and the left bank, which is about one-third of the whole width of



of the river, and giving us free intercourse with the right bank.

The last of the vessels having arrived on the evening of the 5th instant, the flotilla got under weigh early on the morning of the 6th, and took up a position about two miles below Donabew, while I proceeded with Captain Alexander, royal navy, in front to reconnoitre. It was evident that the enemy had prepared to receive us below his position, having a succession of formidable stockades, commencing at the pagoda, and continued increasing in strength, until completed by the mainwork, which is lofty, upon a very commanding site, surrounded by a deep abbatis, with all the customary defences. The guns appeared to be numerous, and the garrison were seen in crowds upon all the works. At half-past one o'clock P. M. I sent, by the prisoner taken on the 1st, a flag of truce, with a summons to surrender the place, giving one hour for a reply, which arrived at half-past three. It contained a civil, but decided refusal to accede to the proposed terms. A party of one hundred and sixty men of His Majesty's 89th regiment, covered by the light division, and some row-boats, had been prepared to land on the right bank, to reconnoitre a point opposite the main stockade, which was in possession of some men belonging to war-boats, that were lying under cover of the bank of the river. This party was immediately advanced, some of the war-boats retired under the guns on the opposite side, where they were unassailable, and the object of the reconnaissance was completely gained. During the time that our boats were in progress, and while lying at the point, the enemy kept up an incessant fire from about thirty pieces of cannon, many of heavy calibre. The precision with which they were directed, gave a colouring of truth to the report that the Chief, Bundoola, had been for some time practising his artillery. The  
range



range had been well ascertained, and the river was commanded all across. The point is well adapted for a battery of heavy mortars; an island above the main stockade would be available for the same purpose; and by attacking on that side, the necessity of previously carrying the lower stockades would be obviated. This was the plan of attack I was most anxious to adopt. The objections to it are as follow: In consequence of your short dispatch of the 2d instant, from Sarrawah, and to supply the wants of the column under my command, I dispatched on the 5th, eight flat-boats to Panlang, to bring provisions for both columns. This entailed upon us the absolute necessity of maintaining the command of the river between Donabew and that post, or hazarding the capture of a convoy upon which the success of the whole campaign will depend. The column you did me the honour to place under my command was originally composed of seven hundred and fifty bayonets (Europeans) exclusive of the 18th regiment of native infantry, stationed at Panlang. Of these, twenty-five men were left to guard the armed transport Satellite; about twenty-five more were sick, a proportion less than I could have expected; small guards are required for the different boats, leaving me about six hundred bayonets disposable for the attack of a strong place, the garrison of which is no where estimated at less than twelve thousand men, well furnished with artillery and muskets. It is obvious that this small force could not be separated. Upon consulting with Captain Alexander, whether, if I passed the position for the purpose of attacking above it, he could keep open the river below us, it was his opinion that one half of the force would be requisite for this important purpose. Your dispatch from Lain, of the 24th ultimo, depending upon me for the conquest of this position, devolved upon me the necessity of making the  
at-

attempt ; and I had no option but that of landing below the whole of the works, attacking them in succession, while the flotilla defended the river.

Preparations were accordingly made to commence with the pagoda stockade ; and at sun-rise, on the 7th instant, five hundred bayonets were disembarked one mile below the pagoda ; the men were formed into two columns of equal strength, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donoghue, 47th, and Major Basden, 89th regiment ; two six-pounders were landed under Captain Kennan, of the Madras artillery, and Lieutenant Paton, of the Bengal artillery, had charge of a small rocket battery. Both columns were led with unexampled steadiness ; while at proper range a steady fire was opened from the guns and rocket battery. All were exposed to a heavy fire, which was kept up by the enemy to the last, with a perseverance and spirit that has been seldom evinced by the Burmahs. The gorges of this strong work were narrow and completely occupied by the gallant troops, who were forcing an entrance which, when made good, left the enemy, who are reported to have been three thousand men, no alternative, but a passage over their own formidable defences. They were overtaken in the last abbatiss, where they stood to fire until closed upon by the troops inside, and checked by others who had run round outside in search of an entrance to the body of the work. The dead, the wounded, and the panic struck fell in one common heap, in and close about the abbatiss ; and when I state, that of the two latter two hundred and eighty were brought in prisoners, I cannot estimate the loss of the enemy in this affair, at less than four hundred and fifty men ; ours was about twenty killed and wounded.

The second defence is about five hundred yards from the pagoda stockade, and the same distance  
from

from the main work, from which it is distinct, though commanded by it. For the immediate reduction of this place two more six-pounders, four five and a half-inch mortars, and a fresh supply of rockets were brought up and placed in a position at a house in advance of the captured work. The enemy kept close, inducing the supposition that he intended to reserve his strength for the large stockade. When it was presumed that a sufficient impression had been made from the batteries, two hundred men under the command of Captain Rose, of His Majesty's 89th regiment, advanced in two parties to the storm, a destructive fire was immediately commenced from all parts of the face of the work, which caused the columns to diverge to the right of the point of attack, and got into a ditch, described to be filled with spikes, and searped so as to expose it to the fire of the work. All who presented themselves were knocked down; and here, I regret to say, that Captain Rose, who had received one wound, fell by a second shot while persevering in the attack and shewing a gallant example to his troops. Captain Cannon, also of the 89th, a brave and deserving Officer, was killed,—others were wounded, and the loss in men extremely heavy. The party was at length directed to retire. The two eight-inch mortars, and four light twelve-pounders from the gun boats were landed to increase the battery. The enemy strengthened the work, and towards evening brought more heavy guns into play. It became necessary, after our day's loss, of which a return is inclosed, to consider what would be the ultimate result of the operations; and although I feel confident that I could have carried the second work, it would have been with a further loss, which would prevent an attempt upon the main stockade, and I should have been either left in a position exposed to one of superior strength, or have to relinquish  
the

the post after carrying it at a great sacrifice. There was another alternative, and, with much regret, the conviction that I should thus best forward the service, induced me to adopt the measure of re-embarking and occupying a position until I could receive a reinforcement. The guns and stores of every description were re-shipped, and after spiking the enemy's cannon, and destroying the numerous jingals and other arms which had been taken, the troops marched out steady at two o'clock A. M. on the 8th instant, and embarked with perfect regularity without any description of loss.

The wounded among the prisoners were dressed by our Surgeons, and as they would prove only an incumbrance, the whole were permitted in the evening to go where they pleased. None of the prisoners expressed a wish to return to Donabew, but they generally retired to villages to the southward.

The gallantry and perseverance displayed by the troops, the cheerfulness with which they underwent the labour of bringing up heavy mortars and artillery, deserve that I should mention them to you in the most favourable terms. To Lieutenant-Colonel Mallet, and the Officers of every arm, to those of the General and Personal Staff, I am much indebted for their unabated exertions throughout this arduous day. To Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donaghue and Major Basden I beg to draw your attention in the strongest way, for the able manner and gallant style they conducted their respective columns, to the points of attack at the Pagoda stockade.

The flotilla has dropped to Youngyoun, and occupies the strong position from which we moved on the 6th instant. I have directed the wounded to be conveyed to Rangoon, and have taken advantage of the opportunity to direct a further

supply of provisions to be sent when the boats return.  
I have, &c.

WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Brig. Gen.

P. S. A return of captured ordnance, &c. is inclosed.

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*General Return of Killed and Wounded of the Water Column, on the 7th March 1825.*

Madras Artillery—6 rank and file, 1 gun lascar, wounded.

Bengal Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file, 1 bheestie, wounded.

H. M. 47th Regt.—3 rank and file killed; 18 rank and file wounded.

H. M. 89th Regt.—2 captains, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 52 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

1st Madras European Regt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Pioneers—4 rank and file wounded.

H. M. S. Arachne—2 seamen wounded.

H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth—1 seaman killed; 1 seaman wounded.

Gun-Boats—1 lascar killed; 1 officer, 9 lascars, wounded.

Grand Total of Killed, Wounded, and Missing—129

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

*Killed.*

H. M. 89th Regt.—Captains R. C. Rose and Charles Cannon.

*Wounded.*

*Wounded.*

H. M. 89th Regt.—Lieutenants W. J. King,  
C. G. King, and J. Currie, slightly.

Gun-Boat Amherst—Mr. A. F. Derby.

J. KER, D. A. A. Genl.

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*Return of Ammunition and Stores captured and destroyed in the fortified Post in Advance of Donabew, the 7th March, by the Force under the Command of Brigadier-General Cotton.*

Iron Guns mounted on the Works—4 six-pounders,  
2 four-pounders, 58 jingals.

Total—64 destroyed.

A very considerable quantity of round and grape thrown into the river, the number could not be exactly ascertained. About 5 cwt. of powder destroyed, and several thousand rounds of musket and jingal ammunition. 362 muskets destroyed, 630 spears ditto, and a great number of intrenching tools of various descriptions.

T. Y. R. KENNAN, Capt. H. B.  
commanding the Artillery.

March 8, 1825.

*Copy of a Report from Major Sale to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. dated Bassein, 6th March 1825.*

SIR,

AFTER a tedious passage we arrived off Pagoda Point, Great Negrais, on the evening of the 24th February. The next day, I dispatched boats with Lieutenant Fraser, R. N. and Lieutenant Kershaw, Assistant-Surveyor, with a flag of truce, to reconnoitre, with orders to endeavour to secure its reception, and to avoid hostile measures. The boat bearing the flag went a head towards a large boat of the enemy's, apparently also reconnoitring; but upon our nearer approach, the boat immediately pulled away, and when within range of their guns, they opened their fire upon the boats, which they continued, without effect, while any were in range, the boats passed on, and after reconnoitring another stockade, about a mile farther, returned.

The next morning, the 26th, the fleet weighed and stood in for the river, and having made arrangements for landing one hundred and fifty of the 13th light infantry, fifty of the 38th, and one hundred of the 12th native infantry, His Majesty's ship Larne, and Honourable Company's cruizer Mercury, took up such good positions, as by a few rounds completely to drive the enemy from their works, and the troops immediately landed without opposition. Here we found six six-pounders, two large wooden guns, and twenty-one jingals, with a quantity of loose powder. I now left a party of the 12th native infantry to destroy the works, and the transport Carron to bring away the guns: I then proceeded with the rest to the next stockade, in the same order, and the effects of the guns from the Larne and Mercury were as decided as before,

not



not any of the enemy waited the landing of the troops; here we found two nine-pounders and thirteen jingals; opposite to this point, and on Little Negrais, there were other works which we destroyed.

We anchored here for the night, and the next morning, the 27th, the fleet proceeded with a fine wind up the river, having, at an early hour, despatched a reconnoitring party to the extreme point of Little Negrais, where there were some deserted stockades and excellent wells.

On the 28th I sent a boat to reconnoitre, and endeavour to post a proclamation so as to meet with notice. This had the effect of causing a visit from two Carriars who (not understanding the Birman writing) had brought it back, and from this time we had constant communication with the Carriars, who proved perfectly amicable.

On the 1st of March we came to a large village, called Narputtah, which was quite deserted. We were now told by all, that the head person of Bassein had superintended the partial defence at Negrais, whence he retired upon our attack, and returned to Bassein. The panic then became general, and I am informed by all, that the people divided in opinion, some wishing to defend, and others to resign, and trust to us. The result was, that the town was destroyed by fire, and totally deserted.

On the evening of the 3d instant we anchored off the smoking ruins, and I immediately landed the troops, and took post in the area of the principal pagoda. I found, upon going over the ground, that although the town had been so generally burnt, yet there are still some good private houses remaining. I have sent out proclamations in various directions, and have every reason to expect many of the people will return. The principal Arab Adghee, Mahomed, an old man, is among those

those who have already come in. From all that I can learn I cannot expect any extensive supply of cattle for carriage, but I trust soon to have it in my power to send a more detailed and satisfactory account.

The general system in this part of the country appears to be for the stronger party to plunder and molest the weaker, and to drive them from their homes. I understand that the head person of Bassein has retreated to Lamina, which is represented to be six days journey by the country boats, and that none larger can get to it; there are about two hundred followers and one hundred muskets said to be with him; but they have not any stockade, and the town is said to be already partially burnt.

I have made every exertion to get a courier to proceed by land, but have not succeeded in effecting this, nor can the boats proceed by the creeks to Rangoon at this season, or I should have sent them by that route; failing in this, I have dispatched two armed row-boats to Rangoon by the outer passage, Lieutenant Kershaw taking this dispatch.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the ordnance taken at Bassein, and wait further orders.

I have, &c.

R. SALE, Major 13th Light Inf. comdg.

*Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, &c. taken in the Works at Bassein, by the Expedition under the Command of Major Sale, H. M. 13th Regiment Light Infantry.*

*Bassein, 5th March 1825.*

Iron Ordnance, serviceable—2 nine-pounders, 6 seven and half-pounders, 2 six-pounders, 1 four and half-pounder.

Jingal, unserviceable—1 one and half-pounder.

349 loose round shot, of different diameters.

2897 leaden bullets, carbine and pistol.

WM. COUNSELL, First Lieut. commanding  
Artillery Detachment.

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*Copy of Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Headquarters, Donabew, 2d April 1825.*

SIR,

MY dispatch of the 29th ultimo, would inform you of my arrival in front of Donabew, as well as of my motives for having retraced my steps to that place. I have now the honour to acquaint you, that the fort and different redoubts fell into our hands this morning, with all the ordnance, stores, depôts, &c. &c. having been evacuated and abandoned by the enemy in the course of last night, and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that this important point has been gained with a very trifling loss on our part.

I found the fort of Donabew much too extensive to be surrounded by my small force; and, although fully aware of the great importance of every hour of the declining season of military operations

operations, I preferred the loss of time to the loss of lives, and resolved to take advantage of our means and science in the reduction of the place. I in consequence ordered some heavy guns and mortars to be brought up and landed, and with much laborious exertion on the part of all employed, our mortar and enfilading batteries were opened yesterday, and the breaching batteries had just commenced their fire at day-light this morning, when the enemy's small rear guard was discovered in full retreat towards the jungle. The place was immediately taken possession of, and, in addition to the long list of guns, &c. found on the works, we have taken granaries and depôts of grain sufficient for the consumption of this force for many months; all the wounded and sick found in the place join with the deserters who have come in, in positively asserting the death of Maha Bundoolah; and, from the circumstantial manner in which the story is told by all, I can have no doubt of the fact. He is said to have been killed by a rocket while going his rounds yesterday morning, and no entreaty of the other Chiefs could prevail upon the already panic-struck garrison to remain longer together. They have fled through the jungle in the direction of Lamina, and I have reason to hope few of them will again appear in arms against us. During the siege the enemy made several bold and desperate sorties on our line, but were on all occasions quickly repulsed. In one of these sorties, a scene at once novel and interesting presented itself in front of both armies. Seventeen large elephants, each carrying a complement of armed men, and supported by a column of infantry, were observed moving down towards our right flank: I directed the body guard, under Captain Sneyd, to charge them, and they acquitted themselves most handsomely, mixing boldly with the elephants; they shot their riders off their backs, and finally drove

drove the whole back into the fort. On this occasion, I also observed the energy and activity of the Bengal horse artillery and rocket troop, under Captains Graham and Lumsden as very conspicuous.

The unremitting zeal and activity of Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson and Captain Grant, commanding Officers of Artillery and Engineers, during a most trying period, merit my peculiar notice, and their skill and attention in carrying on the approaches before this place, reflect upon them the highest credit.

I now beg leave to acknowledge my obligations to Captain Alexander, C. B., of His Majesty's ship *Alligator*, Senior Naval Officer, and commanding the flotilla, for his hearty and cordial co-operation on all occasions since we have served together, and for his very great exertion on the present occasion, in bringing up stores and provisions.

Since we have been before Donabew eleven of the enemy's large class war-boats have been captured by our advanced boats, under his own immediate orders, making, with others evacuated by the crews, thirty-eight first-rate war-boats, now in our possession ; and I have every reason to think that only five of the large squadron the enemy had stationed at this place have succeeded in escaping.

A vast number of other boats of an excellent description have also fallen into our hands.

In the couse of to-morrow part of my force will be again in motion towards Prome.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,  
Brigadier-General.

*General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing  
in the Operations of the Army under Brigadier-  
General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. before  
Donabew, from the 25th of March to the 1st of  
April 1825.*

*Donabew, 2d April 1825.*

Horse Brigade—1 rank and file, 1 lascar, 1 syce,  
1 elephant coolie, killed; 1 syce, 1 elephant  
coolie, 2 mahouts, 2 troop, wounded.

Right Hon. the Governor-General's Body Guard—  
3 troop killed; 3 troop wounded.

Foot Artillery—1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file,  
wounded.

H. M. Royal Regt.—1 rank and file wounded.

H. M. 38th Regt.—2 rank and file killed; 12 rank  
and file, 1 bheestie, wounded.

H. M. 41st Regt.—1 serjeant, 3 rank and file,  
1 lascar, 1 man of the quartermaster's establish-  
ment, wounded.

H. M. 47th Regt.—3 rank and file killed; 1 lieu-  
tenant, 6 rank and file, 3 men of the quarter-  
master's establishment, wounded; 1 hospital  
servant missing.

H. M. 89th Regt.—3 rank and file, 1 lascar,  
wounded.

1st Madras European Regt.—1 rank and file  
wounded.

26th Regt Madras N. I.—1 rank and file killed;  
1 serjeant, 1 drummer or bugler, 4 rank and file,  
wounded.

43d Regt. Madras N. I.—1 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. Pioneers—1 rank and file wounded.

Flotilla—2 rank and file, 1 seaman, 3 lascars,  
wounded.

*Names of Officers wounded.*

Madras Artillery—Lieutenant Symes, severely, not dangerously.

H. M. 47th Regt —Lieutenant John Gordon, severely, not dangerously.

E. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. D. A. G.

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*Return of Ordnance and Military Stores captured at Donabew, by the Force under the personal Command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. and K. C. T. S. on the 2d April 1825.*

Brass Guns—1 nine-pounder, 1 eight-pounder, 1 five and half-pounder, 1 five-pounder, 1 four and half-pounder, 1 three-pounder, 12 two-pounders, 3 one and half-pounders, 7 one-pounders.

Iron Guns—1 twenty-four-pounder, 1 twelve-pounder, 1 nine-pounder, 3 eight-pounders, 2 seven-pounders, 4 six-pounders, 7 five and half-pounders, 5 five-pounders, 5 four and half-pounders, 20 four-pounders, 7 three and half-pounders, 24 three-pounders, 16 two and half-pounders, 12 two-pounders, 2 one and half-pounders.—Total 139.

Iron Carronade—1 twelve-pounder.

Jingals—269.

The whole of the ordnance was mounted on the works.

A considerable quantity of the under-mentioned stores were found, which there has not been time to calculate:



Shot and grape of different sizes, gun-powder, sulphur, salt-petre, musket-balls, and pig lead.

C. HOPKINSON, Lieut. Col.  
commanding the Artillery with the expedition.

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COPIES of the two following Dispatches have also been received at the East India House, though not officially transmitted.

*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Head Quarters, Prome, 25th April 1825.*

SIR,

ON the 24th instant, I arrived with the head of my column in the neighbourhood of Shindam Mew, eight miles from this place, and concerted measures with Captain Alexander, commanding the flotilla, for attacking Prome on the following day. I have, however, the honour to inform you that the enemy did not await our advance, but retired during the night, apparently in the greatest confusion, and I yesterday morning took possession of the place without firing a shot, the enemy leaving in the different works about one hundred pieces of artillery and extensive granaries well filled with grain. The surrounding hills were generally fortified to their very summits, and commanded our advance, presenting a position of a very formidable appearance, and in reality so naturally strong that ten thousand steady soldiers could have defended it against any attack of ten times that force. The stockade itself is complete, and great labour must have been bestowed upon it; indeed, both in materials and  
work-

workmanship, it surpasses any thing we have hitherto seen in this country.

The town was on fire when we entered it, but whether intentionally so or by accident I cannot ascertain. One whole quarter has been completely reduced to ashes, and with it, I regret to say, much grain has also perished.

The inhabitants are coming in in great numbers, and even Chiefs of towns and villages are now suing for passes of protection. They appear highly delighted in being relieved from a state of oppressive tyranny, that either compelled them to take up arms in a hopeless cause, or drove them into the jungles, with their families, to lead a life of wretchedness and want.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brigadier-General.

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*Return of Ordnance and Military Stores captured at Prome, on the 25th April 1825, by the Force under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B.*

Iron guns, of different sizes, from twelve to one-pounders, 89.—brass ditto, 12.—total 101.

About 1,050 shot of sizes, including 200 English shot, and 500 pounds of lead.

C. HOPKINSON, Lieut-Col.

Commanding the Artillery with the Division.

*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Head Quarters, Prome, 2d May 1825.*

SIR,

IT affords me the greatest pleasure to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, another instance of the zeal and judgment with which Captain Alexander, commanding the Flotilla, has uniformly co-operated with me on this service, and another proof, if any such were wanting, of the gallantry, spirit and enterprize displayed on all occasions by that part of His Majesty's navy serving on this expedition. It has now been proved to me beyond a doubt that strong re-inforcements of troops and thirty pieces of cannon were within a short march of Prome, when I took possession of it. These troops have now very generally dispersed, and the guns taken by the men of war-boats are no doubt part of those intended for the defence of this place.

Prince Sarrawuddy is retiring direct upon the capital, with the remnant of his people. Desolation marks his track, and the nearest cottage does not escape the incendiary's torch. Prompt and decisive measures alone saved Prome from the general conflagration, and its inhabitants from a wretched fate. They, with their Thurkie (Civil Governor) at their head, have very generally returned to their houses, and have received the kindest reception; nor shall the proud characteristic of our country be forgotten in extending shelter and protection to the suffering families that have been wantonly exposed to the inclemency of an  
ap-

approaching monsoon, by the barbarous policy of their own countrymen.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brigadier-General.

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*Copy of a Letter from Captain Alexander, of His Majesty's Ship Alligator, to Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B., dated Honourable Company's Steam-Boat, Diana, off Prome, 2d May 1825.*

SIR,

I HAVE great satisfaction in informing you that the light division of men of war-boats under the command of Lieutenant Wilkinson, of His Majesty's ship Liffy, (and whom I sent to reconnoitre up the river on the 27th ultimo), returned last night, having succeeded, after a long chase, in capturing and destroying five enemy's large war-boats, pulling from fifty to sixty oars, with their arms and ammunition, and bringing down three others with their guns, &c., as also a boat laden with thirteen guns of different calibres, jingalls, five hundred and twenty spears, and destroying the same number.

This service has been performed under the greatest fatigue from the great strength of the current which kept the boats under a heavy fire from five hundred musqueteers and fifty horse, under the command of the Prince of Sarrawaddy, who was retreating to the left bank near Foundain, destroying the villages, grain and boats of every description. The capture of the war-boats liberated three thousand boats and canoes with families they were driving before them, and all the people claimed protection and returned with Lieutenant Wilkinson.

Wilkinson, many of whom are lying on the opposite side of the river waiting for passes to their villages below.

I am happy to state this service has been performed without a casualty. Four of the enemy were found killed as the boats returned. The boats got up to Meerayday, a distance of between fifty and sixty miles ; at some of the rapids they did not pull a boats length in an hour.

I have, &c.

THOMAS ALEXANDER, Captain of  
His Majesty's ship Alligator, Com-  
manding in the River Irrawaddy.

P. S. Three large boats laden with rice, salt and paddy are among the captured vessels brought down, and the jolly-boat of the Bannerman transport, and a lascar belonging to her captured at Rangoon.

FROM THE  
*LONDON GAZETTE* of OCTOBER 29,  
1825.

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, October 27, 1825.*

ORDERS for the Court's going into mourning, on Sunday next the 30th instant, for His late Majesty Maximilian, King of Bavaria, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets.

Undress—White or grey lustrings, tabbies or damasks.

The Gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

Undress—Grey frocks.

The Court to change the mourning on Sunday the 6th of November next, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons.

The Gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles.

And on Thursday the 10th of November next, the Court to go out of mourning.

FROM THE  
*LONDON GAZETTE* of NOVEMBER 1,  
1825

*Whitehall, October 31, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to present the Reverend Adam Duncan Tait to the church and parish of Kirkliston, in the presbytery and shire of Linlithgow, vacant by the death of the Reverend Charles Ritchie, late Minister there.

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FROM THE  
*LONDON GAZETTE* of NOVEMBER 8,  
1825.

*Whitehall, November 7, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to give and grant unto Thomas Peacocke, Esq. a Major in the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Portuguese Service, His royal licence and permission, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which that Sovereign was pleased to confer upon him, in consideration of his distinguished



tinguished conduct while in the actual service of His Most Faithful Majesty; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that His Majesty's said royal concession and declaration be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.



FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 12,*  
1825.

*Carlton-House, November 11, 1825.*

THIS day Mr. Rufus King, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, and Señor Huitado, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Columbia, had audiences of His Majesty to deliver their credentials; to which they were respectively introduced by the Right Honourable George Canning, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knight, Master of the Ceremonies.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 15,  
1825.

THE names of those who were nominated for Sheriffs by the Lords of the Council, at the Exchequer, on the Morrow of Saint Martin, in the sixth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

*Bedfordshire,* Robert Elliott, of Goldington, Esq.

George Jacob Wynter, of Eversholt, Esq.

George Nigel Edwards, of Henlow, Esq.

*Berkshire,* William Mount, of Wasing-Place, Esq.

Barnard Brocas, of Wokefield, Esq.

Henry Lamroy Hunter, of Beech-Hill, Esq.

*Buckinghamshire,* Robert Sutton, of St. Leonards, Esq.

George Morgan, of Biddlesden-Park, Esq.

Thomas Saunders, of Aston-Abbots, Esq.

*Camb' & Hunt'* David Ground, of Whittlesea, Esq.

Thomas Fryer, of Chatteris, Esq.

William

- William Whitting, of Manea,  
Esq.
- Cheshire,* William Turner, of Pots-Shrigley, Esq.  
Richard Massey, of Moston,  
Esq.  
Thomas Lyon, of Appleton,  
Esq.
- Cumberland,* Humphrey Senhouse, of Nether-Hall, Esq.  
Sir James Robert George Graham, of Netherby, Bart.  
James Salmond, of Water-Foot,  
Esq.
- Cornwall,* Thomas Daniel, of Treilissick,  
Esq.  
John Buller, of Morval, Esq.  
John Hext, of Restormel, Esq.
- Derbyshire,* Sir Roger Gresley, of Drake-low, Bart.  
Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, of Radbourne, Esq.  
Sir George Sitwell, of Renishaw,  
Bart.
- Devonshire,* Lewis William Buck, of Dad-don, Esq.  
Henry Fisher Bidgood, of Rock-bear-Court, Esq.  
Robert Newton Incledon, of Yeo-Town, Esq.
- Dorsetshire,* Richard Bingham, of Melcombe-Horsey, Esq.  
Charles Buxton, of Wyke-Regis, Esq.  
Richard Augustus Tucker Stew-ard, of Radipole, Esq.
- Essex,*

- Essex,* Frederick Nassau, of St. Osyth-Priory Esq.  
Robert Alexander Crickitt, of Smyths Hall, Esq.  
Richard Vachell, of Copford-Hall, Esq.
- Gloucestershire,* George Brazier Prowse, of Charlton-Kings, Esq.  
Robert Hale Blagden Hale, of Alderley, Esq.  
Fiennes Trotman, of Siston-Court, Esq.
- Herefordshire,* Francis Henry Thomas, of Much-Cowarn, Esq.  
Thomas Dunne, of Gatley-Park, Esq.  
Osmond Ricardo, of Brinsop-Court, Esq.
- Hertfordshire,* Sir George Duckett, of Roydon, Bart.  
Sir Culling Smith, of Bedwell, Bart.  
William Sowerby, of Lilley, Esq.
- Kent,* Sir John Pagg, of Mystole, Bart.  
George William Finch Hatton, of Eastwell-Park, Esq.  
Isaac Minet, of Baldwins, Esq.
- Leicestershire,* George John Danvers Butler Danvers, of Switland, Esq.  
John Arthur Arnold, of Crutcherworth, Esq.  
William Heyrick, of Thurmas-ton, Esq.
- Lincolnshire,* George Manners, of Bloxholme, Esq.

John Reeve, of Leadenham,  
Esq.

Charles Heightley Tunnard, of  
Frampton, Esq.

*Monmouthshire,*

Benjamin Hall, of Abercarn,  
Esq.

William Addams Williams, of  
Langibby, Esq.

Richard Blakemore, of Leys,  
Esq.

*Norfolk,*

Sir Edmund Bacon, of Raven-  
ingham, Bart.

Charles Tompson, of Great  
Witchingham, Esq.

Sir William John Henry Browne  
Folkes, of Hillingdon, Bart.

*Northamptonshire,*

George Payne, of Sulby, Esq.

Henry Hungerford Holdich  
Hungerford, of Maidwell, Esq.

John Jackson Blencowe, of  
Maiston St. Lawrence, Esq.

*Northumberland,*

William Pawson, of Shawdon,  
Esq.

Charles Bacon, of Styford,  
Esq.

Dixon Dixon, of Long Benton,  
Esq.

*Nottinghamshire,*

George Savile Foljambe, of  
Osberton, Esq.

John Emmerton Wescomb, of  
Thrumpton, Esq.

Frederick Robinson, of Wid-  
merpool, Esq.

*Oxfordshire,*

George Frederick Jackson, of  
Whitchurch, Esq.

William Peer Williams Free-  
man,

man, of Henley-upon-Thames,  
Esq

Philip Thomas Wykham, of  
Tythrop-House, Esq.

*Rutlandshire,*

Thomas Hill, of Uppingham,  
Esq.

Thomas Bryan, of Stoke-Dry,  
Esq.

Francis Stanhope, of Wissen-  
dine, Esq.

*Shropshire,*

John Cotes, of Woodecote, Esq.

William Tayleur, of Buntings-  
dale, Esq.

John Arthur Lloyd, of Leigh-  
ton, Esq.

*Somersetshire,*

William Helyar, of East-Coker,  
Esq

Langley Saint Aubyn, of Al-  
foxton, Esq.

John Hubert Hunt, of Comp-  
ton-Pauncetoot, Esq.

*Staffordshire,*

John Burton Philips, of Heath-  
House, Esq.

Hugo Charles Meynell, of Hoar-  
Cross, Esq

William Sneyd, of Ashcombe,  
Esq.

*County of South-*  
*ampton,*

} Sir Charles Henry Rich, of Mill-  
brook, Bart.

George Collins Poore, of Wick-  
ham, Esq

Henry Eyre, of Botleigh-Grange,  
Esq.

*Suffolk,*

John Leathes, of Herring-  
Fleet, Esq.

John Levison Vernon, of Albo-  
rough, Esq.

John Payne Elwes, of Clare,  
Esq.

*Surrey,*

Henry Drummond, of Albury-  
Park, Esq.

William Crawford, of Dorking,  
Esq.

James Fielding, of Denbigh-  
House, Haslemere, Esq.

*Sussex,*

Sir Charles Richard Blunt, of  
Heathfield-Park, Bart.

John Hawkins of Bignor-Park,  
Esq.

William Gratwick Kanleyside  
Gratwick, of Augmering, Esq.

*Warwickshire,*

Lionel Place, of Weddington-  
Hall, Esq.

Theodore Price, of Harbourn,  
Esq.

Charles Fetherston, of Pack-  
wood, Esq.

*Wiltshire,*

Thomas Clutterbuck, of Hard-  
enhuish, Esq.

Thomas Baskerville Mynors  
Baskerville, of Rockley-  
House, Esq.

Paul Methuen, of Corsham-  
House, Esq.

*Worcestershire,*

James Taylor, of Moor-Green,  
Esq.

Joseph Weatherley Phepson, of  
Northfield, Esq.

John Scott, of Stourbridge,  
Esq.

*Yorkshire,*

Paul Beilby Thompson, of  
Escrick, Esq.



The Honourable Marmaduke  
Langley, of Wykeham-Abbey.  
Henry Darley, of Aldby-Park,  
Esq.

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The names of the several persons nominated  
by the Chief Justices of the respective Cir-  
cuits in Wales, as proper persons to serve the  
Office of Sheriff for the ensuing year, for the re-  
spective counties following :

### SOUTH WALES.

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <i>Carmarthenshire,</i> | Thomas Morris, of Leanstephen-<br>Castle, Esq.<br>William Bevan Gwyn, of Pil-<br>roath, Esq.<br>William Du Buisson, of Glyn-<br>hir, Esq.   |
| <i>Pembrokeshire,</i>   | Jonathan Hawarth Peel, of<br>Cotis, Esq.<br>Anthony Inuys Stokes, of Scoves-<br>ton, Esq.<br>Thomas Meyrick, of Bush, Esq.                  |
| <i>Cardiganshire,</i>   | Thomas Parry, of Gernos, Esq.<br>Thomas Davis, of Cardigan,<br>Esq.<br>George Smith, of Violahs, Esq.                                       |
| <i>Glamorganshire,</i>  | Thomas Edward Thomas, of<br>Swansea, Esq.<br>John Henry Vivian, of Marino,<br>Esq.<br>Richard Hoare Jenkins, of Llan-<br>harran-House, Esq. |
| <i>Brecons hire,</i>    | Edward William Seymour, of<br>Porthemawr, Esq.  |

William

William Hibbs Bevan, of Beaufort, Esq.

Fowler Price, of Twyny-Coed, Esq.

*Radnorshire,*

Vannum Pocock, of Abendow, Esq.

James Watt, of Old Radnor, Esq.

William Davies, of Llanvihangel nant mellan, Esq.

#### NORTH WALES.

*Anglesey,*

Hugh Davies Griffiths, of Caerhŷn, Esq.

Thomas Williams, of Gell, Esq.

Owen Owen, of Tyddin-Sherri, Esq.

*Carnarvonshire,*

Arnold Burrows, of Bennarth, Esq.

Kyffin John William Lenthall, of Maenan, Esq.

David Price Downes, of Hendrerhysgethin, Esq.

*Merionethshire,*

William Casson, of Cynfal, Esq.

Reginald Fowden, of Artheg, Esq.

Thomas Casson, of Blaenyddôl, Esq.

*Montgomeryshire,*

Maurice Jones, of Broadway, Esq.

John Hunter, of Glynhafren, Esq.

John James Turner, of Pentre-heyfin, Esq.

*Denbighshire,*

Thomas Fitzhugh, of Plaspower, Esq.

William Tomlinson, of Gerwynfawr, Esq.

William Parry Yale, of Plasyn-Yale, Esq.

*Flintshire,*

John Price, of Hope-Hall, Esq.

James Panton, of Coleshill, Esq.

George Watkin Keurick, of Mertyn, Esq.

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FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 19,  
1825.

*Foreign-Office, November 18, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to appoint John James de Hochepied Larpent, Esq. to be His Majesty's Consul at Antwerp and its dependencies.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Andrew H. Aikin, Esq. to be His Majesty's Consul at Archangel and its dependencies.

FROM THE  
LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 26,  
1825.

*Foreign-Office, November 26, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to appoint James Annesley, Esq. to be His Majesty's Consul for the province of Catalonia, to reside at Barcelona.

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*Whitehall, November 23, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend James Maitland to the church and parish of Kells, in the presbytery and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, vacant by the death of the Reverend William Gillespie.

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*Crown-Office, November 25, 1825.*

Days and Places appointed for holding the Winter Home Circuit, 1825—6.

Mr. Baron Hullock.

Mr. Justice Littledale.

*Hertfordshire*, Thursday, December 1, at Hertford.

*Essex*, Saturday, December 3, at Chelmsford.

*Surrey*, Saturday, December 10, at Kingston-upon-Thames.

*Sussex*, Monday, December 19, at Lewes.

*Kent*, Monday, January 2, 1826, at Maidstone.

FROM THE  
LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 3,  
1825.

*War-Office, 2d December 1825.*

MEMORANDA.

HIS Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 36th Regiment of Foot bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment, the words,

“ *Pyrennees,*”

“ *Nive,*”

in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the Regiment in the Pyrennees, in the months of July and August 1813; and in the passage of the Nive, in the month of December 1813.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 70th Regiment of Foot discontinuing the appellation of the “ Glasgow Lowland Regiment,” and of its being permitted to resume its former title, of the 70th or “ Surrey” Regiment of Foot.

His Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the 95th Regiment being styled, the 95th or “ Derbyshire” Regiment of Foot.

*Whitehall, November 30, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend William Findlay to the church and parish of King Edward in the presbytery of Turriff and shire of Aberdeen, vacant by the death of the Reverend Robert Duff.

The King has also been pleased to present the Reverend Alexander MacIver to the church and parish of Sleate, in the presbytery and isle of Sky, vacant by the transportation of the Reverend John Mackinnon to the church and parish of Strath.



FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 6,  
1825.*

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, December 5, 1825.*

THE Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household has appointed Thomas Seymour Hyde, Esq. Assistant Master and Marshal of the Ceremonies to His Majesty.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 13,  
1825.*Admiralty-Office, December 13, 1825.*

A LETTER has been received at this Office from Captain Coe, of His Majesty's ship *Liffey*, lately Senior Officer of His Majesty's ships in the East Indies, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. and dated at Sea the 17th June 1825, of which the following is an extract :

“ I HAVE the honour of inclosing, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, various dispatches from Captain Alexander, of His Majesty's ship *Alligator*, in command of the naval forces co-operating with the army under Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, in their advance against Ava, the capital of the Burmese dominions; to whom I am particularly indebted for the very able and gallant manner in which he has conducted and is still conducting this difficult and extremely harassing service; this Officer is too well known to their Lordships to need any comment of mine on his worth and ability; he speaks in the highest terms of Captain Chads, of His Majesty's sloop *Arachne*, and particularly of Mr. William Smith, his own first Lieutenant, they are Officers who have distinguished themselves on all occasions; and the highest encomiums are passed by Captain Alexander on the conduct of the Officers of the squadron named in the margin (1); as well as of the seamen and marines.

Mr. James Wilkinson, senior Lieutenant of His  
Ma-



Majesty's ship under my command, latterly in command of the light division of boats, has been spoken of in the highest terms by Captain Alexander, as well as those serving under him; I have known this Officer since 1821, and while serving with me in His Majesty's ship *Tees*, and since in the *Liffey*, I have had frequent opportunities of observing his zeal and abilities; he was severely wounded last year at the first attack of the stockades. Mr. George Winsor, late Admiralty Midshipman of His Majesty's sloop *Sophie*, now of His Majesty's ship *Alligator*, has been again spoken of in a handsome way by Captain Alexander, for the very judicious manner in which he has conducted the steam boat under his charge

I have also the honour to inclose dispatches from Captain Chads, and one through Captain Alexander, detailing various operations against the enemy, which reflect the greatest credit upon that Officer, and all employed under him. He speaks in the strongest terms of the conduct of Lieutenant Keele, and also of Acting Lieutenants Hall and Goldfinch, Mr. W. Watt, Surgeon, and Mr. Robert Atherton, Acting Purser, with the assistance he received from Lieutenant Dobson and Mr. George Winsor, Admiralty Midshipman, as well as of the persons named in the margin (2).

I likewise transmit dispatches from Captain Marryat, of His Majesty's sloop *Larne*, detailing various successful operations against the enemy at *Negrais* and at *Bassein*, and speaking in the highest praise of Lieutenant Fraser, Mr. Hodder, the Master, Mr. Robert Atherton, Acting Purser, and Messrs. Downes and Norcock, Midshipmen.

The various successes that have attended the exertions of every Officer, seaman, and marine that have been employed on this service, merit the highest encomiums, and must be attributed to the discipline and well laid plans of the Officers conducting

ducting them, and the zeal, promptitude, and perseverance with which they were carried into effect; and where so many have rendered themselves conspicuous, I feel it difficult to do justice to their individual merit."

## (1.)

## LIGHT DIVISION.

*Men of War's Boats.*

## ALLIGATOR.

Pinnace—Lieutenant Smith.  
 Cutter—Acting Lieutenant Hall.  
 1st Ditto—Lieutenant Thornton.  
 2d Ditto—Mr. Duthy.  
 Gig—Mr. Haud.

## ARACHNE.

Pinnace—Lieutenant Keele, Mr. Pickey.  
 1st Cutter—Lieutenant Kellett, Mr. Reed, Master's Mate.  
 2d Cutter—Mr. Lett.  
 Gig—Mr. Coyde.

## SOPHIE.

Pinnace—Lieutenant Bazely, Mr. Murray.  
 30 row gun-boats.  
 4 gun vessels.  
 2 mortar-vessels  
 Steam-vessel and Satellite.  
 About 50 flits, launches, canoes, &c. for troops, provisions, and stores.

## (2)

## ARACHNE.

1st Pinnace—Lieutenant Keele, Mr. Pickey, Admiralty Midshipman.  
 2d Ditto—Lieutenant Kellett, Mr. Reed, Admiralty Midshipman.

Cutter

Cutter—Mr. Lett, Master's Mate.

Gig—Mr. Coyde.

LARNE.

Pinnace—Lieutenant Fraser.

SOPHIE.

Pinnace—Acting Lieutenant Goldfinch, Mr. Scott, Midshipman.

Seamen in Gun-Boats—Mr. Tomlinson, Midshipman of Arachne.

Transport Satellite—Lieutenant Dobson, Mr. Norcock, Midshipman, and 28 seamen of His Majesty's ship Larne.

Steam-Vessel—Mr. Winsor, Admiralty Midshipman of Sophie.

ALLIGATOR.

Pinnace—Acting Lieutenant Hall, Mr. Wyke, Midshipman.

Cutter—Mr. Biffin, Admiralty Midshipman.

N. B. The affairs in which His Majesty's vessels and their boats were engaged, in co-operation with the land forces, as mentioned in the dispatches transmitted with the preceding letter from Captain Coe, took place between the 11th January and 29th April 1825; and the total loss sustained by His Majesty's vessels on those occasions, amounted to five killed and fifteen wounded.

The following return is the only one in which the names of the parties are given, viz.

*At Syriam, the 11th and 12th January 1825.*

*Wounded.*

LARNE.

Mr. Robert Atherton, Purser, slightly.

John Grant, severely.

John Giles, slightly.

ARACHNE. .

George Webster, severely.

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*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, December 13, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir William Houston, Groom of His Majesty's Bedchamber in Ordinary, in the room of General Stevens, deceased.

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FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 17,  
1825.*

*Colonial Department, December 16, 1825.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. Lieutenant-Governor of the province of New Brunswick, addressed to the Earl Bathurst, K. G. one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :

MY LORD,      *Fredericton, October 17, 1825.*

IT becomes my painful duty to report to your Lordship, that very extensive ravages, attended by circumstances of the most afflicting description, have been occasioned in several parts of the province,

vince, by the conflagrations which for some time have been raging in the woods; and the destruction of my Government-house, which I reported in my dispatch of the 3d instant, has been followed by calamities and visitations the most awful.

For some days previous to the 7th instant, the temperature of the air and the state of the atmosphere, much charged with smoke, indicated that fires of vast extent were raging in the woods; but no previous apprehension seems to have been entertained from the prevalence of conflagrations, which are so commonly put in action to commence clearances in the wilderness. On the day I have named, however, at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, an alarm was conveyed to the town, that the residence of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, about a mile and a half distant, was on fire. The garrison, and the greater part of the population, ran immediately thither, and succeeded in saving Mr. Baillie's house from the flames, which were running through the adjoining woods with tremendous fury.

Whilst these accounts were brought to me, that the town was on fire, and before I could reach it, though mounted on a fleet horse, whole streets were in a blaze.

At that time it blew a gale of wind from the north west, and however incredible it may then have appeared, that the fire should have been communicated to the town from the woods in the vicinity, the sequel of this dispatch will shew, from what has occurred elsewhere, that there is every reason to believe such was the case.

The fire raged with a degree of fury which no exertions (and those used were very great) could for a moment check; and the whole population abandoned their houses, making what efforts they could to save their effects.

When

When the fire had consumed all that part of the town which lay in the direction of the wind, the conflagration took a lateral course, threatening the barracks and other buildings, which had they taken fire, must have conducted it to the total destruction of what has remained of the town of Fredericton.

To these points every effort was directed, and when I acquaint your Lordship that the barracks and houses (adjoining to others in violent combustion, and to the yard containing the winter fuel of the garrison, in a prodigious blaze of fire which threw its embers over all the yet standing habitations) were saved by the joint exertions of the people and the military, your Lordship will be able to estimate the conduct which I would applaud.

As evening advanced, the woods, which had continued to burn throughout the day, were now more distinctly seen to be every where on fire, and vast clouds of smoke rising in the distance, accompanied by extraordinary noises, as of furious explosions of flame, and the fire reflected on the distant sky, portended other calamities which I have now the pain to report.

On the very same day, and about the hour when this place suffered most, the town of Newcastle, one hundred and twenty miles distant, together with all the mercantile establishments on that bank of the Miramichi River, and some on the opposite side, were consumed by a violent torrent of fire, which issued from the woods in the rear, at about nine o'clock P. M. Thus the destructive element, which was causing such devastations in other parts of the province, appears to have been driven thither by the gale which was experienced here, but which the mighty action of such extensive and rapid conflagration dilated as it proceeded to the most impetuous hurricane, and the very wide range it has taken leads me to fear, that we have much yet to learn

learn of its dreadful effects, when reports shall come in from the numerous gangs of woodsmen dispersed in the various parts of the wilderness.

At the same time that the flames and showers of burning embers poured upon Newcastle, they reached the establishment similarly placed upon the bank of the river, and others in the rear, and in fifteen minutes all were consumed.

I wish I could report that life had been spared; but so violently driven were the flames and embers from the blazing woods, well prepared for the most active combustion by the longest season of heat and drought ever known, that men, women, and children, in great numbers, have perished in the houses and in the woods in exertions to save property, or in attempts to save life; and when driven in terror to seek safety on another element, greater numbers still appear to have suffered in attempts to cross the river in boats or in canoes, on rafts or on logs of timber, which were alike incapable of resisting the fury of the storm. Many vessels were at the same time cast on shore, several set on fire, and three entirely consumed by the drift of embers from the land.

The total effects of the awful calamity cannot yet be estimated. Fredericton has lost about eighty habitations or stores, and property to the value of at least thirty three thousand pounds. On the Rivers Oromocto and Rondonish, tributaries of the St. John, several lives and many habitations have been lost and destroyed, and some of these ravages accompanied by terrific circumstances. On the Miramichi River, the loss of life cannot, I fear, be estimated under three hundred souls. Great numbers of the destitute survivors had collected in the village of Chatham for relief, and as so many of the provision stores of the merchants had been consumed (the settlement depending almost entirely upon imported food), serious apprehensions were  
enter-



entertained of approaching famine. So soon as learnt this, I assembled His Majesty's Council to consider what measures it would be expedient to adopt, and an agent has been sent to Quebec to purchase supplies, and to proceed with them to Miramichi.

In a calamity so extraordinary and extensive, I feel that I am called upon to depart from that brevity with which the momentous operations of my own profession are commonly reported, and if I have trespassed too much at length in doing so, it is to shew amply the grounds upon which I ought to apply and appeal for succour.

I have done all in my power to afford and extend relief upon this melancholy occasion, and I have been most nobly supported by the liberality of the country.

For the benefit of the sufferers in the fire which has taken place at Fredericton, a subscription has been raised which will be sufficient for the supply of its immediate wants. The subscription in Miramichi has been most liberal, the city of St. John has come forward with a great degree of liberality, and I have just learnt by a dispatch from his Excellency Sir James Kempt, that our sister colony was about to send prompt and considerable succours from Halifax, but effectual relief beyond averting the horrors of want in the approaching long winter of seven months' duration, is not within such means.

In promoting subscriptions, I have on my own responsibility paid two hundred pounds from the King's funds for the benefit of each of the two suffering places, I know well enough His Gracious Majesty's benevolent disposition, and your Lordship's, to doubt of receiving sanction for this appropriation.

The succours to which the people here naturally look are those which the abundant charity and  
be-

benevolence of the mother countries usually contribute on such calamitous occasions, and should any funds be so raised at home, they would be effectually and properly applied by Committees here, to many cases of very great distress, which is brought upon those who will endure it silently, but severely, and to re-establish in business many persons who have entirely lost their little capitals invested in the beginnings of a productive trade, in the prosperity of which the mother countries participate, and to aid others who are reduced more partially to difficulty. Should funds so considerable be contributed as to be applied further to restore buildings, that would be carefully regulated by measures to render the recurrence of such dangers less likely, in a way which could not be effected, if the sufferers are constrained, from insufficiency of funds, to rebuild in the cheaper, but more perilous manner and material of the country. Means for immediate subsistence and succour being thus provided, I shall to-morrow open a subscription here for those latter important purposes, and to this fund, instead of that for rebuilding the Government-House, I crave your Lordship's grant in aid from the King's revenue. To this too I invoke the benevolence of the mother countries, and I trust some measures may be adopted to excite it. The subscription for this purpose will be commenced to-morrow, and immediately afterwards I shall proceed to the site of the greater calamity, leaving my family in their difficulty here, to a continuance of those kindnesses and protection which they experienced, when driven from their own residence.

I have, &c.

(Signed)      HOWARD DOUGLAS.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 20,*  
1825.

By the KING.  
A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R.

WHEREAS Our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the fifth day of January next; We, with the advice of Our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued, on the said fifth day of January next, to Thursday the second day of February next; and We have given order to Our Chancellor of that part of Our United Kingdom called Great Britain, to prepare a commission for proroguing the same accordingly; and We do further hereby, with the advice aforesaid, declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure, that the said Parliament shall, on the said second day of February next, be held and sit for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs: And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said second day of February next.

Given at Our Court at Carlton-House, this twentieth day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and in the sixth year of Our reign.

GOD save the KING.

In.

In pursuance of an Act, passed in the fortieth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to regulate the mode by which the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons to serve in the Parliament of the United Kingdom on the part of Ireland, shall be summoned and returned to the said Parliament," I do hereby give notice, that the Right Honourable John Baron Farnham has been chosen by a majority of votes to be the Peer to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, in the room of Richard Earl of Donoughmore, deceased.—Dated this 17th day of December 1825

*Tho. Bouchier*, Deputy Clerk of the  
Crown, Ireland.

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*Whitehall, December 19, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to grant to the Honourable and Reverend Edward Rice, Doctor in Divinity, the place and dignity of Dean of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, void by the death of the Reverend Doctor John Plumtre.

The King has also been pleased to grant to the Reverend John Davison, Bachelor in Divinity, the place and dignity of a Canon or Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, void by the death of the Reverend Doctor John Wingfield.

*Whitehall, December 17, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Major Edward Brackenbury, His royal licence and permission, that he may, in compliance with the earnest desire expressed by His Most Faithful Majesty John the Sixth, King of Portugal, accept and wear the cross of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, which that Sovereign has been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Most Faithful Majesty's approbation of his distinguished services during the Peninsular war; provided, nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any stile, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms :

And also to command, that this His Majesty's concession and especial mark of His royal favour, together with the relative documents, be registered in the College of Arms.

FROM THE  
**LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 24,**  
 1825.

*Carlton-House, December 20, 1825.*

THIS day His Highness Prince Paul Esterhazy, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Austria, had a private audience of His Majesty to deliver his letter of recal; to which he was introduced by the Right Honourable George Canning, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knight, Master of the Ceremonies.

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*At the Court at Carlton-House, December 20, 1825.*

The King, as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, hath been pleased, by letters patent under His Royal Sign Manual, and the Great Seal of the Order, bearing date this day, to dispense with all the statutes and regulations usually observed with regard to installation; and to grant unto His Most Christian Majesty, CHARLES THE TENTH, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE, Knight of the said Most Noble Order, and duly invested with the ensigns thereof, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if His Most Christian Majesty had been formally installed; any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

*Foreign*

*Foreign-Office, December 24, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable John Lord Ponsonby, now Secretary to the Senate of the United State of the Ionian Islands, to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Alexander Cockburn, Esq. late His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Wurtemberg, to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republick of Colombia.

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*Whitehall, December 21, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend Charles Downie to the church and parish of Contine, in the presbytery of Dingwall and county of Ross, vacant by the death of the Reverend James Dallas, late Minister there.



FROM THE  
*LONDON GAZETTE* of *DECEMBER 27,*  
1825.

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, December 27, 1825.*

ORDERS for the Court's going into mourning, on Sunday the 1st of January next, for His late Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets.

Undress—White or grey lustrings, tabbies or damasks.

The Gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

Undress—Grey frocks.

The Court to change the mourning on Sunday the 15th of January, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons.

The Gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles.

And on Sunday the 22d day of January, the Court to go out of mourning.

*Foreign-Office, December 27, 1825.*

The King has been pleased to appoint Charles Mackenzie, Esq. to be His Majesty's Consul-General in Hayti, to reside at Port-au-Prince.

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FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 31,  
1825.*

*Whitehall, December 27, 1825.*

THE King has been pleased to grant to the Reverend Christopher Benson, Master of Arts, the place and dignity of a Canon or Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, void by the resignation of the Honourable and Reverend Doctor Edward Rice.

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*War-Office, 30th December 1825.*

MEMORANDUM.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 5th Foot bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment, the words

“ *Vimiera*” and

“ *Busaco*,”

in commemoration of the distinguished services of the Regiment in the battle of Vimiera, on 21st August 1808; and at Busaco, on 27th September 1810.

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- Elliott, W., Esq.*, permission granted to, to accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight-Commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 136.
- Esterhazy, Prince Paul*, has private audience of His Majesty, 509.
- Evans, Major*, copy of a report from, to Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, dated Rangoon-Heights, October 11, 1824, 96.

## F.

- Fahie, Rear-Admiral Sir W. C.*, appointed a Knight-Commander of the Order of the Bath, 8; investiture of, 206.
- Fearon, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B.*, appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath, 130.
- Findlay, Rev. W.*, presented to the church and parish of King Edward, in the presbytery of Turriff, 495.
- Forbes, J. H., Esq.*, appointed one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, 3.
- , Lord, appointed High-Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 140.
- Foreign Office, F. C. Macgregor, Esq.*, appointed Consul in the Canary Islands, 11; the Duke of Northumberland, appointed Ambassador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of France, on the occasion of His Most Christian Majesty's Coronation, 20; Right Honourable F. Lamb, ap-

- appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, at the Court of His Catholic Majesty, 20; E. C. Disbrowe, Esq. appointed Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg, 55; Honourable W. H. Fox-Strangways, appointed Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Florence, *ibid.*; C. R. Vaughan, Esq., appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, 122; Sir R. Clayton, Bart., appointed Consul at Nantes, &c., 143; Lord Viscount Strangford, appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of All the Russias, 221; Right Honourable S. Canning, appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman-Porte, *ibid.*; Mr. H. J. Amey, approved as Vice-Consul at Liverpool, for the King of the Two Sicilies, 314; Honourable A. Percy, appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated Swiss-Cantons, *ibid.*; H. C. J. Hamilton, Esq., appointed Secretary to the Embassy at Paris, *ibid.*; Honourable J. Bloomfield, appointed Secretary to the Legation at Stuttgart, *ibid.*; J. T. Williams, Esq., appointed Commissary-Judge, to the Mixed Commissions established at Sierra-Leone, 372; W. S. Mac-Leay, Esq., appointed Commissioner of Arbitration to the Mixed Commission established at the Havannah, *ibid.*; J. J. de H. Larpent, Esq., appointed Consul at Antwerp, 492; A. H. Aiken, Esq., appointed Consul at Archangel, *ibid.*; J. Aunesley, Esq., appointed Consul for Catalonia, 493; the Right Honourable J. Lord Ponsonby, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, 510; Alexander Cockburn, Esq., appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia, *ibid.*; C. Mackenzie, Esq., appointed Consul-General in Hayti, 512.
- Fox-Strangways*, Honourable W. H., appointed Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Florence, 55.
- France*, His Most Christian Majesty, Charles the Tenth, King of, invested with the habit and ensigns of the Order of the Garter, 235; dispensation enabling His said Majesty to exercise all the rights and privileges belonging to a Knight of the Garter, as if he had been formally installed, 509.
- Franks*, J., Esq., knighted, 172.
- Fraser*, Brigadier-General, copy of a report from, to Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, dated Camp, Rangoon, September 27, 1824, 82.
- , Lieutenant, copy of a letter from, to Captain Marryat, Rangoon, August 9, 1824, 378.
- Fuller*, Lieutenant-General J., appointed an Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge, 260.

## G.

- Gaisford*, Rev. T., appointed a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, 257.
- Garter*, most noble Order of, investiture of His Most Christian Majesty, 225; dispensation, enabling His said Majesty to exercise all the rights and privileges belonging to a Knight of the, as if he had been formally installed, 509.
- Gaselee*, S., Esq., knighted, 298.
- Gilchrist*, Dr. J., appointed to be First Minister of the church and parish of Canongate, in the presbytery and county of Edinburgh, 62.
- Giles*, Lieutenant S., permission granted to, to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 441.
- Godwin*, Lieutenant-Colonel, copy of a report from, to Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, dated Martaban, November 2, 1824, 152; copy of a letter from, to the same, dated Rangoon, February 9, 1825, 364.
- Graham*, Captain, notice of the transmission of a letter from, stating the capture of a piratical schooner, called the Diablito, by the boats of the Icarus, under the command of Lieutenant Croker, 1.
- Granville*, Viscount, invested with the ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, 241.
- Greer*, Lieutenant, copy of a letter from, to Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, dated November 14, 1824, 175.
- Guy*, Lieutenant, commanding the Honourable Company's Cruizer Vestal, copy of a letter from, to Lieutenant-Colonel Shapland, C. B., dated Chittagong-River, June 6, 1824, 34.
- Gwynne*, Rev. L., appointed a Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of York, 313.

## H.

- Hames*, J., Esq., appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, 131.
- Hamilton*, H. C. J., Esq., appointed Secretary to the Embassy at Paris, 314.
- Hampton*, Lieutenant-Colonel, extract of a letter from, to Lieutenant Colonel Nicol, dated October 23, 1824, 116; copy of a letter from, to the same, dated Cheduba, February 8, 1825, 367.
- Hardy*, Rear-Admiral Sir T. M., invested with the Star of the Second Class of the Order of the Bath, 270.
- , Captain, extract of a letter from, dated Cheduba-Roads, February 22, 1825, 444; copy of a report from, to Com-

- Commodore Hayes, dated from on board the frigate *Hastings*, Ramree-Harbour, February 5, 1825, 444.
- Harrison*, Lieutenant, copy of a report from, to Captain Baines, dated on Board the frigate *Hastings*, Chednha-Roads, September 10, 1824, 114.
- Harvey*, Admiral Sir E., appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, 8; investiture of, 205.
- Hillyar*, R. P., Doctor of Medicine, permission granted to, to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 148.
- Home Department*, Whitehall, J. H. Forbes, Esq., appointed one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, 3; Rev. J. Cameron, presented to the church and parish of Stornaway, county of Ross, 6; A. Cockburn, Esq., appointed one of the Clerks of His Majesty's Signet, *ibid.*; Admiral Sir E. Thornbrough, and Admiral Sir E. Harvey, appointed Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath, 8; Rear-Admiral W. C. Fahie, appointed a Knight-Commander of the Order of the Bath, *ibid.*; Right Honourable P. C. Sydney, Viscount Strangford, granted the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom, 9; John Earl of Hopetoun, appointed Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of Linlithgow, 11; Sir C. M. Lamb, Bart., appointed to the Office of Knight-Marshal of the Household, and of the Marshalsea of the Household of His Majesty, *ibid.*; Rev. N. McLeod, presented to the church and parish of Campsie, county of Stirling, 19; Rev. Dr. L. Adamson, appointed First Minister of the church and parish of Cupar, county of Fife, *ibid.*; Rev. J. Birrell, appointed Second Minister to the church and parish of Cupar, in the county of Fife, 25; Rev. G. Candler, nominated to the District-Church, in Stafford-Street, Mary-le-bone, 60; Dr. J. Gilchrist, appointed First Minister of the church and parish of Canongate, in the presbytery and county of Edinburgh, 62; Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Featon, appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath, 130; C. Dashwood, Esq., granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 135; W. Elliott, Esq., granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 136; N. de Courcy, granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight-Commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 138; T. E. Cook, Esq., granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 139; Right Honourable James Ochoacar Lord Forbes, appointed High-Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 140; Lieutenant-



General Sir W. Clinton, appointed Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, 140; Rev. R. Cobb, presented to the rectory of Burmarsh, in the county of Kent, 141; E. Brace, Esq., granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of the Sardinian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare, 143; Lieutenant W. Walker, granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 144; Lieutenant J. Somerville, granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 145; Lieutenant C. R. Dashwood, granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, *ibid*; Lieutenant E. Pitts, granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 146; Lieutenant J. de Courcy Dashwood, granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 147; R. P. Hillyar, M. D., granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 148; Honourable W. Cust, appointed a Commissioner of the Customs, 173; Rev. G. Cullen, presented to the church and parish of Balmaclellan, *ibid*; Mr. J. M. Patton, appointed Ordering-Clerk and Keeper of the Register of Seascins, within the shire of Perth, *ibid*; Lieutenant H. Knolles, granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 200; similar permission granted to F. W. Sadler, Gent., 201; Lieutenant J. Seaton, *ibid*; Lieutenant R. Crozier, 202; E. Johnston, Esq., 203; and G. V. Oughton, Gent., *ibid*; Rev. C. Champnes, presented to the rectory of St. Botolph, Billingsgate, 214; W. Woods, Esq., appointed Norfolk Herald of Arms Extraordinary, 215; Sir B. Bloomfield, created Baron Bloomfield, in Ireland, *ibid*; Dr. T. Burgess, elected Bishop of Salisbury, 220; Rev. R. Smith, appointed First Minister of the church of Montrose, 234; Rev. H. Percy, appointed Dean of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury, *ibid*; Dr. J. B. Jenkinson, elected Bishop of St. David's, 257; Rev. C. R. Sumner, appointed a Canon of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury, *ibid*; Rev. T. Gaisford, appointed a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, *ibid*; Rev. W. Potchett, appointed a Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, 260; Rev. A. Nivison, presented to the church and parish of Roberton, *ibid*; Major-General Sir T. Munro, K. C. B., granted the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 271; Rev. J. Bisset, presented to the church and parish of Bourtie, *ibid*; Rev. W. Buckland,



land, appointed a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Christ in the University of Oxford, 276; Rev. J. H. Spry, presented to the rectory of St. Mary-le-bone, 313; Rev. J. Hook, appointed Dean of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, 315; Rev. G. Chandler, presented to the District-Rectory of All Souls, Mary-le-bone, *ibid.*; Rev. G. S. Penfold, presented to the District-Rectory of Christ Church, Mary-le-bone, 373; A. Campbell, Esq., appointed Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of the shire of Renfrew, 393; Right Honourable Sir G. Murray, granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Austrian Order of Leopold, the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Russian Order of St. Alexander Newski, the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Prussian Order of the Red-Eagle, the insignia of a Knight-Commander of the Bavarian Order of Maximilian Joseph, and the insignia of a Commander of the Saxon Order of St. Henry, 397; W. B. Brent, Esq., appointed Steward and one of the Judges of His Majesty's Palace Court of Westminster, 399; Lieutenant E. A. Parker, granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, *ibid.*; J. Cormick, M.D., granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, of the Second Class, 400; Vice-Admiral Sir W. J. Hope, appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, 435; D. Barry, M.D., granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, *ibid.*; H. F. Muller, Esq., granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Order of Military Merit of Wurtemberg, 436; James Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, granted the dignity of a Marquess in Ireland, 437; Ulick Jolin Earl of Clauricarde, granted the dignity of a Marquess in Ireland, *ibid.*; Sir J. Campbell, granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight-Commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 440; and similar permission granted to W. H. Mulcaster, Esq. *ibid.*, to Lieutenant S. Giles, 441; Rev. R. Allan, presented to the church and parish of Little Dunkeld, 442; Rev. A. D. Tait, presented to the church and parish Kirkliston, 482; T. Peacocke, Esq., granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 482; Rev. J. Maitland, appointed to the church and parish of Kells, 493; the Rev. W. Findlay, presented to the church and parish of King Edward in the presbytery of Turiff, 495; the Rev. A. M'Iver, presented to the church and parish of Sleate, *ibid.*; the Honourable and Rev. E. Rice, D.D., granted the place and dignity of a Canon

- a Canon or Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, 507; the Rev. J. Davison, granted the place and dignity of a Canon or Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, *ibid.*; Major Edward Brackenbury, granted permission to accept and wear the insignia of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, 508; the Rev. C. Downie, presented to the church and parish of Dingwall, 510; the Rev. C. Benson, granted the place and dignity of a Canon or Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, 512.
- Hook*, Rev. J., appointed Dean of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, 315.
- Hope*, Vice-Admiral Sir W. J., appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, 435.
- Hopetoun*, John Earl of, appointed Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of the shire of Linlithgow, 11.
- Horsburgh*, Captain, Commanding a Detachment of the 23d Native Infantry, letter from, to Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, dated Kulluabar, May 24, 1824; 59.
- Hudson*, J. H., Esq., appointed Page of Honour to His Majesty in Ordinary, 230.
- Huntingdon*, Borough of, notices respecting the right of Election in, 58, 275.
- Hurtado*, Senor, has audience of His Majesty, 438.
- Hyde*, T. H., Esq., appointed Assistant-Master of the Ceremonies, 495.

## I.

- India*, Dispatches from the Governor-General of, inclosing details of the operations of the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, against the Burmese, subsequently to the fall of Rangoon, 30; details of the operations of the forces under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, against the Burmese on the Heights, Tiloayne 67; details of the forces under the command of Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, in the Dalla-District, of the destruction of some Stockades, and various boats in Dalla Creek; the capture of Tavoy and Mergui on the Tenasserim Coast; the destruction of several Stockades at Paulang; the unsuccessful attack upon Annauben and Keykloo, with returns of killed and wounded; the destruction of various Stockades and war-boats at Martaban, upon the Syng River; the defeat of the enemy at Keykloo and Koghalee; and the destruction of the enemy's boats at Tiloayne and Doodpatlee, 71; further dispatches, detailing the capture of the Town and Port of Martaban, and also  
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various successes gained by the troops in Assam, 149; details of the successful operations under the immediate command of Brigadier General Campbell, in various attacks upon the Burmese in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, with returns of killed and wounded, and stores captured 175; details of another attack on the 9th December, with similar returns, 189; subsequent attack and total defeat of the Burmese on the 15th December, with returns of killed and wounded, 192; details of another attack upon, and defeat of the Burmese troops at Syriam, and of the destruction of the works at that place, with similar returns, 231; dispatches from the Governor-General in Council, announcing the capture of Rungpore, the capital of Assam, with details of the operations of the forces under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Richards in expelling the Burmese from, and the complete subjugation of that district, 292; further dispatches stating the capture of Quanggalle or Tantabain, with a detail of the operations of the detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin in storming the works of that place, 363; Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton's detail of the operations of the troops under his command, in conjunction with the Company's naval force under the command of Captain Hardy, in an attack on the island of Ramree, with returns of killed and wounded, 367; details of the operations of the naval force in the rivers Rangoon and Martaban, between the months of July and December, 1824, 374; capture of the fort and capital of Arracan, with details of the movements and operations of the army under the command of Brigadier-General Morrison between the 24th March and 2d April, with returns of killed and wounded, and also of stores taken, 404; Captain Hardy's statement of the operations of the Company's marine force against Tavoy and Mergui, and also in an unsuccessful attack on Ramree, 442; statement of an irruption into Cutch by a body of plunderers, and of their total defeat and dispersion by Lieutenant Walter and Colonel Campbell, 447; capture of Donabew and Prome by the forces under the command of Sir Archibald Campbell, and of the Flotilla under the command of Captain Alexander, with returns of killed and wounded, and of stores captured, 452; details of the operations of the forces under the command of Brigadier-General Cotton, at Panlang, and of Major Sale, in the province of Bassin, 455; details of the operations of the naval forces under the command of Captains Alexander, Chads, and Marryat, against Ave, and also at Negrais and at Bassein, 496.

*Junes*, Lieutenant-Colonel, extract of a letter from, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, dated on the river. before Tiloayn, July

July 6, 1824, 65; extract of a letter from, to the same, dated before Tiloayn, July 7, 1824, 66; extract of a letter from, to the same, dated on the Barak River, off Juttrapore, July 9, 1824, 67; extract of a letter from, to the same, dated on the River, near Budderpoor, October 25, 1824, 120; extract of a letter from, to the same, dated on the River, near Panchguon, October 30, 1824, 121.

## J.

*Jackson*, Major-General Sir R. D., invested with the Star of the Second Class of the Order of the Bath, 270.

*Jardine*, H., Esq., knighted, 172.

*Jenkinson*, Dr. J. B., elected Bishop of the See of St. David's, 257.

*Johnston*, E., Esq., permission granted to, to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 203.

## K.

*Knighthood*, honour of, conferred on R. B. Comyn, Esq., 21; G. W. Ricketts, Esq., 128; W. E. B. Sandys, Esq., 141; Commissary-General G. Wood, 172; H. Jardine, Esq., *ibid*; C. Dashwood, Esq., *ibid*; T. Le Bieton, Esq., *ibid*; J. Franks, Esq., *ibid*; B. C. Doyle, Esq., *ibid*; R. Moubray, Esq., 207; J. Monk, Esq., 208; S. Gaselee, Esq., *ibid*; J. T. Claridge, Esq., 427.

*Knolles*, Lieutenant H., permission granted to, to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 200.

*Keele*, Lieutenant, copy of a letter from, to Captain Chads, dated Martaban October 31, 1824, 381.

*Kelly*, Lieutenant-Colonel, copy of a letter from, to Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B., dated Camp, Rangoon, August 8, 1824, 72.

*Kensington Palace*, Rev. R. Richards, appointed a Chaplain in Ordinary to the Duke of Sussex, 277.

*King*, Mr. R., has audience of His Majesty, 483.

## L.

*Lamb*, Sir C. M., Bart., appointed to the Office of Knight-Marshal of the Household, and of the Marshalsea of the Household to His Majesty, 11.

*Lamb*,

- Lamb*, Right Honourable F., appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Catholic Majesty, 20.
- Lancaster*, Duchy of, E. R. Poole, Esq., appointed High-Bailiff, &c. of the Savoy, 373.
- Larpent*, J. J. de H., Esq., appointed Consul at Antwerp, 492.
- Levees*, notices of, and regulations to be observed at, 137, 167, 199, and 258.
- Lieven*, Count de, has private audience of His Majesty, 172.
- Ludolf*, Count de, has audience of His Majesty, 24.

## M.

- McCreagh*, Brigadier, copy of a report from, to Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, dated Head Quarters, First Division, October 11, 1824, 101.
- Macgregor*, F. C., Esq., appointed Consul in the Canary Islands, 11.
- Mac Iver*, Rev. A., presented to the church and parish of Sleate, in the presbytery and isle of Sky, 495.
- Mac Kenzie*, C., Esq., appointed Consul-General in Hayti, 512.
- Mackie*, Rev. C., appointed a Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Clarence, 129.
- Maclean*, Lieutenant-General L., appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, 230.
- , Major-General Sir J., invested with the Star of the Second Class of the Order of the Bath, 270.
- Mac Leay*, W. S., Esq., appointed Commissioner of Arbitration to the Mixed Commission, established at the Havannah, 372.
- MacLeod*, Rev. N., presented to the church and parish of Campsie, county of Stirling, 19.
- Macmorine*, Lieutenant-Colonel, copy of a letter from, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, dated Camp, Gowahatty, May 22, 1824, 36.
- Mainwaring*, Major-General J. M., appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of St. Lucia, 438.
- Maitland*, Rev. J., presented to the church and parish of Kells, 493.
- Marryat*, Captain, copy of a letter from, to Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B., dated off Rangoon, September 8, 1824, 77; extract of a letter from, to Commodore Grant, dated Rangoon, August 6, 1824, 376; extract of a letter

- letter from, to Captain Coe, dated Rangoon, August 9, 1824, 377.
- Martin*, Captain, extract of a letter from, to Brigade-Major Bayldon, dated Camp, Deegong, January 10, 1825, 294.
- Master of the Horse's Office*, J. H. Hudson, Esq., appointed Page of Honour to His Majesty in Ordinary, 230.
- Maynard*, Henry Viscount, takes the Oaths as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Essex, 169.
- Meriton*, H., Esq., copy of a letter from, to the Governor in Council at Bombay, 443.
- Miles*, Lieutenant-Colonel C. B., copy of a report from, to Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, dated Tavoy, September 27, 1824, 106; copy of a report from, to the same, dated Mergui, October 9, 1824, 109.
- Moltke*, Count de, has audience of His Majesty, 24.
- Monk*, J., Esq., knighted, 208.
- Moore*, Rev. C., appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, 451.
- Morrison*, T. W., Esq., copy of a dispatch from, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp, Arracan, April 2, 1825, 404.
- Moubray*, R., Esq., knighted, 207.
- Mourning*, Orders for the Court's going into, for the late King of the Two Sicilies 9; for His Majesty the late King of Bavaria, 481; for Alexander, the late Emperor of Russia, 511.
- Mulcaster*, W. H., Esq., permission granted to, to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight-Commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 440.
- Muller*, H. F., Esq., permission granted to, to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Order of Military Merit of Wurtemberg, 436.
- Munro*, Major-General Sir T., the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted to, 271.
- Murray*, Right Honourable Sir G., permission granted to, to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Austrian Order of Leopold, the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Russian Order of St. Alexander Newski, the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, the insignia of Knight Commander of the Bavarian Order of Maximilian Joseph, and the insignia of a Commander of the Saxon Order of St. Henry, 397.



## N.

- Nayler*, Rev. Thomas, B. A., appointed a Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of York, 8.
- Nivison*, Rev. A., presented to the church and parish of Robertson, 260.
- Northumberland*, the Duke of, appointed Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the King of France on the occasion of His Most Christian Majesty's coronation, 20; sworn of the Privy Council, 122.
- Nussey*, J., Esq., appointed Apothecary in Ordinary to His Majesty, 56.

## O.

- Ormonde and Ossory*, James Earl of, granted the dignity of a Marquess, in Ireland, 437.
- Oughton*, G. V., Gent., permission granted to, to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 203.

## P.

- Palmella*, Marquess de, has private audience of His Majesty, 229.
- Parker*, Lieutenant E. A., permission granted to, to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 399.
- Parliament*, Speech of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of, on the opening of, 12; on the prorogation of, 273; prorogation of, 315, 401, 506.
- , Acts of, received the Royal Assent, 57, 61, 125, 127, 132, 210, 222, 241, 261, 282, 284, 290.
- , Members returned to serve in, 12, 20, 22, 29, 57, 59, 62, 131, 140, 142, 216, 272.
- Patton*, Mr. J. M., appointed Ordering-Clerk and Keeper of the Register of Seasines within the shire of Perth, 173.
- Peacocke*, T., Esq., permission granted to, to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 482.
- Penfold*, Rev. G. S., presented to the District Rectory of Christ Church, Mary-le-bone, 373.
- Percy*, Rev. H., appointed Dean of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury, 234.



- Percy*, Honourable A., appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated Swiss Cantons, 314.
- Pitts*, Lieutenant, permission granted to, to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 146.
- Polignac*, Prince de, has audience of His Majesty, 24.
- Ponsonby*, Lord, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, 510.
- Poole*, E. R., Esq., appointed High-Bailiff of the liberty of the Savoy, 373.
- Potchett*, Rev. W., appointed a Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, 260.
- Proclamations*, for electing a new Peer of Scotland, in the room of the Earl of Balcarres deceased, 163; enjoining all His Majesty's subjects to observe towards the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, &c. the duties of neutrality, 425; for the further prorogation of Parliament, 506.

## R.

- Randolph*, Rev. T., appointed a Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, 451.
- Réal*, Count de Villa, has private audience of His Majesty, 229.
- Rice*, Hon., and Rev. E., D. D., granted the place and dignity of a Canon or Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, 507.
- Richards*, Lieutenant-Colonel, extract of a letter from, to Captain Bayldon, dated on the Kullung River, near Rungby Ghur, May 26, 1824, 38; extract of a letter from, to D. Scott, Esq., dated on the River, off Gowahatty, November 15, 1824, 153; copy of a letter from, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern Division, dated Camp, Moura-Mookh, January 13, 1825, 293; copy of a letter from, to the same, dated Camp, Gowie-Lagur, January 27, 1825, 295; copy of a letter from, to the same, dated Camp, before Rungpore, Assam, January 29, 1825, 298; copy of a report from, to the same, dated February 3, 1825, 304; translation of a Burmese letter to, 310; copy a letter from, in reply to above, dated Camp, before Rungpore, January 31, 1825, 311; copy of a letter from, to Captain Scott, dated Camp, before Arracan, April 1, 1825, 418; copy of a letter from, to the same, same date, 420.
- , Rev. R., appointed a Chaplain in Ordinary to the Duke of Sussex, 277.
- Ricketts*, G. W., Esq., knighted, 128.

- Rios*, Chevalier de Los, has private audiences of His Majesty, 24, 268.
- Robertson*, A., Esq., appointed a Surgeon Extraordinary to the Duke of Clarence, 6.
- Ross*, Major-General Sir P., appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Antigua, 221.
- Rudge*, Rev. J., appointed a Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of York's Household, 373.
- Rush*, R., Esq., has private audience of His Majesty, 204.
- Russia*, Orders for the Court's going into mourning for the late Emperor of, 512.

## S.

- Sadler*, Mr. F. W. R., permission granted to, to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, 201.
- Sale*, Major, copy of a report from, to Sir A. Campbell, dated Bassein, March 6, 1825, 468.
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